"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow on the Coast, followed by clearing this afternoon; Sunday partly cloudy; strong northwest winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,224. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DOUAUMONT TAKEN BY GERMANS; FRENCH SEIZE DOMINATING HILL AND FIGHT TO REGAIN VILLAGE

VERDUN STRUGGLE FURIOUS

Area North of the Ruined Fort Again Centre of the Combat.

WOEVRE ATTACKS REPULSED

French Artillery Overwhelms the Kaiser's Troops When Attempting to Advance.

GERMAN ASSAULT WIDENS

Intense Artillery Fire Is Directed Against French Positions Northwest of Verdun.

LONDON, March 3.—A terrific struggle is in progress on the north front of Verdun, where the Germans last night and today made violent attacks to wrest the village of Douaumont from the French.

Berlin officially reports that the foe have been cleared out of the place and that the German lines have been pushed to the west and to the south, and also beyond the armored fort where 2,000 Brandenburgers have been hemmed in for a week. A thousand prisoners and some heavy guns were taken in these operations, it is stated.

Paris does not directly contradict these claims of German successes, but the night report of the French War Office indicates that the contending forces are still at close grips near the village, if not directly in it.

The bulletin states that the French troops have occupied "the highest part of the mound on the southern slope of which the village is situated," and also by a heavy counterattack has regained ground "in the immediate vicinity of the village."

The afternoon report admitted that the Germans, after several repulses, had succeeded in reaching Douaumont, and added that fighting was going on there "with ferocity."

Intense Firing in the Woevre.

The village of Vaux, to the east of Douaumont, has also been attacked by the Germans, in strong force, but they were repulsed here, according to the French accounts.

Further to the eastward where the Woevre plain touches the hills the Teuton attempts to advance have been foiled by the French curtain of fire. The bombardment in this region has been intense on both sides, while to the east and west of the Meuse the German artillery has been very active.

Outside of the fighting in the Verdun section Paris says that French guns have been active in the Argonne, while Berlin reports that the shelling of German works in Champagne has increased so that it has become "very heavy" in some places.

The German Headquarters statement says of operations on the French front:

> In the Champagne the activity of the enemy's artillery increased in places until it became very heavy.
>
> In Bolante wood, northeast of Lachalade in the Argonne, a tentative attack by the French was repulsed easily.
>
> On the heights east of the Meuse, after heavy artillery preparations, we cleared the village of Douaumont of the enemy and pushed out our line to the west and south of the village, as well as of the armored fort, to more favorable positions. More than 1,000 prisoners and some heavy guns were brought in.
>
> Our airmen dropped bombs in the vicinity of Fort Verdun.
>
> To the east of Douai Lieutenant Immelmann shot down his ninth enemy aeroplane, a British biplane. Of its two occupants one was dead and the other seriously wounded.

French Report of Struggle.

The night report of the French War Office reads:

> In Belgium we have bombarded the enemy's cantonments in the region of Langemarck.
>
> To the north of the Aisne a strong patrol which had attacked one of our small posts, was repelled with losses.
>
> Our artillery has carried out a destructive fire against German works to the east of Neuville and to the south of Berry-au-Bac.
>
> In the Argonne our artillery has shown great activity and has bombarded the German lines at La Fille Morte and in the Cheppy Wood. We exploded successfully a camouflet at St. Hubert.
>
> In the region to the north of Verdun the fighting is very spirited.
>
> Near the Village of Douaumont we have occupied the highest part of the mound on the northern slope of which that village is situated. A heavy counterattack has enabled us to regain ground in the immediate vicinity of the village.
>
> The bombardment continues very violent to the west and the east of the Meuse and also in the Woevre our artillery has concentrated its fire on assembling points of the Germans, notably in the vicinity of Beaumont, where a column on the march was dispersed.
>
> In Upper Alsace we have carried out an attack to the east of Seppois and have taken several elements of German trenches on the right bank of La Grande Largue. A counterattack of the enemy failed to dislodge us from the conquered ground.
>
> Adjutant Navarre brought down yesterday in the region of Douaumont his sixth aeroplane, a craft of the albatross type. The aeroplane fell inside our lines. The passengers, who were wounded, were taken prisoners.

The afternoon report of the French War Office says:

> In the region to the north of Verdun the bombardment and the attacks of the enemy were continued all last evening with redoubled violence.
>
> In the sector of the village of Douaumont, after several fruitless efforts which were repulsed with cruel

Continued on Page 3.

Paris Sees Signs of Wider Attack on Verdun; German Guns West of the Meuse Are Very Active

PARIS, March 3.—Reports from Verdun, telling of the new German offensive, say that the Teutons gradually worked up their preliminary bombardment throughout Wednesday night and yesterday morning until in the afternoon yesterday it had reached great intensity.

Special attention was directed to the French positions west of the Meuse, between Forges and Malancourt, as well as on the famous Pepper Hill and Douaumont positions, from which it is inferred that the Germans intend to make a second effort over a wider area than the six kilometer front on which they concentrated masses of men in the first phase of the struggle, with the idea that if they fail to break the line on the north they may sever it on the northwest.

The command had gone out to the French troops not to let the grass grow under their feet, and they profited by the lull preceding the fresh attack by concentrating vast stocks of munitions, filling gaps in their ranks, and strengthening still further the vital points in their defenses. The French on the battle front await the outcome with the fullest confidence.

FRENCH PUT FAITH IN THE INFANTRY

Are Sure New Verdun Attack Will Fail with the Clashing of Troops.

DON'T BELITTLE THE FOE

But Believe the Germans Weakened by Losses and Lack of Adequate Cover.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 3.—"The Verdun battle has begun again more violently than ever," is the opening sentence of the Temps editorial tonight.

Wounded men who reached the city today emphasized the furious character of yesterday's fighting and said that the struggle had become a real "soldiers' battle." This the latest official bulletin corroborates.

One territorial, who was shot through the cheeks, was unable to talk, but his comrades said that he was a sharpshooter and had killed twenty-seven Germans in half an hour after being hit, firing from the shelter of a hillock as if he was at practice.

A regular officer, who has a medal for service in Morocco, expressed the utmost confidence in the outcome of the fighting. He said:

"After all the Germans have limitations as fighters. Their attacks are tremendous, but they are stereotyped. The infantry suffer so much that they are unable to withstand our counterattacks unless they are in overwhelmingy superior numbers. This advantage is now impossible owing to their slowness in getting under way.

"Nevertheless the Germans do not intend to abandon the struggle. They utilized the pause to organize the ground they had won and hurry the building of Decauville railways in order to advance the artillery.

"But a decision can only be won by infantry success. There we are superior and their morale has been weakened by their losses and having to charge across ground which has been rendered difficult by shell holes and barbed wire and is lacking in cover owing to the destruction of trees by the cannonade. Nor will it encourage them to see the thousands of corpses of their comrades.

"Our men are confident. They know they are better with the bayonet and do not falter under the German artillery. The Germans may waste more lives but Verdun will not fall."

Battle Fluctuations Absorb Paris.

PARIS, March 3.—The fact that the Germans have succeeded in entering the village of Douaumont is thought by French military observers only a fluctuation in the tide of battle that is likely in any important action.

The belief is general that the Germans have less of a chance for success in the present offensive than they had on the first lines they attacked. The military observers concur in this feeling, pointing out that the distance to be covered before the heights directly commanding the city of Verdun are reached is almost double that traversed in the first attack, and that there is a series of fortified crests, which must be stormed one by one and on which attacks may very well break down, as they broke down on Douaumont Hill.

It is true that these heights are dominated by Le Morte Homme, west of the Meuse, but, admitting even that this hill must succumb, the military critics say that it would not be easy to haul upon it the heavy artillery indispensable to the crushing of defenses.

There is much speculation here as to the probable duration of the battle. The battle at Czernowitz, which is thought particularly comparable with that at Verdun, lasted a month.

One of the German general orders of the day, found on an officer and signed by the Chief of the General Staff, requests the troops to conduct themselves worthily in the battle "which will decide the fate of France."

POINCARE VISITS VERDUN.

The Cabinet Congratulates Soldiers on Resisting German Shock.

PARIS, March 2, (Delayed in Transmission.)—President Poincaré on Tuesday visited Revigny, a town nine miles northwest of Bar le Duc, to compliment in person and present watches to the officers and the men of the armed motor car who on Feb. 20 destroyed the Zeppelin LZ-77 by gunfire.

The President then went to Verdun and, with General Joffre and General Petain, inspected the lines in the region of the French fortress. After congratulating the troops on their bravery in the recent fighting the President returned to Paris.

President Poincaré attended the Cabinet council this morning, while General Joffre went back to headquarters.

The Cabinet has requested the Minister of War, General Gallieni, to ask the commander in chief of the army to extend congratulations to his troops "for the heroic courage with which they have repulsed the first shock of the enemy."

BERLIN RECKONS GAINS FROM LULL

No Slackening of Activity in Opening Up New Possibilities of the Offensive.

LEADERS' TACTICS LAUDED

Their Guiding Principle, It Is Said, Has Been to Avoid Needless Losses.

By KARL ROSNER.

The Berlin Lokalanzeiger Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, March 2.—Again the French continue to be the same old optimists, even when the water reaches up to their necks. Their official reports and wireless messages in the last two days have noted with satisfaction the slackening German activity before Verdun, from which they have drawn far-reaching conclusions.

As a matter of fact the last two days have not only been devoted to driving the German positions forward, but also the fact that the radius of the attacking lines has been shortened by many miles since the day of the first advance has resulted in fresh possibilities in the manner of employing the artillery and infantry forces.

In these days, which by the optimistic French have erroneously been interpreted as days of weakening, these possibilities have been brilliantly exploited.

The success of these tactics, which are in no respect too hasty and with wise foresight carefully weigh every advantage, will soon become manifest.

In the course of the battle of Verdun one of the most important guiding principles of the German highest leadership from the very first day has been never to sacrifice human material anywhere needlessly, and wherever there were two ways for reaching a goal to choose the one that seemed safer and would involve fewer losses.

As a result of this the great advance took the form of a succession of wavelike advances, following and overtaking one another. Absolute care has been taken, and rightly, to avoid conducting the offensive in the human slaughter manner that characterized the French attempts in Champagne last September and more recently the repeated and vain attempts of the Russians on the Bessarabian border.

REPORTS MYSTIFIED BERLIN.

But Well-Informed Expected to See Renewal of Attacks.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 2.—All Germany is trying to guess the reason of yesterday's mystifying official report, which made no mention of the battle at Verdun, and today's bulletin, characterizing the situation as in general "unchanged."

"Is the Verdun offensive meant seriously or is it a mask to conceal an impaling offensive which the Germans are asking themselves and one other since yesterday. Even many German officers with whom I have talked are completely in the dark, though all agree on one proposition—that if highest German leadership has decided to take Verdun, the Germans will get it.

These last twenty-four hours of doubt have again shown the implicit confidence of the German people in the General Staff and the army. In better-informed quarters the situation is believed to be merely a brief lull before a fresh storm begins. It is attributed in part to the thawing weather, which has brought mud, and in part to the time-consuming task of bringing up the forty-two and thirty-five centimeter guns. The latter idea seems plausible to one who has seen the big Austrian motor batteries pant and crawl into action.

Military critics are showing the same reticence as do the General Staff reports. Major Moraht of the Tageblatt says pointedly:

"While the battle around Verdun is in progress we cannot discuss the strategic goal of our operations against Verdun. But the French and English assurances that at no time during the war have greater or better reserves been at the disposal of the French commanders is most agreeable reading to our

Continued on Page 3.

British Mine Sweeper Sunk Near Port Said

LONDON, March 3.—The Admiralty announces that the mine-sweeper Primula was torpedoed and sunk March 1 in the Eastern Mediterranean while performing her usual duties.

All the officers and crew, except three men, were saved and landed at Port Said.

TO PUT LORD FISHER IN THE WAR COUNCIL

Former Sea Lord Destined for New "Important Service" in the Campaign.

PREDICTED A SEA FIGHT

Renewed Naval Activity May Be Expected if London's Prognostications Are Correct.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 4.—The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent says there is reason to believe that the Government means to utilize the services of Lord Fisher in a new capacity—possibly as a member of the War Council. At present Lord Fisher is acting as Chairman of the Inventions Board.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher, First Baron of Kilverstone, was quoted in a London dispatch of Wednesday's date as saying that he was convinced that "a big Anglo-German fleet action may take place at any day or hour now."

If he is added to the British War Council he may be enabled to put into execution the plans which he is known to have formulated for some time past for such an eventuality. In British naval circles he has always been known as a "reformer." Parliament and the public have in the past given him strong support, and within the last few weeks there has been a movement on foot to have him made First Lord of the Admiralty, who has always hitherto been a civilian. The present First Lord is A. J. Balfour, who succeeded Winston Spencer Churchill in May last, when Lord Fisher, who had been First Sea Lord since October, 1914, made way for Admiral Sir Henry Jackson. Lord Fisher was also First Sea Lord from 1904 till 1910.

Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher fell victims of the Government reconstruction which followed the investigation in regard to the naval operations, without military support, in the Dardanelles. Mr. Churchill said in Parliament that he had not received proper support from the First Sea Lord in preparing for the Dardanelles campaign. Lord Fisher made no reply, but the case has recently been squarely put by The Morning Post of London, as follows:

"Now that the intrigue to restore Lord Fisher, not merely to the post of First Sea Lord but to give him the Cabinet appointment of First Lord, has passed all decency, we would observe that Lord Fisher's conduct of the Dardanelles enterprise alone shuts him out definitely from all further high command. The First Lord stated in the House of Commons that in this matter he did not receive from the First Sea Lord the support he had a right to expect. Yet we do not know to this day whether Lord Fisher approved or disapproved of the dispatch of a naval squadron, unaccompanied by an army, to force the Dardanelles.

The duty of a First Sea Lord is perfectly clear. He is the highest professional naval adviser of the Government, and as such he is responsible for operations of war. Therefore Lord Fisher's duty was either to declare that the policy of the Government was practicable or that it was impracticable. Now if Lord Fisher declared the operation in question to be practicable, he showed ignorance of the strategy and tactics of the problem, which had been thoroughly investigated years ago, ignorance of the limitations of naval gunnery, and ignorance of war. If he declared the enterprise to be impracticable, as we now know in fact that it was impracticable, and if Mr. Churchill and the Government still insisted (an unlikely course) that the "gamble" should be attempted, it was Lord Fisher's duty to tender his resignation.

"Is it to be supposed for an instant that his naval colleagues on the board would not have supported him? Of course they would. And we should have been saved the loss of many thousands of lives and of a squadron of good ships; and the enterprise, begun with the army instead of without it, might well have succeeded. But what in no circumstances was the duty of Lord Fisher was to decline responsibility and wait upon events. To shirk responsibility in war is fatal. It was to be supposed that Lord Fisher recognized the fact when he resigned. But whether he recognized it or not, the country does so."

The last mail from London brought evidence that Lord Fisher, with or without his consent, was being advertised for a place in the Cabinet. His picture, it was said, was displayed in shop windows and on billboards with a legend saying: "He can win the war."

Lord Fisher was 75 years of age on Jan. 25. He entered the navy in 1854, and served in the Crimean war, 1855; the China war, 1859-60, and the Egyptian war, in 1882, when he commanded the old Inflexible at the bombardment of Alexandria. He has also held several posts not directly connected with the navy, such as that of delegate to The Hague Peace Conference in 1899.

GERMAN AIR RAIDS CRITICISED IN BADEN

Violent Scene in Parliament After Deputy Condemns Butchery in Open Towns.

GENEVA, March 3, (via Paris.)—The bombardment of open towns in France and England by aircraft was sharply criticised yesterday in the Parliament of the Duchy of Baden by the Progressive Deputy, Herr Hummel. A violent scene followed the Deputy's remarks.

Herr Hummel declared that attacks on such towns on the pretext of reprisals were only the useless butchery of peaceful citizens.

Deputy Kolb, Socialist, called attention to what he termed the brutal treatment of the new recruits who are shortly to be sent to the trenches.

REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT BY MACHINERY. No exercise, No Diet—Luxurious, Demonstration free, in baths, barber shop, Grand Central Terminal.—Advt.

SENATE TABLES GORE'S RESOLUTION; HOUSE VOTES TODAY ON DIRECT ISSUE OF RIGHT OF TRAVEL ON ARMED SHIPS

ALL RESTS WITH THE HOUSE

Defeat of McLemore Resolution Predicted On All Sides.

BIG CHANGE IN SENTIMENT

Leaders Said to Realize That Adverse Action May Mean a Crisis.

GERMANY WATCHES ISSUE

Gerard's Warning of Sentiment There Has Decided Effect on Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Tomorrow will see the real test of strength between the President of the United States and those who are attempting to interfere with his conduct of diplomatic negotiations over the armed ship issue.

Today's vote in the Senate was not a vote on a clean-cut presentation of the problem. It served mainly to show that the advocates of warning Americans not to travel on armed merchant vessels knew in advance that they were defeated and sought to becloud the question by amending the Gore measure. But tomorrow the House of Representatives will have the opportunity to express itself on the bald proposal that Americans be warned. Momentous events in American history may depend on the action of the House.

"It is necessary for the President's friends in the House to realize that a vote for the resolution of warning is a vote against America," said a prominent Administration official tonight. That expresses the situation confronting the people's representatives, as the Administration views it.

Germany, it is asserted, is watching the proceedings in the American Congress with eager interest. Among officials of the Imperial Government the opinion appears to prevail that Congress is overwhelmingly against Mr. Wilson in his insistence that the President should not be subjected to legislative interference in the effort to adjust the serious difference with Berlin over the rights of armed merchantmen.

Hope Rests with the House.

The Senate's action today in rejecting a declaration sympathetic to the German view has partly deflated the hopes of those antagonistic to the President's stand. If the House votes to uphold the President's stand—and there is good reason to believe that it will do so handsomely—the prospect of continued peace will be materially improved.

The vote in the House tomorrow will be upon a flat warning to Americans contained in the pending resolution of Representative McLemore of Texas. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, accounted hostile to the President's position, has decided to report the McLemore measure with a recommendation that it be laid on the table—otherwise pigeonholed, ignored. Following President Wilson's urgent request to Acting Chairman Pou of the Committee on Rules that committee will tomorrow report a special rule providing for a direct vote on the question at stake, which may be set forth in this way: Shall the Congress issue a warning to American citizens not to take passage on armed merchant ships in the face of the Teutonic threat to sink such ships on sight? So tomorrow will be a vital day in the lower branch of the national Legislature.

Knows Where Wilson Stands.

The Congress now knows that President Wilson stands for peace with all the world, that in his dealings with Germany on the armed ship issue he is seeking to prevent, not cause, a hostile clash; that he believes Congressional interference with diplomatic negotiations is likely to increase, not lessen, the present danger; that he will avoid war at any sacrifice save that of honor. The agitation in Congress over the armed ship question was augmented by the cry of panic-stricken members that "the President wants war." Mr. Wilson has pointed to his record for peace in dealing with Germany since the Lusitania went down as an earnest of his desire to avoid war. In addition members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have been assured that, recognizing the Constitutional right of Congress to declare war, he would take no action that might lead to hostilities, such as severing diplomatic relations with Germany, without informing Congress of the situation.

It is in the realization of these facts that the House will take up the great issue involved in the McLemore resolution telling American citizens that if they take passage on armed merchant ships they will not be protected in their international rights by their Government. It is felt here, among men who have been careful students of the situation, that if Congress issues such a warning Germany will feel that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing were without the support of the American people in contending that to sink an armed merchantman is a violation of the rights of neutrals to traverse the high seas in safety.

It is the effect upon Germany of the adoption of some such measure that the Government at Washington fears. As THE TIMES told in a Washington dispatch this morning, a cable message to the State Department from the American Ambassador at Berlin said that the statement was being circulated in official circles and through the German press that Congress was against the President

Continued on Page 2.

House Committee by Overwhelming Vote Expresses Confidence in the President

WASHINGTON, March 3.—By a vote of 17 to 2 the House Committee on Foreign Affairs today adopted the following:

> That House Resolution 147, known as the McLemore resolution, requesting the President to warn all citizens of the United States to refrain from traveling on armed merchant vessels, be reported to the House with the recommendation that it be laid on the table.
>
> Under the Constitution, the practice and precedents in this country, the conduct of diplomatic negotiations has been left to the President, and with this practice the committee does not feel it proper for the House of Representatives to interfere. We know that if the President reaches a point in any negotiation with foreign Governments at which he has exhausted his power in the premises he will in the usual way report all facts and circumstances to Congress for its consideration.

3,130 WERE LOST ON THE PROVENCE

Greatest Mortality of Any Single Ship Disaster in the World's History.

HAD 4,000 MEN ABOARD

French Cruiser Was Transporting Troops When She Was Sunk in Mediterranean.

PARIS, March 3.—It was announced at the Ministry of Marine today that there were nearly 4,000 men on board the French auxiliary cruiser Provence when she was sunk in the Mediterranean on Feb. 26.

It was said that on board the Provence were the staff of the Third Colonial Infantry Regiment, the Third Battalion, the Second Company of the First Battalion, the Second Machine Gun Company, and one extra company, in all nearly 4,000 men.

As the Ministry of Marine on Feb. 29 announced that the number of survivors of the Provence disaster was estimated at 870, it is indicated by the foregoing dispatch that upward of 3,130 lives were lost.

This is the greatest mortality that has ever accompanied the sinking of a single ship in the history of the world; it is one of the greatest disasters that has ever occurred in naval history even where two or more ships have been sunk. From every point of view it is the greatest marine disaster in regard to the number of lives lost since May 27-28, 1905, when the Russian fleet under Admiral Rojestvensky was annihilated by Admiral Togo and his Japanese fleet and lost 4,000 in killed or drowned by the sinking of twenty-one ships. In the loss of the famous Spanish Armada in 1588 not more than 4,000 lives were lost.

Up to the Provence disaster the largest number of lives lost from a single ship was recorded when the White Star liner Titanic struck an iceberg off the Newfoundland Banks on April 14, 1912, and sank with a loss of 1,595 lives, the number rescued being 743.

No explanation has been given by the French Ministry of Marine as to the cause of the Provence disaster, but it was presumed that she had encountered a mine or a submarine while transporting troops between Mediterranean ports.

Other Great Disasters.

Among the other great marine disasters in addition to the Titanic already mentioned are:

The destruction of the Cunard Line steamship Lusitania, which was torpedoed by a German submarine and sunk off the head of Kinsale, Ireland, on May 7, 1915, with the loss of 1,198 lives.

The burning of the excursion steamship General Slocum in the East River June 15, 1904, when nearly 1,000 persons met their death.

The sinking of the French Line steamship La Bourgogne after a collision with the steamship Cromartyshire July 4, 1898, with the loss of 580 lives.

The loss of the Japanese steamship Kicker Maru, which was sunk off the coast of Japan Sept. 28, 1912, with the loss of 1,000 lives.

The burning of the Uranium Line steamship Volturno in mid-ocean on Oct. 9, 1913, with the loss of 136 lives.

The sinking of the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Ireland, sunk in collision with the Danish collier Storstad in the St. Lawrence River May 29, 1914, with the loss of more than 1,000 lives.

The destruction of the Royal Edward, a British troopship sunk in the Aegean Sea by a submarine on Aug. 14 last, when 970 soldiers were drowned out of a total of 1,570 troops, seamen, and civilians.

Losses in Naval Engagements.

As to naval engagements in which two or more ships have been sunk, the present war offers the following record:

Sept. 22, 1914, the British cruisers Hogue, Cressy, and Aboukir were sunk with a loss of 1,459. Nov. 1, 1914, the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope, with a loss of 1,478; and on Dec. 8, 1914, the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and Nürnberg, with a total loss of 1,800.

In the great sea conflicts of history the Spaniards lost, by the sinking of the Armada, July, 1588, 4,000 lives. But these were from among 130 warships.

In the Dutch-English action off the Thames, July 25-26, 1666, the Dutch lost twenty-four warships and 4,000 men.

In the Franco-English engagement off Ushant, June 1, 1794, the French lost 5,000 on twenty-six ships, six of which were captured and one sunk.

In the Togo-Rojestvensky battle in the Straits of Japan, the Russian loss of 4,000 in killed and drowned and 7,282 in prisoners was from twenty-nine ships, twenty-one of which were sunk.

In the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798, the French lost 3,000 men out of 9,820, and eleven ships out of thirteen, and the British 896 men of 7,980 engaged.

WEEK-END OUTINGS—PINEHURST, Southern Pines, Camden,—Carolina Resorts. Golf, Tennis. Seaboard Air Line, 1184 B'way. —Advt.

CHASED BY RAIDER IN MID-ATLANTIC

British Steamer Swift Wings Escaped After Two Shots—Lady Plymouth Pursued.

STRANGER HAD 2 FUNNELS

First Pursuit Occurred 600 Miles Off Virginia Capes—Both Now at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 3.—Captain Griffiths of the British steamer Swift Wings reported on the ship's arrival here tonight that he was fired on twice by a mysterious ship about 600 miles off the Virginia Capes twelve days ago.

Simultaneously Captain Johnson of the British steamer Lady Plymouth brought into Norfolk a report that he had been chased for thirty-six hours by a mysterious craft which he finally eluded in the darkness.

Captain Griffiths said the vessel that fired on him was five miles away, and he could make out her outline but dimly. He thought she had two funnels. The Swift Wings made her best speed after the shots, but from 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the other ship was sighted, until dark she gained little on her pursuer. Next morning the horizon was clear.

Two other suspicious craft had been sighted by the Swift Wings near Bermuda, the Captain said, but they made no move to molest him, and he did not stop to investigate.

Captain Johnson could not describe the vessel that followed him, but said she did not get within firing distance of the Lady Plymouth. The chase occurred, he said, in midatlantic.

There were rumors tonight that a German raider late today had slipped into Hampton Roads, but nothing to confirm them developed, and they were not credited in shipping circles.

HONOLULU, March 3.—Passengers of the British steamer Niagara, which has arrived here from Sydney en route to Vancouver, B. C., said today that British officials in Australia believed there was a German auxiliary cruiser patrolling the Pacific Ocean. For two weeks, according to passengers, the Niagara kept at top speed, arriving here yesterday, a day ahead of time.

Captain Munkewitz of the Bull-Insular liner Grayson, which arrived here yesterday from Porto Rico, said that early Thursday morning he saw mysterious lights on the ocean off Cape Henry, which might have been those of German raiders or of prizes with German crews aboard, looking for a good opportunity to slip past British cruisers into Hampton Roads.

On Jan. 23, when the Grayson was practically in the same position, Captain Munkewitz said that he and officers of the ship saw several white lights flashing and disappearing to the east, followed by a succession of green lights from a vessel which crossed the bows of the Grayson. These were signals by lanterns in the Morse code, Captain Munkewitz says, and he believes they were the means of communication between the Appam and some other German ship, which feared to use wireless because of the danger of being detected by British cruisers.

THE CLAN MACTAVISH FOUGHT.

Used Her Gun on the Moewe Until Badly Damaged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 4.—Eighteen of the Clan MacTavish's crew have arrived at Tilbury from Teneriffe, where they were landed from the steamer Westburn after spending twenty-four days aboard the German sea raider Möwe. The Clan MacTavish's third officer, Michael MacIntyre, narrating his experiences to The Chronicle's Tilbury correspondent, said:

"When the Möwe signaled the Clan MacTavish to stop the latter's Captain instantly ordered the engineers to give the vessel all the sped they could. At the same time I bluffed and signaled to them that we were stopped. When he saw our signal he at once stopped his own engines with the result he was left astern, but, as soon as he found we were not stopped, he started again full speed ahead and fired across our bows. Our own gunners then got busy at the Captain's orders and fired back. Then the fun began. The next shell struck us on the fo'c'sle head, smashing up the windlass and the lookout man, a Lascar. The third went through the second officer's room and the steward's room. All this time our own two gunners were firing as hard as they could. We could see they were hitting.

"The Germans were only two hundred yards away, but nearly all their shots missed, only four actually striking us. The next to hit us struck the top of the engine room, killing seven-

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VOTE IN SENATE 68 TO 14

Nineteen Republicans Support President; Two Democrats Oppose.

GORE MANOEUVRE FAILS

Alters His Resolution Into Form of a Hypothetical Declaration of War.

SHARP DEBATE FOLLOWS

Borah Follows Williams's Path in Demanding Loyalty to the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Realizing that any resolution hampering President Wilson in his foreign policies was doomed to certain failure, Senator Gore of Oklahoma, a Democratic follower of William Jennings Bryan, whose resolution of warning as to travel on armed belligerent ships has been the centre of discussion for the last week, sought to embarrass the President's supporters today by reversing his resolution so that it became a hypothetical declaration of war.

In this form, with Senators of all sides trying vainly to find out what it meant, the resolution was tabled by the overwhelming vote of 68 to 14, Mr. Gore himself voting against his amended proposal. Before a tabling motion could be directed against another resolution of the same sort, fathered by Mr. Jones of Washington, a Republican, Mr. Jones withdrew it and a bitter debate continued for hours in the Senate without any measure pending.

The upshot of this cross-fire of parliamentary moves was that the Senate failed, if it did not actually refuse, to adopt the resolutions hostile to the Administration's foreign policy. Senators who had been working for the President said this afternoon that the vote on the inverted Gore resolution meant nothing at all, and that it was manifestly impossible to claim as a victory a vote which included Mr. Gore in the majority. The leader of this group said that the whole struggle would have to be fought over again, probably on a resolution of Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, a Republican, which was presented this morning as a substitute for the Gore measure and later reintroduced independently.

Resolution a Parody.

In their real significance there was little difference between Mr. Jones's withdrawal of his resolution and Mr. Gore's amendment of his, except that Mr. Gore adopted the tactics of converting his resolution—originally one warning Americans from armed merchantmen and asking that the State Department withhold passports from such travelers—into a parody on the President's stand that no Amrican right should be surrendered, no matter what the cost. It was this parody that was tabled by the Senate with the assistance of Mr. Gore's vote, while the real Gore resolution that caused the trouble had not yet been acted on.

Mr. Gore made his resolution the more impossible of serious support by retaining in the final form all the whereases of the preamble which had been drafted as the basis of the original measure. As amended, the body of the resolution reads:

> "Resolved, That the sinking by a submarine without notice or warning or armed merchant vessels of her public enemy, resulting in the death of a citizen of the United States, would constitute a just and sufficient cause of war between the United States and the German Empire."

This resolution, with its incongruous preamble, was solemnly read to the Senate before the vote came, and no debate was allowed to explain it.

No Party Lines.

A recapitulation of the vote shows the confusion it occasioned. Forty-nine Democrats and nineteen Republicans voted to table it. Two Democrats and twelve Republicans voted against tabling. Almost a dozen Senators felt the necessity afterward of explaining their votes. None of the votes in the negative indicated support of the Gore resolution as amended. They were cast simply in protest against the plan of the majority to shut off all debate.

This plan, in the face of the President's statement to Representative Pou of North Carolina that he wanted "full public discussion and action" upon the resolutions, seemed to explain much of the bitterness of today's debate. In the heat of this debate many Senators on both sides claimed a victory, and an amusing aftermath of it all was that representatives of both sides paid casual calls to the press gallery in the course of the afternoon to make certain that their victory was appreciated. Some of those voting to table the resolutions insisted that as the McCumber substitute was tabled along with the Gore resolution, and as the original Gore preamble was tabled, the effect of the vote was a definite rejection of the resolution of warning. The fact is that it was known all along that the Gore resolution had no chance of enactment, and the vote this morning did not modify that fact. No Senator would have voted for the Gore resolution as amended, because that would have been tantamount to declaring in advance that a vaguely described incident was just ground for war.

Republicans Support Wilson.

But technical as was the parliamentary strategy of the day, the debate, aside from the bitter clashes between individuals, took a high plane. Yesterday, attention was attracted by the fact that Mr. Lodge, Massachusetts, a Republican, and Mr. Williams of Mississippi, a Democrat, made the principal speeches in support of the President. Today the non-partisan nature of the controversy was still more sharply emphasized. It was Mr. Borah of Idaho, prominently mentioned for the Republican Presidential nomination, that made the memorable speech of the day in support of the President's determination to surrend no rights while the country was under fire.

The principal address in opposition to the President came from Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, Democratic President pro tempore of the Senate, who has been the leader of nearly every serious move against the President in the past year. Mr. Clarke advocated a disclaimer of the Government's responsibility for ills suffered by Americans venturing on armed belligerent merchant ships, and indicated his approval of an embargo on arms. The Administration, he said, had never been neutral; every act of official Americans had been on the side of the Allies, while he argued that strict neutrality on the part of the American Government might have brought the war to an end before this. What the nature of such a peace might have been he did not say.

The controversy, which speakers described as the greatest that has come before Congress in many years, was superbly staged. When the Senate convened at 11 o'clock for the express purpose of coming to grips with the problem, the galleries were packed to the doors, long lines of would-be spectators forming queues from each door that seemed to lengthen during the hours that followed. Even the diplomatic gallery had its rare sprinkling of onlookers, among whom the counselor of the Italian Embassy represented the belligerent powers, and the President's box was filled, though not with members of his immediate family.

The galleries reserved to women gave broad dashes of color, set off by the dark masses of men in galleries adjoining, while a solid mass of members of the House lining the rear rail or the floor of the chamber gave dramatic value to the whole.

Senators Under Strain.

The first moments of the session showed the strain under which Senators were waiting for the real issue of the day. Yesterday the Senate took a formal adjournment for the first time in a week, and that meant that this morning bills and minor resolutions accumulating in the interval would be presented. Under the rules this trickling stream of unimportant matter could not be stopped, but every time a Senator tried to deviate the least from his privilege and discuss the measure he presented angry objection was raised. The moment that part of the business was cleared away—and it took twenty-five minutes—Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was on his feet to move to take up the Gore resolution for disposition. Before he could make his motion, however, Mr. McCumber of North Dakota offered a substitute for the Gore amendment, expressing the sense of the Senate that diplomacy was in the hands of the President, but that citizens should refrain from exercising their right of travel on armed ships. This interruption plainly irritated Mr. Stone, and as soon as he could he returned to his own motion.

Fight for the Roll Call.

No sooner was the Gore resolution laid before the Senate than Mr. James of Kentucky, a stanch supporter of the President, by prearrangement with Mr. Stone, moved to lay all substitutes and all amendments on the table. By this time Mr. Gore was shouting for recognition to a question of personal privilege, which he finally explained as his "sacred and immemorial right" to perfect his own measure. Over the protests of Mr. Stone, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Clarke this right was sustained by the chair, and Mr. Gore offered his amendment. A roll call had already been ordered and without more discussion this began.

Mr. Ashurst of Arizona, a radical Democrat, shouted his vote in the affirmative, thus cutting off possibility of further interruption. But Mr. Borah was already clamoring for recognition, and the Vice President permitted him to begin some statement. Mr. Ashurst feared that the effect of the motion to table would be lost.

"Mr. President!" he shouted; "Mr. President. I have already responded to my name and I insist that the roll call proceed."

"I had already addressed the chair," retorted Mr. Borah, "before the agile gentleman from Arizona got up."

The roll call proceeded, however. Several Senators tried to explain the difficulty of voting on a new proposition at such short notice, but the movers to table objected, and the roll went on till Mr. Stone's name was reached. He then tried to explain the difficulty of accounting for the vote of an absent Democrat, but the other side, furious at the cloture of debate, objected vigorously.

Mr. Stone, who was plainly angered by Mr. Gore's amendment, insisted that he should be allowed to make a statement.

"If the Senate is to be gagged," shouted Mr. Borah, waving his arms across the chamber to where Mr. Stone stood surrounded by his excited supporters, "the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Stone) will also be gagged."

"I am not going to make a statement," was Mr. Stone's retort. "All I am going to say is that on this question I vote 'Aye.'"

A burst of laughter greeted this retreat, and the roll continued until the name of Mr. Smoot of Utah, a Republican opponent of the Gore resolution, was reached.

"As I can't vote on the direct question and can't explain my vote," said Mr. Smoot, "I ask to be excused from voting."

"I object," said Mr. Borah, with a malicious grin to his friend; "I was in the same position myself, and I think the Senator should be compelled to vote."

But when the roll call was concluded, the Senate accepted Mr. Smoot's excuse. He explained that he would not be trapped into voting either way on a resolution that meant nothing.

The vote resulted as follows:

YEAS, 68.

Democrats.

ASHURST, Arizona.
BANKHEAD, Alabama.
BECKHAM, Kentucky.
BROUSSARD, Louisiana.
CHILTON, West Virginia.
CLARKE, Arkansas.
CULBERSON, Texas.
FLETCHER, Florida.
GORE, Oklahoma.
HARDWICK, Georgia.
HITCHCOCK, Nebraska.
HOLLIS, New Hampshire.
HUGHES, New Jersey.
HUSTING, Wisconsin.
JAMES, Kentucky.
JOHNSON, Maine.
JOHNSON, South Dakota.
KERN, Indiana.
LANE, Oregon.
LEE, Maryland.
LEWIS, Illinois.
MARTIN, Virginia.
MARTINE, New Jersey.
MYERS, Montana.
NEWLANDS, Nevada.
OVERMAN, North Carolina.
OWEN, Oklahoma.
PHELAN, California.
PITTMAN, Nevada.
POMERENE, Ohio.
RANSDELL, Louisiana.
REED, Missouri.
SHAFROTH, Colorado.
SHEPPARD, Texas.
SHIELDS, Tennessee.
SIMMONS, North Carolina.
SMITH, Arizona.
SMITH, Georgia.
SMITH, Maryland.
SMITH, South Carolina.
STONE, Missouri.
SWANSON, Virginia.
THOMAS, Colorado.
THOMPSON, Kansas.
TILLMAN, South Carolina.
UNDERWOOD, Alabama.
VARDAMAN, Mississippi.
WALSH, Montana.
WILLIAMS, Mississippi.

Republicans.

BRANDEGEE, Connecticut.
BURLEIGH, Maine.
CLARK, Wyoming.
COLT, Rhode Island.
CURTIS, Kansas.
DILLINGHAM, Vermont.
DU PONT, Delaware.
HARDING, Ohio.
LODGE, Massachusetts.
McLEAN, Connecticut.
NELSON, Minnesota.
OLIVER, Pennsylvania.
PAGE, Vermont.
POINDEXTER, Washington.
SMITH, Michigan.
STERLING, South Dakota.
WADSWORTH, New York.
WARREN, Wyoming.
WEEKS, Massachusetts.

NAYS, 14.

Democrats.

CHAMBERLAIN, Oregon.
O'GORMAN, New York.

Republicans.

BORAH, Idaho.
CLAPP, Minnesota.
CUMMINS, Iowa.
FALL, New Mexico.
GALLINGER, New Hampshire.
GRONNA, North Dakota.
JONES, Washington.
LA FOLLETTE, Wisconsin.
McCUMBER, North Dakota.
NORRIS, Nebraska.
SHERMAN, Illinois.
WORKS, California.

Absent—Bryan, Florida, Dem.; Brady, Idaho, Rep.; Catron, New Mexico, Rep.; Goff, West Virginia, Rep.; Kenyon, Iowa, Rep.; Lea, Tennessee, Dem.; Lippitt, Rhode Island, Rep.; Penrose, Pennsylvania, Rep.; Robinson, Arkansas, Dem.; Saulsbury, Delaware, Dem.; Shively, Indiana, Dem.; Sutherland, Utah, Rep.; Townsend, Michigan, Rep.

Excused from Voting—Smoot, Utah, Rep.

After the result was anounced, Mr. Stone called up the Jones resolution, but Mr. Jones promptly withdrew it, saying he could present it on another day, when discussion would be permitted.

Says Senate Is Gagged.

Senator Jones of Washington, a Republican, said:

"We have decided nothing today except that the Senate can be gagged absolutely. We have not passed upon the issue presented in any way. We have, like ostriches, stuck our heads in the sand, thinking no one sees us. I voted against tabling this resolution because on general principles I am against tabling resolutions, for the motion is always made for the purpose of cutting off debate or evading the issue.

"Have we complied with the request of the President of the United States? I suppose it was supposed to be a compliance with his request. But in his letter to Mr. Pou, the President asked for final discussion and final disposition of the pertinent questions. I, therefore, feel justified in asking an early vote upon the resolution with regard to travel on armed merchantmen in order that there may be afforded an immediate opportunity for full public discussion and action. The only discussion we have had here is motions to lay on the table under which no man can speak until after the motion is disposed of."

"The Senator is not in touch with the subterranean passage," interrupted Mr. Borah.

"I think I am," replied Mr. Jones, "but I did not see fit to suggest it. A question that may involve war for this country is a question that ought to be discussed until everybody has reached a clear decision and until the people know thoroughly why we take whatever action we may take."

"It is quite evident," laughed Mr. Thomas of Colorado, "that notwithstanding the vote we are going to have a discussion."

"I am not going to hold any post-mortem discussion," said Mr. Jones. "It is very easy to introduce another resolution like this tomorrow. The Senate has not passed on the resolution yet, and everybody knows that. The President is not advised as to the sentiment of the Senate on this proposition, and the people abroad know that we have not passed upon it. If the President, the House and the Senate desire that something be done that will speak to the countries abroad, we ought to have voted squarely upon the proposition."

"This question," said Mr. Fletcher of Florida, "was discussed yesterday. Why renew it now?"

"It is my judgment," said Mr. Borah, "that the disussion yesterday was the cause of the action today. There were some things which came out of the discussion which it was not desired to have repeated or more fully discussed."

"If the Senator," said Mr. Myers of Montana, a Democrat, addressing Mr. Jones, "was anxious to have something settled and directly passed upon, why did he withdraw his resolution?"

Mr. Jones replied he knew a motion to table would prevent a direct vote.

"It is enough," he continued, "for the country to see that the Senate, under some force of some kind from somewhere, will take such action upon such a momentous question, that is not settled by this vote. It is still pending. It will come up again. But I do hope that this agitation and what has been done will serve the purpose of inducing American citizens to refrain from putting themselves on these armed belligerent ships. I hope that no one hereafter until this terrific contest is closed, will place himself in a position where he may not only lose his own life, but bring our country into war.

Honor and Foolhardiness.

"A man may be so reckless of the rights of others as to forfeit rights he may have. The nation's honor should hang on no man's foolhardiness. Homes should not be made desolate and hearts should not be broken and the land should not be bathed in blood in behalf of any man's cupidity or pleasure. Uphold the nation's honor? Yes, with every drop of American blood if need be. But American blood is too precious for a single drop to be shed on the altar of selfishness, recklessness, or commercialism. We denounce the man who will not offer his life in time of war to defend his country as cowardly and unpatriotic. Such denunciation is not too severe for the man who is unwilling to forego the exercise of a mere personal right of profit or pleasure in time of peace to save his country from the horrors of war."

After a good-natured colloquy between Mr. Clarke of Arkansas and Mr. McCumber of North Dakota on a resolution introduced by Mr. McCumber along the lines of his tabled substitute for the Gore resolution, Mr. Clarke addressed the Senate:

"I must confess," said he, "that I am not satisfied with the course things have taken here today. I think that the question which was presented to the Senate called for more definite, rational, and courageous action than it has received. I think the Senate of the United States has, in a manner not creditable to it, abdicated its constitutional authority to be heard upon great questions that affect the peace and welfare of this country. While I say that, I do not say it offensively. But I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that the manner in which this great question was disposed of was not consistent with the dignity nor compatible with the courage that chartcterize public action here.

Wouldn't Dodge the Issue.

"There is no use overlooking the fact that we have come a second time to a place in this history of the country where it may be said, as it was said of Rome, that there was a party for Caesar and a party for Pompey, but there was no party for Rome. And that great country, republic and empire alike, disappeared until today its institutions are as one with Ninevah and Tyre.

"I think this question ought to be met by the Senate and the Congress of the United States. It is one of the greatest questions that has been submitted in modern times. You cannot dodge it by turning it over to somebody else, and you ought not to desire to do so. You have an affirmative duty to perform which you cannot dodge and preserve your reputation for manliness and independence.

"Unfortunately the world has not rid itself of the dangers of war, and, unfortunately again, the horrors of war have been increasing all the time. It has been the theoretic and academic boast of this country that our institutions have been made and developed along lines that make such catastrophes an impossibility; that the principles of justice that characterize our Administration and the part which we concede to the individual citizen in the administration of his own Government, make it a practical impossibility that such cataclysms as we now witness elsewhere can by any possibility concern us. We can only regret that we have not given a concrete exhibition of that boast in some practical form that would be of value to mankind.

"I believe that if we had preserved a condition of absolute neutrality from the beginning the unfortunate struggle in Europe would now be well on its way to an adjustment. There is no overlooking the fact that all our public acts and declarations have led in a certain direction and have created a distinct impression that official America at least was interested in the success of one of the parties in this great struggle. It will not require much ingenuity to guess which one, because it has almost become a saying that any one who professes to be neutral is in sympathy with the Germans and that everybody else occupying an official position has taken a stand on the other side of the controversy.

"Now, I do not take that view. I do not believe that it correctly represents America. I do not believe it correctly represents the Congress of the United States. I believe that the interests and history, and the traditions of this Government commit it to a policy of absolute fairness, of absolute neutrality, and it should be maintained by those who expect to represent this country.

"If existing laws seem to favor by virtue of their restricted application one of the parties, there is no reason why we should not make the further inquiry as to whether or not we are compelled to persist in that course that puts us in an attitude of distinct unfriendliness when that is not the one we desire to occupy. I have thought all along that Congress ought to supplement existing laws with a further declaration.

"We have the control of our nationals on sea and off of it. We have a right to amend our laws in such a way that our nationals will not seek passage upon those ships except on the condition that they assume the responsibility for whatever consequences come from their rash act. We are entirely within our rights, and I know we will fall short of our duty if we do not exercise them by saying to any person owing allegiance to the United States: 'If you go on one of those ships, as you are at liberty to do, you take your safety in your own hands and whatever happens will not involve much controversy on our part.'

"We do not interfere or pretend to interfere with the warfare that is being conducted by the belligerents. We simply say to them: 'You have no vested right to continue a course of action on the part of a few of our nationals in putting themselves in places of unusual peril, which may bring us into a position where we may be called upon to take part in the struggle on your side.'

"Those who are particularly anxious to magnify the importance of the Presidency pretend to think that once the President has declared an opinion or defined a purpose to enforce an existing law, thereupon all legislative powers are paralyzed. I have about as much respect for the President and about as much interest in him personally and politically as anybody on this floor. But I have not any such interest in him nor have I any such interest in the Democratic Party, nor have I any such interest in a seat in this body as will justify me in doing or omitting to do anything I can to prevent this country from being engaged in the present European conflict. I shall not remain silent; I shall not occupy an ambiguous attitude with reference to the matter."

Mr. Clarke referred to several instances in American history when Congress had directed the President in his diplomatic duties.

"American citizens," he said, "have been so accustomed to exercising an unbounded liberty that any restriction upon it seems an imposition and unfair. Therefore, in deference to that extravagant notion of his own importance, I am perfectly willing to let him travel, if he wants to, but he does it upon the condition that, if he is lost, subsequent proceedings will interest him no more.

"I was not in favor of the Gore resolution as an original proposition because it sought to ask our citizens to give up the privilege of traveling on the ships. I do not think it necessary to go that far. I am perfectly willing to let them travel if they want to, but I am unwilling to make it a matter of international controversy if they do.

"The trend of this Government is wrong, and it ought to be stopped. It is time enough for us to go to war when a real cause is presented, but we are not going about with chips on our shoulders pretending to stand for academic principles that college professors are not agreed about. In this modern day conflicts are said to be very dangerous. So far as I am concerned, this country is not going into this war until somebody does something that would justify it, and up to the present nothing of the kind has happened."

Senator Borah's Speech.

Mr. Borah of Idaho was the next speaker. His position as a Republican prominently mentioned for the Presidential nomination and his reputation as one of the greatest constitutional authorities, assured him the close attention of his colleagues. But even to the galleries his speech was the event of the day.

"I have but one rule to guide my conduct since this unfortunate conflict in Europe began and some difficulties closer home began," said he, "and that was whenever I conceived American right to exist and it was challenged upon the part of any country or nation, to meet that challenge without vacillation or compromise. It was immaterial to me whether the parties, being American citizens, wer slain upon the sea or in Mexico, whether the nation responsible for it was large or small. I measured my duty by the fact that an American citizen's life had been sacrificed and an American right had been invaded.

"I should, therefore, had I been permitted to do so, have voted for the principle that an American citizen has a right to travel on a merchant ship armed for defensive purposes. It is a right which has been established under international law for these five hundred years, and in my judgment this is not the time for the great American Republic to begin to temporize and compromise with reference to those national rights which have been so long established and which every belligerent power has at some time in its history recognized. If these principles of international law are made unsound by changed conditions of warfare now is not the time for us to change them. Our purposes in doing so would be misunderstood and misconstrued.

"Indeed, I think there is nothing so dangerous in great emergencies as vacillation, nothing so calculated to bring on war as a timid policy with reference to national rights. We are now in the midst of an ordeal, the most trying of our time, and perhaps of all time, and in my judgment any policy of compromise or any timidity in asserting our rights, any policy less than absolutely firm, will lead hastily to national degradation, and from national degradation to war; for there comes a time when the American people will no longer submit to those things and will take the matter practically in their own hands, as they did on the occasion of the blowing up of the Maine.

Pleads for Firmness.

"I therefore believe that it was the proper thing for the Senate of the United States, after full and fair discussion and after a presentation of the question, the integrity of which could not be questioned, to have gone on record to the effect that, at this time at least, while we are practically, as it were, under fire, in a sense, we will neither temporize nor compromise with that which we had contended for through this century and a quarter while we have been a nation. I think, furthermore, it is a valuable right, a substantial right, and that its surrender would involve national prestige and honor.

"Firmness and decision will more often prevent war than bring on war. The opposite policy has time and again led to a different result from that which it was anticipated would be the result. I am one who believes that it was the firmness, the quick decision, the positiveness of Jackson in the thirties which prevented civil war. It was the timidity, the compromising attitude, the disposition of Buchanan to write theses on the Constitution when he should have acted, which aggravated and helped to bring on the civil war more than any other one thing in the sixties.

"I believe, furthermore, that if Sir Edward Grey had answered positively and definitely the question of the President of the French Republic when he was asked in the last days of July, 1914, what he would do in case Germany invaded Belgium, in all probability this war would not have been begun. But when the President of the French Republic presented the question to Sir Edward Grey as to what would be the attitude of the British Empire, instead of answering positively and decisively as one who knew the right and was willing to support it, he stated to the President of the great French Republic that he would have to wait and see where the interests of the British Government lay. It is always unfortunate in a crisis to have a man wanting in decision and courage, wanting in the genius for responsibility.

"I believe, Mr. President, furthermore, that if at the beginning of our difficulty with Mexico, under the former Administration, when our citizens were murdered, instead of compromising or hesitating, or as it was, almost apologizing, we had said that we wanted no trouble with Mexico, but one thing was beyond dispute, that the American Republic, true to its ancient traditions, would protect American rights whenever interrupted, that instead of having 300 Americans murdered in Mexico, the difficulty would have been greatly lessened, if not wholly avoided, so far as American rights were or are involved. That policy was continued under this Administration.

Grover Cleveland's Act.

"In 1887 a Lieutenant from the Mexican Army pursued a Mexican girl across the border into the United States, seized her, and dragged her back across the line. The great Democrat, Grover Cleveland, was then President of the United States. She was a Mexican girl, but she was on American territory, and he sent the army to the border, with instructions that they should go, if necessary, to the City of Mexico to seize the man who had violated the integrity of American territory. The result of it was that this Lieutenant was given over at once and was incarcerated in the penitentiary for twenty years.

"That decisive act upon the part of that great Democrat established order upon the border of Mexico for a decade to follow. That was something the Mexican could understand. He had no trouble comprehending the sturdy Americanism of Grover Cleveland.

"Decision, firmness in upholding your rights under all circumstances will be respected by all the nations of the earth. I say, therefore, I am ready and willing for the American Republic to go on record to the effect that Americans have the right to travel upon merchant ships armed for defensive purposes and that the nation which challenges that right or violates it will be held to a strict accountability. But I was not permitted to do so, or in any intelligent way to so record myself.

"I am always made to doubt the cause in which I am engaged when those around me and with me are unwilling to debate it. I think the most manifest evidence of a great and righteous cause is the willingness or determination of those who are advocating it to state their reasons and their views and their convictions to the world, and let the white light of public opinion test their integrity. I am made to doubt a cause which must be decided in secret, or if not decided in secret, decided by some ulterior power without the chambers of this great Senate and here driven through as we would drive through a questionable resolution in a political precinct comittee. It casts reflection upon our position, it enshrouds our cause in doubt when, having been challenged to speak, in craven silence we perfunctorily record our vote and slink away.

Senate "Germanized."

"I was not permitted to vote on the question. We denounce Germany because we do not like her system of government, we say, and her militarism. We are told that in that marvelous nation all power, all action proceeds from the royal nod. The great Senate of the United States, the pride of Hamilton, the creation of the best thought and the best conception of the fathers was Germanized today. We took precisely the same attitude and followed the same instruction and reached the same results by the same method and process as the highest legislative body of Germany reaches it when the Kaiser directs action from the throne. There was no free, open discussion. There was fear, there was subserviency, there was shrinking from duty.

"Suppose, instead of the President saying, as he did say in his letter to Mr. Pou, that there may be afforded an immediate opportunity for full public discussion, he had advised the working out of some scheme to cut off the expression of view, that a plan should be devised to the effect that one man was to get the floor and the next man was to get the man who got the floor and cut off all debate, and take a vote upon this important question in order that he might have the view of the Senate of the United States. Suppose he had set out that proposition in his letter to Mr. Pou, what would have been the response coming from every part of the country? It would have been denounced, and the condemnation would have been so fierce and beaten so constantly upon the White House that there would have been another change of view. But what he did say was:

"'That there may be afforded an immediate opportunity'—for what?

"'For full public discussion and action upon them, and all doubts and conjecture may be swept away.'

"For full public discussion, and yet he sends his men here directed to cut off discussion and prevent an honest, intelligent action. What will be the worth of this advice to the Chief Magistrate when it reaches him over the telephone? Whose view can he say he has, or what opinion will he have by which he will be able to judge of the view of the people as it is made up from the representatives of the respective States? I think, Mr. President, that it was most unfortunate to dispose of it as we did.

Not Afraid of War.

"I am not afraid of war if it is necessary to protect American rights. I am not afraid of sacrifices if they are necessary to maintain this Republic. We cannot hope to play a part in the great affairs of the world if we are not brave enough to make a sacrifice for our rights. I am not afraid of that condition, but I am afraid of the subserviency, the degradation of the American Senate in the eyes of the American people—this body, which has been characterized as the greatest legislative and deliberative body in the world, has no further step of humiliation to take.

"When a great world crisis is on, and not only when the eyes of our hundred million people were centred upon us but the eyes of hundreds of millions of people throughout the civilized world were centred upon us, we come here and timidly reach a conclusion under the direction of some power beyond the Senate chamber. I would rather a thousand times that our battleships should be sunk—we can build them—than to have the honor and the independence of this body thus compromised before the nations of the earth.

"It will no longer be possible, Sir, to cry out against the dictation of the superman and the superstate of Germany. It will no longer be possible to boast that this is a conflict between autocracy and democracy—for a more conspicuous example of the absolute breakdown of the democratic spirit you will not be able to cite. It was, I repeat, a sad and sorry way to meet a great and momentous situation."

Gallinger Explains His Vote.

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, minority leader of the Senate, then explained his vote against tabling the amended Gore resolution.

"I voted against tabling the resolution," said he, "because I thought this question ought to be debated, fully debated, and voted upon intelligently. I confess I did not understand what the amendment was that the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Gore) submitted. I have believed that it would be a wise thing for our Government to advise American citizens not to travel on armed belligerent ships, and I should have voted for that if the question had been presented in that form. I think it might be put in the form of a statute that American citizens traveling on armed ships in time of war did so at their peril.

"I have felt intensely, very deeply, that we ought not to allow anything to occur in that connection that could by any possibility involve the United States in the war that is now devastating Europe. That has been my only purpose, and had I had an opportunity to vote for a resolution advising the President to recommend to the citizens of this Republic that they should not travel on those ships I should have voted for it. I think we are entitled to debate this question in the open, fully, at some time, and I trust that some resolution may be submitted that will give us a chance to do that thing."

"If we have a few more confessions we will learn how the Senators really feel about this matter," said Mr. Norris, Republican, of Nebraska. "Their votes indicated that they think one way, but their speeches indicate that they think the opposite way. The Senators are making speeches that will sound well at home, and are saying that they are in favor of giving warnings. At the same time they are voting in a manner that will please the man at the head of the pie counter."

Mr. Sherman, Republican, of Illinois, spoke in favor of a declaration by Congress warning Americans off belligerent ships. He declared that most of the sentiment in opposition to such a resolution emanated from a group of editors in the East who were guided by the business profits from exporting munitions of war.

Lewis and Kern Speak.

Senator Lewis, defending the action of the majority, said war with Spain might have been averted had similar action been taken by Congress in 1898.

"Had House resolutions seeking to intrench on the privileges and duties of the Chief Magistrate been treated as this one today, there would have been no conflict with Spain," he said. "The unnecessary, vituperative, vindictive, malicious and vicious debate brought on the war."

"The dread spirit of war has well nigh enveloped the earth," said Senator Kern. "The President of the United States has given his intellect and his energy for months to stay its course. In these conditions, he appealed to Congress, not for sympathy, but that the obstacles which hampered his course might be removed.

"He told us that tales were circulated in foreign capitals that the American Government was not supported by the American people, and that the resolutions introduced here proved that ours was a divided nation. My mind was quickly made up. Whatever might be my views as to the rights of travel on any ships, I would never let it be said of me that in my country's peril, I faltered in my support of the President striving to preserve peace.

"Let us hope the action here today will have a wholesome influence on the capitals of all countries, where the impression prevailed that we were a divided people. Let them come to know that there may be a division on question of economic and Administration policies, but that on questions involving the honor and integrity of the Republic, this nation is as indivisible as the seas.

"Let all of them understand once and for all, that when the President of the United States exercises his constitutional powers in conducting his negotiations with them, he speaks, not for himself, not for his party, but for all the people of his country who are prepared to back him with their lives in an insistence on American rights."

Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Committee on the Philippines, and an advocate of an embargo on arms, issued this statement:

Some explanation of the motion to table Senator Gore's resolution seems necessary. I favored his original resolution, and should have voted for it if an opportunity had been afforded. That opportunity was cut off by a motion to table it, which also cut off debate. I should have voted against the motion to table the resolution had it not been for the sudden action of Senator Gore himself in amending it before the vote to lay the resolution on the table was taken.

His amendment changed the whole resolution by adding a very contradictory paragraph in the nature of a joker. This paragraph declared that the loss of American lives, which might arise from the sinking of an armed vessel of one of the belligerent countries, would be a cause for the United States to go to war. I could not subscribe to such a doctrine by voting for it, and I expressed my opposition to it by voting to lay it on the table. Senator Gore himself voted the same way. So did many others who favored warning Americans to keep off of armed belligerent ships.

Some voted against tabling the resolution because they did not realize that Senator Gore's amendment changed the whole character of the resolution. Many of the opponents of Senator Gore's original resolution now find that he has entrapped them. That is to say, by voting to lay his resolution on the table, they have been forced also to declare against war as a possible outcome of the pending controversy. The vote on tabling the resolution was in no sense a test of anything. It was simply a postponement of the test which may come later on.

Resolution That the House Votes on Today, and the One the Senate Has Tabled

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The McLemore resolution, which the House will vote on tomorrow, is as follows:

Whereas, the Governments of two of the powers at present in war in Europe and on the high seas have informed all neutral powers of their intention to instruct the commanders of their submarine naval vessels to attack upon sight after Feb. 29 all armed vessels of their enemies, whether such armed vessels are admittedly naval vessels or carry their armament under the name and guise of "defensive armament for merchant ships"; and

Whereas, the Government of Germany, one of the powers, which have so informed the neutral powers, has submitted to the Government of the United States photographic facsimiles of alleged secret orders of the British Government, which secret orders direct that such so-called "defensive armament for merchant ships" shall be used offensively and shall be manned and directed by naval officers and men of the navy of Great Britain, and that such so-called "defensive armament for merchant ships" and such naval officers and men shall be, so far as possible, concealed and disguised when in neutral waters and ports, with the evident intention to deceive; and

Whereas, the only possible use for a "defensive gun" is the same as the use for an "offensive gun," namely, to shoot and, if possible, destroy or damage the enemy ship, whether submarine or other naval craft; and,

Whereas, the Government of the United States has neither the desire nor the right to dictate to any of the powers whether they shall arm their merchant ships with guns or other armament or not and has no interest in the success or failure of such ships so armed in using their armaments in the only way in which they could be effectively used, namely, in destroying or injuring enemy submarines or other naval vessels; and

Whereas, the Government of the United States has no interest in the success or failure of the submarines or other naval vessels of any power in escaping or destroying such merchant ships so armed and has no desire or right to dictate to any of the powers what steps they shall take to protect their vital interests and pursue their legitimate belligerent operations; and

Whereas, the Government of the United States cannot look upon any naval engagement between any armed ships of opposing belligerent powers, no matter how such ships, or any one of such ships, may be designated or disguised, as other than a naval engagement undertaken by each belligerent with the purpose of destroying the other belligerent ships and the lives of the people thereon; and

Whereas, while it is indifferent as to quibbles about such terms as "offensive" and "defensive" as applied to guns on ships of powers at war, the Government of the United States is vitally concerned to offer its own citizens the best possible advice, counsel, and assistance in avoiding the hazards of war; and

Whereas, the Governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary have given the Government of the United States positive assurance that unarmed ships carrying chiefly non-belligerent passengers will not be sunk—unless while resisting the right of visit and search—unless it is certain that the non-belligerent passengers can be removed to a place of safety; and

Whereas, the Government of the United States is vitally interested in preserving to its own warships, submarines and other war vessels full necessary freedom of action against an enemy, whether avowed or disguised, in any possible future war; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress of the United States do, and it hereby solemnly does, request the President to warn all American citizens, within the borders of the United States or its possessions or elsewhere, to refrain from traveling on any and all ships of any and all of the powers now or in future at war, which ship or ships shall mount guns, whether such ship be frankly avowed a part of the naval forces of the power whose flag it flies or shall be called a merchant ship, or otherwise, and whether such gun or guns or other armament be called "offensive" or "defensive"; and in case American citizens do travel on such armed belligerent ships, that they do so at their own risk.

That when the President of the United States or the Secretary of State shall come into possession of the actual memorandum of the German Government, containing photographic facsimiles of alleged secret instructions issued by the British Government, which alleged secret instructions direct that so-called "defensive armament for merchant ships" shall be used offensively, and that so-called "defensive armament for merchant ships" shall be manned and directed by naval officers and men of the navy of Great Britain, and that such so-called "defensive armament for merchant ships" and such naval officers and men shall be as far as possible concealed and disguised when in neutral waters and ports with the evident intention to deceive the President of the United States or the Secretary of State, shall at the earliest possible moment transmit such actual memorandum of the German Government, with such facsimiles of alleged secret instructions of the British Government, and with all appendices whatsoever, to the Speaker of the House, that it and they may be laid before the House for its full information and for its assistance in performing its duty and function of guarding the welfare of the country and its citizens and for its assistance in performing its constitutional duty of advising the President of the United States with regard to foreign relations.

That the House expresses the determination of the people and Government of the United States both to uphold all American rights and to exercise care, consideration, and wisdom in avoiding actions which tend to bring American citizens and American interests into the zone of conflict where the passions of war are raging.

The Gore Resolution.

The resolution tabled by the Senate today was as follows:

Whereas a number of leading powers of the world are now engaged in a war of unexampled proportions; and

Whereas the United States is happily at peace with all of the belligent nations; and

Whereas it is equally the desire and the interest of the American people to remain at peace with all nations; and

Whereas the President has recently offered fresh and signal proofs of the superiority of diplomacy to butchery as a method of settling international disputes; and

Whereas the right of American citizens to travel on unarmed belligerent vessels has recently received renewed guarantees of respect and inviolability; and

Whereas the right of American citizens to travel on armed belligerent vessels rather than upon unarmed vessels is essential neither to their life, liberty, or safety; nor to the independence, dignity, or security of the United States; and

Whereas Congress alone has been vested with the power to declare war, which involves the obligations to prevent war by all proper means consistent with the honor and vital interest of the nation; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that the sinking by a submarine without notice or warning of an armed merchant vessel of her public enemy, resulting in the death of a citizen of the United States, would constitute a just and sufficient cause of war between the United States and the German Empire.

The original resolution had the same preamble, with this resolving clause:

Resolved by the Senate, (The House of Representatives concurring,) That it is the sense of the Congress, vested as it is with the sole power to declare war, that all persons owing allegiance to the United States should, in behalf of their own safety and the vital interest of the United States, forbear to exercise the right to travel as passengers upon any armed vessel of any belligerent power, whether such vessel be armed for offensive or defensive purposes; and it is the further sense of the Congress that no passport should be issued or renewed by the Secretary of State, or by any one acting under him, to be used by any person owing allegiance to the United States for purpose of travel upon any such armed vessel of a belligerent power.

BRITISH OPINION HAILS VICTORY FOR WILSON

"Triumphantly Justified," Says Chronicle; "Opposition Negligible," The Daily News.

LONDON, Saturday, March 4.—The morning newspapers today devote many columns to the developments in Washington under such headlines as "President Wilson's Great Victory in the Senate," "Half the Battle Won for President Wilson's Policy," and "Congress Shows Its Confidence in the President."

The Times editorially asserts that the vote in the Senate in favor of tabling the resolution warning Americans off armed merchantmen is certain to exercise a strong influence on the voting in the House of Representatives. Another newspaper thinks the Senate's vote is likely to be reflected "in the other two Houses"—possibly referring to the House of Representatives and the White House.

All the newspapers praise President Wilson's attitude. The Graphic lays emphasis on what it terms the difficulties of the President's task.

"The passions of the American people as a whole," says The Graphic, "have not yet been roused by the war. The United States is so huge, and such a large part of its population has so little conception of external politics that even if there were no racial differences it would still be difficult to rouse the average American to any strong view of international obligations.

"We see in our own country a considerable number of people still unable to grasp the significance of the war. How much less can America grasp it? * * * President Wilson has made it clear that though he is passionately devoted to peace he will not purchase peace at the price of his country's honor."

The Times makes the situation in Washington the text for an editorial urging an improvement in Great Britain's methods for informing American opinion on the work of the Entente Allies.

"It is through the American press alone that we can lay our cause with full effect before the American people," says The Times, "and the American press complains that all along our Government has hampered and impeded it in the performance of this needful and important work. The Americans want to hear the truth, the whole and nothing but the truth. If we tell it to them we can rely without misgiving on their verdict."

The Daily Chronicle comments along the same lines as the other morning papers.

"President Wilson," it says, "has been triumphantly justified. He has freed his hands by compelling recognition that the nation is behind him."

The Daily News says:

"President Wilson's victory exceeds the most sanguine expectations. It is impossible for us to grasp exactly what led up to it, and what process of reasoning induced Senator Gore to vote against his own resolution. But, if the circumstances are obscure, the result is not doubtful. The vote reveals that active opposition to President Wilson's policy is almost negligible."

RAISES A PASSPORT ISSUE.

Mondell Says Many Americans Are Prevented from Going Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Two resolutions bearing on the international situation were offered in the House today by Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, Republican, who has introduced one of the measures warning Americans. The first asks the State Department to advise Congress what instructions have been issued regarding the issuing of passports since the outbreak of the European war, also to what extent and for what reasons passports have been denied, and "what limitations and conditions have been attached to the issuance of passports."

The second resolution asks the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the number, location, and character of mounted guns aboard merchant vessels that have received clearance papers at American ports within the past sixty days, and what orders were carried by these merchant ships regarding the use of such guns.

Mr. Mondell charges that the State Department, while claiming to contend for "the rights of Americans to travel at sea," is abridging those rights in refusing to issue passports to many applicants.

HOUSE VOTES TODAY ON ARMED LINERS

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on the armed ship issue by five to one. It has been declared here in the last few days that the Administration had been outmanoeuvred in its conduct of the negotiations over armed merchantmen by German and pro-German publicity methods.

"What the Wilson Administration needs most is a press agent," said one of the high officers of the Government, who is in thorough sympathy with the position of the President, but who believes that that position has been misunderstood through the failure of the Administration to make it clear. One fear expressed here in well-informed circles is that if the German Government gets the impression that Congress is for peace at any price, the German attitude will become so assertive that this country will find itself in a seriously resentful temper.

A story was circulated today that President Wilson would resign, or at least refuse to accept renomination, because of chagrin over what happened in the Senate. The President is not contemplating getting off the firing line. If anything, he is more determined than ever to insist that American rights shall be upheld. It did not take an informal, impatient White House designation of the story as silly to confirm the understanding of the President's feeling in the matter.

The President personally did not comment on the action of the Senate today, preferring to gain more information about the parliamentary situation and centring his attention on the expected action of the House. Administration officials generally, however, regarded the outcome as satisfactory, and pointed to the fact that Senator Gore had introduced an amendment directly opposite to his original resolution and then had voted to table his own amendment as a clear indication that he realized his battle was lost and that the President had won.

There was some discussion in Administration circles of forcing a direct vote on the reintroduced McCumber resolution warning Americans off armed ships. It was the expectation of most of the leaders, however, that nothing further would be done in the Senate at the President's request.

Commenting on the rejection of the Gore resolution by the Senate today and the prospective rejection of the McLemore resolution tomorrow an official said tonight:

"Last week the Speaker of the House and other leaders in Congress told the President that the feeling in favor of the armed ship resolution was so strong in the House that they had difficulty in holding the lid down. Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee told the President that he was harassed by importunate members who wanted action at once on the resolution. Yesterday news came from Germany that it was believed there that Congress was against the President five to one.

"What is the situation today? Realizing that his resolution would be rejected the author of the Senate measure amended it in the hope of beclouding the issue. The Senate voted with the President. This afternoon the House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to report the McLemore resolution with a recommendation that it be tabled. This from a committee that was said to be overwhelmingly in favor of warning Americans to stay off armed ships. Tomorrow the House will vote on a clean-cut presentation of the issue. I believe that the President will be sustained.

"There will be no break with Germany unless a merchant ship is sunk and the lives of Americans are lost. Then all Congress probably would be unable to prevent the people from taking matters into their own hands and insisting on a decision to their way of thinking. It is to avoid having ships sunk without warning and American lives sacrificed that the President is working. The chance of success in that direction lies in leaving him alone."

RECOMMENDS TABLING M'LEMORE RESOLUTION

But House Foreign Affairs Committee Offers Its Supporters a Concession.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Action that will bring a direct vote in the House on the McLemore resolution to warn American citizens not to travel on the armed merchantmen of belligerent countries was finally taken today by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. After many substitute proposals had been rejected the committee voted almost unanimously for a recommendation that the [illegible] table the McLemore measure.

The committee [illegible] contains a statement inserted in the interest of harmony and as a concession to the advocates of a resolution of warning. This statement is that the Foreign Affairs Committee believes the President will inform Congress if the international situation becomes such that diplomatic negotiations are about to fail.

The report adopted by the committee reads:

"That House Resolution No. 147, known as the McLemore resolution, be

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CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

DAD WON'T have to *whistle* at the bill when you pick out a suit at Best's.

No matter if the suit is *wool* through and through—

No matter if the cut is quite as smart as Dad's—

No matter if it fits you like a costly custom-made—

"You Never Pay More at Best's."

Boys' Spring Norfolk Suits, in all-wool cheviots or serge, with two pairs knickerbockers; sizes 7 to 16 years; as pictured. 9.75 and 11.50

Boys' Spring Overcoats, with Raglan shoulders; tan or green all-wool rain-proofed cheviot; sizes 6 to 18 years. 17.50

Guaranteed All Wool.

And, of course, everything else that a real chap wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

HOUSE VOTES TODAY ON ARMED LINERS

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reported to the House with the recommendation that it be laid on the table.

"Under the practice and precedents in this country the conduct of diplomatic negotiations has been left with the President, and with this practice the committee does not feel it proper for the House of Representatives to interfere. We know that if the President reaches a point in any negotiations with foreign Governments at which he believes he has exhausted his power in the premises he will, in the usual way, report all facts and circumstances to Congress for its consideration."

This report was approved by the committee by a viva voce vote. It is said that not more than two voices were heard in opposition. Nineteen members of the committee were present.

Representative Linthicum of Maryland submitted the compromise report, which had been previously approved by several Democratic and Republican members. Administration supporters regarded the practically unanimous adoption of such a report as a distinct victory for the Administration, inasmuch as the committee was understood several days ago to be strongly in favor of no action at all or a resolution of warning.

The opponents of the plan to table the McLemore resolution derived comfort, however, from the paragraph expressing the belief that the President would acquaint Congress of any dangerous turn in diplomatic negotiations. This quieted the fears of those committee members who have felt "that the Administration's policy may lead us into war."

The second part of the committee report will not be voted on in the House itself. The House will vote merely on a motion to table the McLemore resolution, although the committee's expression of confidence in the intention of the President to keep Congress informed may be cited in defense of those who desired more radical action.

Following the action of the Foreign Affairs Committee today the Rules Committee will meet tomorrow morning and agree upon a rule for the immediate consideration of the McLemore resolution. After the adoption of such a rule the motion to table will be made by Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee. It had not been decided tonight how much debate will be allowed on the armed merchantmen issue. Only forty minutes of discussion is permissible on the rule itself, but Chairman Flood said he would probably withhold his motion to table the McLemore resolution for a reasonable time. When this motion is made it is non-debatable.

Length of Debate Undecided.

Democrats of the Rules Committee and Mr. Flood conferred informally tonight over the question of length of debate, but a decision will not be reached until tomorrow. The present plan is that the McLemore resolution shall be finally disposed of tomorrow, although one member of the Rules Committee suggested it might go over until Monday.

Representative Harrison, a member of the Rules and Foreign Affairs Committees, said tonight that the House would not vote overwhelmingly in favor of the motion to table, and that the issue in the lower body would be more clear-cut than that presented in the Senate today.

The session of the Foreign Affairs Committee today lasted for more than two hours, and was marked by considerable bickering among the members. Representative Cooper, the ranking Republican, inveighed against "secret diplomacy," and demanded a showdown as to whether the President's course was likely to lead to war.

A reassuring and important statement was made by Chairman Flood that he understood from the President that he did not intend to take any drastic step in diplomatic negotiations without advising Congress in advance. Members were led to believe, from Mr. Flood's statement, that if the President should ever reach a point where diplomatic relations with Germany were about to be severed Congress would be informed of that fact. Mr. Flood's statement contributed toward an agreement in the committee and a decision to report the McLemore resolution for a vote.

Several substitute motions were offered and defeated in committee today. Representative Smith of New York contended that the preamble of the McLemore resolution was unnecessary and subject to criticism. He proposed a report merely of that portion warning Americans that they would travel on armed merchantmen "at their own risk." This suggestion was voted down on a viva voce vote.

Mr. Shackleford of Missouri sought to get support for his substitute resolution warning Americans not to travel on belligerent vessels while the present negotiations with Germany were pending. This, too, was defeated. It is understood that Representatives Cooper, Shackleford, Thompson, and Smith were the only members voting for this resolution.

When Mr. Harrison attempted to get a report merely tabling the McLemore resolution, without the additional paragraphs offered as a concession to the Shackleford element, the Administration forces experienced a temporary setback, only five members voting for that proposal. The report was finally put in compromise form and adopted.

Refused a Vote of Confidence.

Mr. Rogers of Massachuetts then made an unexpected motion to adopt a resolution of confidence in the President's foreign policy. This received practically no support, the Republicans opposing it because they were unwilling to accord a blanket indorsement and the Democrats objecting because the Administration wanted no such approval.

The international situation was briefly referred to in the House today by Chairman Adamson of the Interstate Commerce Committee who denounced the agitation in Congress against the President's policies.

"Considering the constitutional duties of the President in the premises and the absence of duty or propriety on the part of Congress to interfere therewith," said Chairman Adamson, "it amounts almost to sedition or treason not only to fail to support the Administration, but actually to antagonize it to such an extent as to persuade foreign nations that we are not sincere, that we are not in earnest, and that the attitude of the President is not supported by Congress or the people, and therefore may be despised and treated with contempt.

"In my judgment the surest way to precipitate trouble for our country is for any considerable number of Congressmen or people to persist in that attitude of antagonism to the President. The surest way to maintain our peaceful relations with the world, maintain our absolute neutrality, and preserve the prosperity of our people is for Congress to abstain from interference with the rightful functions of the Executive. He should be permitted, as he has successfully done for the past eighteen months, to conduct the foreign affairs of this Government, protect the rights of American citizens on the high seas, without complicity or participation in the devastating war raging in Europe."

Necessary for Americans to Travel.

Referring to the right of Americans to travel abroad, Mr. Adamson said it was absolutely necessary at times for Americans to make journeys of this kind, "and the ships of belligerents may afford the only opportunity." He continued: "The proposition is made that we will declare in advance that if Americans ride on such ships and are killed, this Government will not be responsible therefor, or will not extend its protection to its own citizens and preserve to them their rights. Such a position is intolerable and indefensible. To announce in advance that this Government will not call to account the attempts of any nation to destroy the lives of its citizens on the high seas would be to issue a wholesale license in advance for the destruction of the lives of American citizens. To do such a thing would disgrace this country and every person living therein. * * *

"Our country for eighteen months has escaped the burden and horror of war through the exercise of executive prerogatives by a President in whom we impose implicit confidence, and never was there any doubt or difficulty about his continuing to lead us successfully through the dangers until this volunteer suggestion of interference began to be heard here and elsewhere. It is not too late for all patriots to unite, withdraw all suggestion from the Executive, hold up his hands and leave him free to conduct his diplomacy according to his wisdom and integrity, which, in my judgment, is the sure road to safety."

GOVERNORS HOLD UP PRESIDENT'S HANDS

In General Are Firm in His Support in the Armed Liner Controversy.

VIRGINIA "FEELS SAFE"

Maryland Has "Great Confidence" in the Executive—West Warm in His Support.

The Governors of the States were requested yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES to define the attiture of their States in the armed merchant ship controversy. The replies show that in general the Governors uphold the President and stand firmly behind him. Dispatches from the Governors follow:

Relies on the President.

RICHMOND, Va., March 3.—The people of Virginia feel safe in the hands of the President.

H. C. STUART,
Governor of Virginia.

Upholds the President.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 3.—Our people believe that we ought to stand behind the President in the treatment of the questions dealing with foreign powers. We have great confidence in President Wilson.

EMERSON C. HARRINGTON,
Governor of Maryland.

Supports the President.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3.—On the question before Congress affecting our foreign relations, our people have supported the President and are now supporting him with increasing loyalty and confidence. They are gratified by the vote in the Senate today, and hope that the House will sustain him by an overwhelming majority. Foreign Governments will understand that this nation is solidly behind the President in this crisis.

LOCKE CRAIG,
Governor of North Carolina.

Wants a United Front.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 3.—So far as this country is concerned, I believe that the war will be confined to the President and Congress. It is to be hoped that the President and his warring chieftains in Congress may so compose their differences that in all dealings with foreign powers our country may present a united front.

FRANK B. WILLIS,
Governor of Ohio.

With the President.

HELENA, Mont., March 3.—In my opinion the dominant sentiment is with the President.

S. V. STEWART,
Governor of Montana.

Overwhelmingly With the President.

BOISE, Idaho, March 3.—Idaho is overwhelmingly with the President on the question of submarine warfare and in his negotiations with foreign powers. Our people believe that the time has arrived when Congress, representing the people of the United States, should take a positive stand either with the President or act independently of him.

The people of Idaho are with the President, who is clothed with constitutional powers to negotiate matters under his jurisdiction with foreign nations when questions of great national importance arise. The people of Idaho believe that we should be one people, thoroughly united and standing as one man back of the constitutional authority, the President of the United States.

M. ALEXANDER;
Governor of Idaho.

Oregon Behind the President.

SALEM, Ore., March 3.—It is my opinion, and I believe the opinion of loyal Oregonians, that the hands of the President should be upheld by Congress. Of necessity the Executive must be depended upon to handle in a large measure the problems of our foreign relations at a time of crisis. Mr. Wilson's insistence on the rights of American citizens on the seas as guaranteed by international law is sound and justified. If we are to retain a place of honor and respect among nations, we must insist upon rightful privileges and protection for our citizens. While totally out of sympathy with much of the Administration's foreign policy in the past, the President seems to me quite right in his present apparent conflict with Congress.

JAMES WITHYCOMBE,
Governor of Oregon.

Arizona Supports President.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 3.—Public sentiment in Arizona, as far as I have been able to observe, favors a firm policy in dealing with the grave international issues relative to submarine warfare, and while recognizing the extreme delicacy of the situation inclines toward the support of the President in his evident determination to uphold the dignity of the United States as a world power and to keep intact the nation's rights on the high seas.

GEORGE W. P. HUNT,
Governor of Arizona.

Squarely Behind the President.

CARSON, Nev., March 3.—The great majority of the people of Nevada, as far as I am able to judge, are squarely behind the President in his negotiations with foreign powers, and deprecate the tempting to embarrass him in his delitempting to embarrass him in his delicate task.

EMMET D. BOYLE,
Governor of Nevada.

TELLS WHY GERMANY DOESN'T WANT US IN WAR

Reichstag Member Says She Has Enough Enemies—We Would Finance All Allies.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, March 4, (via London.)—Herr Naumann, a member of the Reichstag, contributed an article entitled, "Will America Join the Allies?" to the Schleswig newspaper Neindal, the organ of the Schleswig Danes. In the article he says.

"Our wish that the United States preserve its neutrality is easily comprehensible. We already have sufficient enemies and it is a great delusion to think, as some profess to do, that one more can make no difference.

"Declaration of war against the United States would result in a fleet numbering, in 1913, 169 units, with 1,531 guns, placing itself on the side of Great Britain, and thereby increasing the possibility of an absolutely effective blockade.

"In addition, there is the American army, which, it is true, at present only numbers 90,000, but which could be augmented quickly by general recruiting, for which the existing militia forms an excellent basis. Within six months the United States would have a formidable army.

"Our ships in American harbors and the daily increasing financial power of the United States would mean an incalculable prolongation of the war, because America would finance all her allies for an unlimited period.

"The Germans have learned to assume superhuman burdens during the war, but we cannot shut our eyes to the endless sacrifices which war with the United States would demand."

AWAITS ORDERS TO ARMED LINERS

American Government Not Yet Informed Officially of the British Instructions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—While refusing to comment upon them, officials of the Administration today displayed keen interest in the full text of the British instructions to armed liners as cabled from London last night and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. It was learned that these instructions had not yet been brought to the attention of the United States Government officially, and that President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and other high officers of the Administration saw them for the first time when printed in this morning's newspapers.

In view of the fact that the German memorandum of Feb. 10 to the neutral powers notifying them of Germany's intention to sink armed enemy liners without warning after Feb. 29 argues that all British armed vessels are armed on account of certain alleged secret instructions regarding the use of their guns against submarines, officials here have been anxious to read these alleged secret British Admiralty instructions and to scrutinize them for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was just ground for the German version of the British orders. The State Department has been handicapped by the fact that the alleged secret orders and supplementary instructions issued by the British Government, and which were attached to the memorandum of Feb. 10 from the Berlin Government, have not yet been received in Washington, and because the British Government itself had not made public its instructions to armed liners.

Ambassador Gerard today notified the State Department that the appendices containing the alleged secret British orders were mailed by him on Feb. 14, that they were sent to London in the hope that they would leave Liverpool on the steamer California, which sailed from the latter port on Feb. 19. Ambassador Gerard said he was not sure that the pouch containing the appendices caught that steamer, and that he was communicating with London to ascertain the facts. As the steamer California arrived at the bar outside of New York on Feb. 29 and is due to sail from that port tomorrow for Liverpool, and the appendices had not arrived up to a late hour tonight, officials said they feared the Berlin pouch, with the eagerly sought appendices, had not come to this country on the California and that it must have caught some other steamer.

The German Embassy today made public a radiogram received from Berlin via the Overseas News Agency, an official agency of the German Government, giving the text of "instructions" alleged to have been found on the British steamer Woodfield when captured and sunk by the Germans on Nov. 3 last. These instructions differ textually from those issued at London last night, but the tenor is apparently generally the same. They are part of the appendices which, it is understood, Ambassador Gerard has mailed.

The radiogram to the German Embassy reads as follows:

"Reuter tries discredit German report about instructions given to British armed merchantmen by asserting that were instructed never attack submarines or other men-of-war except for defense. Compare with this assertion text of 'Instructions regarding submarines applicable to vessels carrying a defensive armament,' as found on board British steamer Woodfield. Instructions read literally as follows:

"'Defensively armed vessels should follow generally the instructions for ordinary merchant ships.

"'In submarine waters guns should be kept in instant readiness.

"'If a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship by day, and it is evident to the master that she has hostile intentions, the ship pursued should open fire in self-defense, notwithstanding the submarine may not have committed a definite hostile act, such as firing a gun or torpedo.

"'In view of the great difficulty in distinguishing a friend from an enemy at night, fire should not be ordered after dark unless it is absolutely certain that the vessel fired at is hostile.

"'Before opening fire the British colors should be hoisted.

"'It is essential that fire should not be opened under neutral colors.'"

LONDON, Saturday, March 4.—Berlin advices, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, state that Sir Edward Grey's announcement that the German conclusions from the instructions given to British merchantmen to use their guns for offensive purposes were incorrect is mystifying. In Government circles in Berlin it is recalled that the German Government appended to its memorandum announcing the new submarine policy a photographic fac simile of instructions found on British vessels, so that every unprejudiced person could form his own judgment.

CANOPIC WILL ARM IN MEDITERRANEAN

White Star Liner Sails With Four Americans—Cretic, Armed, Now at Sea.

The White Star liner Canopic, which left this port early last night for Naples with four Americans on board, will take on two four-inch guns at Gibraltar for the Mediterranean voyage and will dismantle them again at Gibraltar on the return voyage. This was admitted yesterday at the offices of the White Star Line.

The liner Cretic, also bound for Naples with Americans on board, it was said at the White Star offices, was probably in the Mediterranean with guns on board which were mounted at Gibraltar. Members of the crew of the Cretic said, when it stopped at Boston, on its present outbound voyage, that it was armed in the Mediterranean on its last trip. The last word from the Cretic was received on Monday to the effect that it had passed the Azores. Unless there has been unusual delay the Cretic has probably passed the most dangerous part of her voyage, which is through the western end of the Mediterranean, where it is narrowest.

There were four first-class, ten second-class, and fifty-seven steerage passengers on the Canopic. The only Americans aboard were the four first-class passengers—W. W. Nichols, Miss A. P. Tileston, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bellows of Brooklyn. Mr. Bellows said that he had crossed the Atlantic three times since the war began and had no fear of German submarines. Mrs. Bellows said that she had confidence in her husband's judgment and felt perfectly safe.

DESCRIBES START OF VERDUN FIGHT

French Eyewitness Tells How Shells Rained Upon Herbebois with Uncanny Precision.

A REAL GAME OF MASSACRE

Amid Slight Cover and Underbrush Troops Fought Almost Unceasingly Day and Night.

PARIS, March 3.—The French official eyewitness gives this description of the defense of Herbebois, three miles north of Fort de Douaumont, where the great battle of Verdun began twelve days ago:

"It was on Feb. 21 at 7:20 o'clock in the morning that the Germans began the preparation for their attack. They unloosed a formidable artillery fire on the positions which they wished to capture, and shells of all calibres fell like hail, from those of 150 millimeters to shells of 305 millimeters. It was a veritable drumfire of an intensity unknown till now, and this drumfire played by series on objective points selected for attack.

"A zone 500 meters broad and a kilometer deep for example was pounded in such fashion that the earth was plowed up on the entire superficial extent in mathematical fashion. Lacrimosal shells and suffocating gas shells were also employed by the enemy to accentuate the moral effect.

"Despite this formidable rain of projectiles, however, the Germans on the first day succeeded only in entering our first line of defense at Herbebois and taking a small supporting work of the line. It was a miserable result compared with the mechanical effort and the human effort which they had put forth against our advanced line of resistance.

"It was then that my regiment was called upon to counterattack and to try to recapture the first line lost. When I say line, it must be understood that there were only some chaotic elements of trenches and furrows, torn up with shell holes.

"Accordingly, at midnight on the 21st the men were in position and we were rather happy at having, at the first moment of our appearance on the ground, taken 63 prisoners who seemed to be very glad not to have to measure themselves against us any further. They rubbed their hands and seemed quite gay at the thought of having ended their share in the war. Among these prisoners was an officer who, having tried to escape, was killed by the sentry who was charged with guarding them.

"Our counterattack took place on Feb. 22 at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, but after a moment the Boches attacked again. No one had the advantage in this affair. Then during the day there was on both sides an unceasing struggle with hand grenades, while some of our men strained every effort, under the protection of the grenade throwers, to consolidate our positions.

"At this moment we no longer had any natural shelter. Herbebois is covered with tree stumps, in which some large trees stand up. On a depth of 300 to 400 meters behind is ordinary undergrowth, but the Germans had opened upon it a terrible outpouring of projectiles, and the wood at certain places was transformed into a clearing. It was necessary, therefore, to manoeuvre through this confusion by climbing and crawling and to work and raise barricades and to organize the shell holes. It was snowing, and I leave you to imagine the endurance which our men showed in the circumstances.

"During the night of Feb. 22 the Germans renewed their offensive. A bombardment of amazing violence and of a mortal precision did not permit them, however, to advance an inch. When their infantry, in turn, attempted to strike, our men made them suffer sanginary losses.

"It was still worse during the day of the 23d, after having once more copiously rained shells on our lines, the Germans sent against us at least the equivalent of a battalion. This attack in a body excited the valor of our men to the highest degree. They sighted the Germans at fifty metres and under methodic volleys the latter fell, howling in terrible fashion.

"It was a veritable game of massacre. Our 75-millimetres on their side had executed a curtain fire, preventing the enemy from retiring and very few of the assailants succeeded in getting to the rear. Almost all were left on the field of battle.

"That did not prevent the Germans from attacking us once more during the course of the day, but without any better success.

"Four of our grenadiers, posted at the entrance of a communication trench which united our old firing trench, now occupied by the Germans, with a supporting trench which we still held, killed groups of the enemy as fast as they presented themselves. They carried on this work for more than twenty hours.

"During these fights was revealed once more the warlike ardor of the French. Despite the losses incurred (almost all exclusively from artillery fire, for in the infantry engagements we had constantly the upper hand) their morale did not waver for a moment. Our troopers manoeuvred as during the field practice. They saw without a murmur their comrades fall around them, and they continued their work as quietly as at exercise. One has reason to be proud of commanding such men.

"At 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 23, while we had not retired a single foot, order was given us to withdraw carefully, for, the Waville Wood having been taken, we ran the risk of being surrounded. We waited for the night to come. Some of our men, when they learned that we were to leave Herbebois, protested, asking to be allowed to fight and die on the spot. However, tactical reasons obliged us to evacuate Herbebois, and we had to reckon with the general situation.

"The retirement order was executed and we went to take a position in front of the La Chaume Wood, in communication with the units on our right and left.

"The defense of Herbebois will certainly remain one of the most glorious pages in the annals of our regiment. More than 3,000 Germans came in successive waves to smash themselves against our ranks, although we were in a fighting position of the most disadvantageous kind. We voluntarily abandoned the ground, where hundreds and hundreds of German corpses show sufficiently how effective was our resistance.

"Neither the bombardment, nor the snow, nor the difficulties of obtaining provisions, nor fatigue could overcome the stubborn bravery of our infantry. By thus holding firm in this corner of Herbebois they for their part contributed to win time for the arrival of the necessary reserves, and they seriously interfered with the advance of the Germans. It was sacrifices of this kind, repeated at numerous points on our front, which held back the enemy flood."

HOW CLAN M'TAVISH FOUGHT THE MOEWE

Continued from Page 1.

teen men and wounding five, all Lascars. Another hit us below the water line in No. 5 hold, badly damaging us. It was obviously useless to carry on the fight and the Captain ordered 'cease fire' and stopped his ship. I signaled the Germans in Morse to this effect, but owing to the smoke some time passed before they could see our signal and they continued to fire. Even as I signaled our gun went off owing to the order to stop fire being delayed in transmission, and that, of course, caused more trouble.

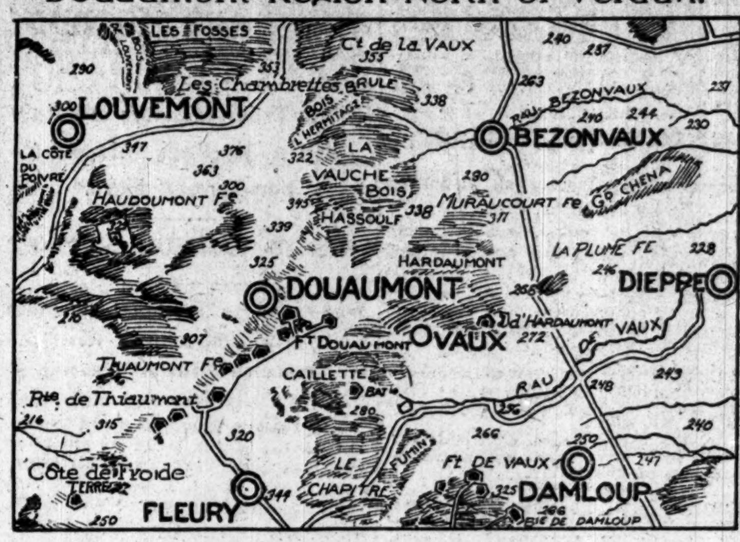
"When the Möwe's commander came aboard the Clan MacTavish he asked for the Captain, and on Captain Oliver coming forward he demanded to know why the Clan MacTavish fired on them. 'I wanted to get away, of course,' replied the Captain, 'and I fired to protect my ship. My Government put a gun aboard, and I used it. It wasn't put there for ornament.'"

The Clan MacTavish's crew was first taken aboard the Appam and then transferred to the Möwe.

"Whenever she chased another vessel," said MacIntyre, "we were confined below in the forecastle. While they were firing at the Flamenco we found an old gramophone there with a number of tunes, and all the time she was chasing and firing at the Flamenco we played these tunes, 'Tipperary,' 'Stars and Stripes,' and 'Double Eagle' being among them."

MacIntyre said at the end of twenty-four days the Möwe took the steamer Westburn. "We arrived at Teneriffe on Feb. 22 and found that only half an hour before an English cruiser coming from another direction had entered the harbor, and anchored. We learned that our German colors were seen just before we entered territorial waters, but then it was too late for the warship to do anything."

Douaumont Region North of Verdun.



So far as can be judged from the official bulletins the Germans now hold the village of Douaumont with the French lines close by. The troops of General Joffre also hold the highest part of the ridge in that region, presumably the height marked 307, southwest of Douaumont. Whether the Germans' gain south of the village has been sufficient to enable them to reach the Brandenburgers, who were encircled in the ruined Fort de Douaumont is not clear.

The scale of the map is about 1 1-3 miles to the inch.

DOUAUMONT TAKEN BY THE GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

losses on their part, the Germans were successful in penetrating to the village of Douaumont, where the fighting is continuing with ferocity.

A little further to the east the village of Vaux was attacked at about the same hour. Assaults coming from the north and the northeast were broken by our curtain of fire and by the activity of our machine guns. The enemy was compelled to retire, leaving among our barbed wire entanglements a large number of dead bodies.

In the Woevre district last evening and last night the bombardment continued with great intensity. Checked, however, by our curtains of fire, the enemy found it impossible to come out.

To the west of the river Meuse, in the regions of Malancourt and Haucourt, the artillery of the enemy has been active.

In Lorraine, in the region to the south of the Forest of Parroy, a feeble attack on the part of the enemy was dispersed by infantry fire and the use of hand grenades.

The Belgian communication issued tonight says:

> The day has been quiet on the whole front, except in the region of Steenstraete, where the struggle by means of bombs has been violent.

Berlin Sees Steady Gains.

BERLIN, March 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The capture of the town of Douaumont and the steady successes of the Germans in the region of Verdun seemingly confirm the repeated predictions of the German military experts that the army had strength capable of penetrating the Entente allied lines when the time came for it to do so. With characteristic audacity it did not oppose some weak section, but the strongest fortress at the pivot of the line, the fall of which would force the abandonment of the whole Aisne positions.

Fort Douaumont crowns a hill 318 meters high, and was the strongest and highest fort of the eastern sector of the outer ring of forts of the Verdun defenses. Between Douaumont and Verdun intervene Forts Souville, 385 meters high, and St. Michel, 347 meters high, which belong to the inner girdle, but Douaumont commands a view of the city, the heart of which is less than five miles distant, the favorite range of the German mobile mortars.

The successes were due to the German troops fighting furiously under the eyes of Emperor William, but signs of the weakening of the French morale were also evident, being shown in the collapse of their resistance south of Verdun.

DOUAUMONT ATTACK MORE THAN FOR RESCUE

Paris Thinks Brandenburgers in Fort Were Never Quite Surrounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The ruined Fort de Douaumont captured by the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Brandenburgers and still precariously inhabited by 400 or 500 of them, is not, it appears, completely encircled. Had it been, they would not have been alive after seven days' imprisonment.

Two-thirds of the position was surrounded when the fighting was resumed yesterday. Attacks continued at intervals with increasing violence under the concentrated fire of hundreds of French cannon and machine guns. A private message states that at one time an entire brigade was concerned and the Fourteenth Hanoverian Regiment was literally decimated.

The renewal of the buffalo-like tactics at Douaumont cannot be regarded merely as a necessary attempt to rescue a body of men, cut off from the main body. It may mean the resumption of general offensive. It must, at least, mean after the advertising of the crucial importance of Douaumont plateau that the German command would be humiliated were it left as an impregnable position into which they thrust themselves by their four-mile advance.

The prospect, however, seems not very promising for them. No kind of surprise is now possible. The woods, which helped to screen the French retirement, are shattered, and the old French trenches are almost everywhere destroyed. From their high positions, the French gunners rake the hillsides and ravines with a ceaseless fire.

To restore such a tract of country to the state of defense which the Germans possessed when they began is a work not of four days but of several weeks. Over this riven and miry ground the heavy guns must be brought up hill and down dale to fresh and solid emplacements if the new offensive is to have any great force.

Thousands of dead and wounded may already have been removed, but scores of miles of communication trenches must be laboriously excavated, underground shelters dug, and field railways laid down.

Until this vast work is completed every relief of the first line troops and every passage of food and munitions to the front will be effected under the fire of the French, who are themselves subject to no similar handicap.

In retiring to another field, the Kaiser has left a problem which his son, according to opinion here, is not the man to solve

PARIS, March 3.—The mystery of how 500 Germans of the Twenty-fourth Brandenburg Regiment have been able to hold out a week in the ruined Fort Douaumont against the attacks of the French, says the Petit Journal, probably is explained by their having extended the subterranean passages of the fort and thus established communication with the German advanced lines.

Previous reports have stated that the force of Brandenburgers still held in Fort Douaumont amounted to 2,000 men.

SHELLS LEVELED FOREST.

German Correspondent Tells How the Wood of Haumont Was Taken.

BERLIN, March 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The conquest of the forest of Haumont, which was the beginning of the attack against the French fortress of Verdun, is described in a letter from the front to the Cologne Zeitung, says the Overseas News Agency, which quotes it as follows:

"Between the German positions near Glacis and Haumont there is an open plain which presented to the French a clear range to shoot, and would have cost immense sacrifices if the defending infantry was not sheltered. Haumont was fortified with the most modern guns known, but the German heavy artillery justified itself again this time.

"The French positions were bombarded during the night hours, which was contrary to the methods employed by the French, who in the Champagne battle never stopped bombarding once during the three days' attack on the German positions.

"In the afternoon the German infantry attacked, and the soldiers were molested only by a flank fire, which had small effect. The wire entanglements before the French position had been demolished by the German artillery, and the French offered small resistance.

"In the forest there was not a tree that had not been broken like a toy, and the whole underbrush had been leveled."

SAPPER TELLS STORY OF BURIAL ALIVE

Doubts and Fears Amid Terrible Experience with Two French Comrades.

PARIS, March 3.—The story of the three French sappers who were buried alive for hours during the battle of Verdun and finally dug their way out to safety is told in detail by one of them who has arrived in Paris on a hospital train. He said:

"With my friends Bernard and Jean I was posted in a trench at the edge of the Vauche Woods. The enemy showed a disposition to attack and, according to orders, the three of us, with a charge of powder, fuses and tools, started down a mine gallery to fill the mine chamber, lay the wires and pack the gallery behind it. We did this without difficulty and were on our way back when a heavy explosion shook us.

"'Had our mine gone off already? I hear stones falling,' said one of my comrades. We rushed forward, the gallery was full of gravel. We realized the horrible truth; we were walled up. An enemy shell had exploded above the gallery, causing the roof to fall in.

"We examined the walls in feverish haste. 'We are done for,' said Jean. We were not afraid of death, it was all part of the game, but we did not like to die there in the darkness.

"'How long can we stay here?' Jean asked again.

"'There is plenty of air and the gallery is roomy, but there is nothing to eat,' I replied.

"'Well, what's the good of a few hours more or less?' he said. 'Why wait? I for one have already made up my mind.'

"He took out his revolver, but I stopped him and said, 'Don't be a fool. Let us wait a while; we may hit on some way out.'

"The first horror having passed over, we began to discuss ways and means.

"'Let us wait patiently for our mine to explode. If it makes a big enough hole we can dig through into it,' I said.

"We sat down in silence and could hear all the sounds of battle above us, for the earth is a good conductor of sound. We tried to distinguish the character of the various vibrations, so as not to miss the noise when our mine exploded. Finally we heard it and we rushed forward through a wave of hot air. Hope strengthened our arms and we plied our picks furiously, but our packing had been so well done that it took us two hours before we got into the empty mine chamber. I listened but the sound of firing seemed so far off that I judged there was a thick layer of earth between us and the outer world. Then drops fell upon us. Were we going to be flooded?

"'So much the better,' said Jean, 'we shall die more quickly.'

"Something trickled down on my lips and I recognized the taste. It was blood, and I realized that if blood was coming through we could not be far from the surface. With renewed hope we set to work again, but rather clumsily, for we started a fall of earth which nearly buried us.

"We were all injured. Bernard's leg being broken, Jean's head cut, and my left arm broken. Despite our pain, we continued our efforts and after a while we came on a number of dead bodies of Germans which had rolled to the bottom of the crater which the mine explosion had made.

"After an hour of digging and crawling among these corpses we got out into the air. Both my comrades were so exhausted that they fainted. I watched over them, being sheltered from shells and bullets by the steep side of the crater. After eight hours' waiting ambulance attendants found us, and by that time we had but little life left in us."

BERLIN RECKONS GAINS FROM LULL

Continued from Page 1.

highest leadership, for we have a most decided antipathy at striking blows against the air.

"But if all Germany views her storm-tried warriors with pride and marvels at their endurance and daring, she vows that she will never forget her living and dead heroes. We still can recognize the bravery of the enemy. In the countless counterattacks the enemy seeks to get air and escape the flaming annihilation from our frightful fire-belching guns.

"A generation of high military value sinks before Verdun into the grave or crawls back home crippled. It is the most terrible feature about this bloodshed that two nations who, hand in hand, could rule the earth and raise its culture to unlimited heights, are now tearing each other to pieces. In this connection we remind ourselves that both nations had no compelling reasons for fighting against one another. The proffered hand of the Kaiser was scorned.

"But just as we in Germany cannot be reproached for having agitated for and incited this war, so must we also honorably refrain from accusing the millions of France of such intentions. We only feel that a few thousands were the instigators.

"Often enough have I heard from the mouths of German soldiers that 'those among us, old and young, fighters at the front who have stood the real bloody battle against the French wish and yearn for nothing more than that the hateful word, "hereditary enemy" may disappear in the coming peace.'"

Says Foes Belittle German Gains.

AMSTERDAM, March 3, (via London.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung discusses the military situation at Verdun with restraint. It characterizes as nonsense the suggestion that Germany's aim was a decisive battle at Verdun, and maintains that there has been a deliberate attempt to belittle the German achievements by exaggerating their purpose.

Any attack on Verdun, the Frankfurter Zeitung contends, must have begun as the German attack began, by a powerful and victorious advance, followed by a lull. The newspaper continues:

"It is difficult to imagine that the conquerors of Fort Douaumont and the neighboring works can remain inactive after their great victory, but to what extent the commander of our army will utilize at Verdun the still impetuous passion for attack and our unweakened fighting power remains to be seen."

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Dainty Blouses in Dotted Swiss, with fancy collar of embroidered organdy finished with black moire ribbon tie.
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Fine French Voile Blouses,—back and front hand-embroidered; flat collar; trimmed with lace.
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FLOOD OF GERMAN WOUNDED.

Four Cities Transformed Into Hospitals to Receive Them.

GENEVA, March 3, (via Paris.)—Advices from Karlsruhe, Mannheim, Stuttgart, and Coblenz say that those towns have been transformed into big hospitals for wounded from Verdun, who are arriving there daily.

There are said to be several thousand men with grievous bayonet wounds at Coblenz.

PETAIN A VERDUN HERO ADORED BY HIS MEN

Extremely Fit and Energetic, He Has Led in Defense of Douaumont.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 3.—No officer in the French army has had such rapid promotion as General Henri Philippe Petain, the hero of Douaumont. At the outbreak of hostilities he was a Colonel on the verge of retirement owing to his age. He is now fifty-nine years old.

Though never particularly successful in theoretical manoeuvres, he has shown in war unequaled judgment and qualities of leadership, and attracted attention at once in the retreat from Charleroi. He went rapidly through the line of promotion up to the command of an army.

In the Artois fighting last Spring General Petain's name was first associated with the "Iron Division" of Colonials, which by September had became France's finest striking force, as was shown in the Champagne, and now form the French counterpart of the German assaulting "phalanx."

Extremely energetic, General Petain, it is said, spent eight days of the Verdun battle rushing about on the front in an armored auto-mitrailleuse, thus exhausting two drivers. An officer who served on his staff said recently:

"Petain's staff officers must be a combination of track athletes and champion cyclists."

Always a believer in exercise and the care of the body, he was accustomed while Colonel of the Thirty-third Infantry at Arras before the war began to weigh all his food, which was scientifically limited. He kept himself fit by skipping night and morning in his bedroom. This so annoyed the occupants of the apartment underneath that they complained to the landlord, who gave him notice to leave unless he agreed to stop it. Petain preferred to take a villa, with a garden, and continued to skip in the open air.

Even since becoming a full General he has been known to challenge a Sergeant to jump over a dike, or one of his staff to race up an embankment.

His men adore him, and this perhaps is a reason for their invincibility, since French soldiers fight as if possessed when led by a man whom they trust, and who they know will not ask them to do what he does not dare do himself.

An illustration of his soldiers' spirit is given in the proud reply of a Colonial Sergeant to a friend who remonstrated with him on his extravagance while on leave.

"We of Petain's division," he said, "never save money. We don't live to use it."

One of Marshal Ney's guardsmen could not have answered better.

NEUTRALS WATCHING COMBAT.

Sweden and Greece Likely to be Swayed by the Outcome.

LONDON, Saturday, March 4.—The British press is studying carefully the effect of the Verdun fighting on public opinion in the neutral countries.

A special correspondent sent to Sweden by The Telegraph warns the British public as follows:

"Any decisive German success will produce a far-reaching political effect upon certain neutrals. The rebound in Sweden would be great and almost immediate.

"It is hardly realized abroad that the recent fluctuations in the attitude of Swedes were the direct results of the vicissitudes of the campaign in general and of Russia's grave reverse in particular. While the majority of the Swedish people entertain no desire to exchange a safe and lucrative neutrality for a belligerency, which can bring no lasting advantage, the sentiments of the inarticulate majority are of little avail against the motives by which the ruling statesmen are impressed.

"It is certain that a decisive Teutonic victory at the present juncture would be followed by most important changes in the international situation."

The Athens correspondent of The Telegraph says:

"If Greece can serve as an example of the effect which the giant struggle at Verdun will have upon neutrals, one can safely forecast that it will be immense. Greece is following the different phases of the battle of Verdun with absorbing interest. It is believed here that the effects and political consequences will be even more far reaching on Germany's Balkan allies."

Dispatches from Bucharest show that keen interest is taken there in the Verdun fighting. The correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"Only a great German victory can prevent Rumania from joining the Entente Allies soon."

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Doctors call it a "Life-Saver" in severe attacks.
Get it to-day. 25c all druggists
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

WAR RULES ANNUL HABEAS CORPUS ACT

Vain Protest for Its Restoration Is Made in the House of Commons.

AIMED AT ALIEN PERILS

Suspects Under the Defense Act Cannot Demand Trial, Even if They Are British Born.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 3.—The Habeas Corpus Act, which for nearly two and one-half centuries has stood as one of the noblest pillars of British liberty, guaranteeing Englishmen against arbitrary imprisonment, is now being mourned in some quarters as a shattered relic of happier days. It is true that the tears being shed over the broken monument are neither many nor bitter, for when the Defense of the Realm Act lapses with the conclusion of the war the writ of habeas corpus will be restored to all its glory. An attempt was made in the House of Commons yesterday to reconstitute it, but the motion offered by W. W. Ashley, Unionist member for Blackpool, and a descendant of the famous Lord Shaftesbury, who was responsible for the Act of 1679, had to be withdrawn after statements made by the present and past Home Secretaries, and it is considered certain that the subject will not be broached again while the war lasts.

Certain regulations regarding the internment of suspected persons issued by the Home Office under the Defense of the Realm Act were denounced by Mr. Ashley and his supporters as a combination of the evils of the Bastille lettres de cachet and the Star Chamber proceedings.

"We have substituted for the tyranny of a King of the tyranny of a Home Secretary," said Mr. Ashley.

Disclaiming the autocratic attributes with which he was thus identified, Sir Herbert Samuel pleaded first that he was only carrying out the law as embodied in legislation assented to by his accusers; further, that the aggrieved persons enjoyed the right of appeal to a competent and impartial advisory committee, and, finally, that it would be dangerous in wartime to set up a technical distinction between enemy aliens and British subjects hostile in their origin or in their associations. The Home Secretary gave particulars of sixty-nine persons now under restraint who were technically British subjects, but who were suspect because of hostile origin or association. A typical case, he said, was that of a young man of military age who was British-born of German parents. His father was repatriated, and, when going back to Germany, was detected smuggling letters. Among them was one from his son saying that he was longing to help the Germans, and that his dearest wish was to join the German Army; that he was German now and always would be. When examined before the authorities he made, quite frankly and courageously, the same profession. Technically the man was a British subject, but ought he be treated in time of war as though he was a loyal subject?

Mr. Ashley contended that the man ought to have a trial. Sir Herbert pointed out the difficulty, and even the impossibility, of framing a legal indictment upon which such a man could be brought to trial. In other countries, he said, such cases were dealt with under martial law, but the British Government considered that to establish martial law would be going beyond what was necessary. Obviously, he said, these persons could not be left to carry on their activities as they desired, and, in view of what has been done in the German cause in the United States and in Canada, he thought the House would agree that the precautions taken were not excessive. There had been no suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the particular Home Office regulation under the Defense of the Realm Act to which exception had been taken had been pronounced in accordance with the law by the seven justices of the High Court of Justice and three Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal.

Sir John Simon defended the regulation as necessary to secure the safety of the State.

The sentiment of the House was shown so strongly that Mr. Ashley withdrew his motion.

Some papers, like The Manchester Guardian, however, while admitting the Home Secretary's plea of justification, ask what guarantee there is that the Home Office's arbitrary power will not be abused, now that British subjects' immemorial protection against imprisonment without trial has been abandoned by the House of Commons.

HONORED AMERICAN DEAD.

British Tribute at Nurse's Funeral Described by Minister.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 3.—The Rev. R. J. Campbell, describing a visit he paid recently to hospitals on the British front, says:

"An American nurse died while I was there, the first to give her life in our cause, and her funeral was a sight to see. Every medical officer and nurse that could be spared from duty and every soldier, too, wounded and not wounded, that could walk behind the coffin, did so.

"The coffin itself was covered with the Stars and Stripes, and the grave where it lies is still a bower of blossoms."

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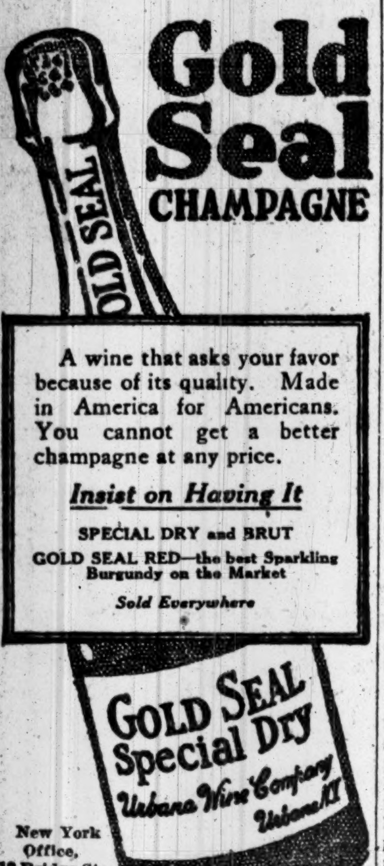
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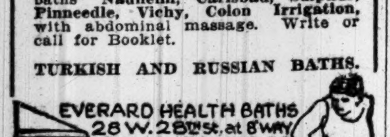
TURKISH AND RUSSIAN BATHS.



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Shakespeare's Women on the Streets of New York

So says Viola Allen in discussing the question "Are Shakespeare's women alive today?" in the third Shakespearean Supplement of The New York Times. She says that Rosalind is the very type of the alert, energetic go-ahead young woman whom we are accustomed to think of as a new creature born of modern conditions.

That Lady Macbeth is primarily a politician's wife and that in Portia Shakespeare even anticipated the woman lawyer of today.

The next Shakespeare Supplement of The New York Times will be devoted almost entirely to Shakespeare's heroines.

The circulation of The Sunday Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE BITLIS BY STORM

Pursuit of Turks from Erzerum Being Pushed Northwest, West, and South.

MAIN ARMY MENACES SIVAS

Czar's Forces in Persia Now Marching to Join the British Expedition in Mesopotamia.

PETROGRAD, March 3.—It is announced officially that the Russians have captured Bitlis, Turkish Armenia, about 110 miles southeast of Erzerum, near the southwestern extremity of Lake Van. The city was taken by assault. The text of the official communication follows:

Caucasian front: Our troops continue their pursuit of the Turks. The fighting in this district is proceeding under exceptional difficulties, owing to the complete disorganization of the roads, the severe frost, and deep snow.

The news has just arrived that our troops last night carried Bitlis by assault, capturing six cannon. Among the Turkish prisoners are seventeen officers, including a Colonel.

The Russian advance in Asia Minor, radiating along three main lines from Erzerum toward Trebizond, Sivas, and Bitlis, is meeting with equal success in all three directions. As there has been no serious Turkish resistance since the fall of Erzerum, however, there is little to record in this theatre of operations except the continued forward sweep of the Russian armies, retarded, according to reports from the front, only by the rugged character of the country and the severity of the weather.

In their retreat the Turks appear to have been mainly occupied with attempts to save their guns and equipment, in which they were only partially successful, as the Russians report an increasing toll of captured cannon which the Turks were forced to abandon.

The Turks are said to be strengthening the fortifications of Sivas, which is about 200 miles west of Erzerum, this point being the only one considered here as likely to be a serious obstruction to the westward progress of the Russians, and it is believed to be improbable that the Turks will attempt to make a stand until Sivas is reached. Turkish reinforcements are pouring daily into this centre.

The Russian occupation of Trebizond as well as of Bitlis is momentarily expected. This successful co-ordination between the different Russian army groups is enabling the main army, which is proceeding due west from Erzerum, to continue its advance without reaching out too far ahead of its supporting wings and becoming subject to flanking attacks from the Turks.

There has been no recent official news regarding the progress of the Russian forces in Persia, but with Kermanshah safely in their possession they are now reported moving toward the British forces in Mesopotamia. A junction of these two forces is regarded by military writers here as a foregone conclusion.

Bitlis is a city of 35,000 inhabitants and the capital of the vilayet of the same name. It has numerous mosques and convents of dancing dervishes. It stands at an altitude of 4,700 feet above sea level.

RUSSIAN MYSTIC REVIVAL.

New Movement Opposed by Holy Synod Finds Favor with Czar.

BERLIN, March 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following, which it says is private information received from Petrograd:

"The Metropolitan Petrim of Vladicavkaz, together with the Archbishop Varnara, is conducting a revival on an enormous scale. It is a mystic movement which has taken hold of the aristocracy and the lower classes. The Metropolitan and the Archbishop hold liturgical services with unheard-of pomp, employing the songs of innocent children in order to rouse the masses. They comfort prisoners in jail.

"People say that if Petrograd should be evacuated the Metropolitan and the Archbishop should lead the people, carrying the cross and chanting anthems, so as to prevent political opposition and rebellion.

"At one of the services held by the Archbishop 1,000 persons, including a Grand Duke and other aristocrats, pilgrims, peasants, and beggars, stood shoulder to shoulder. When the Archbishop returned to his monastery the people knelt along the roadside in the snow, with the temperature 30 degrees below zero, in order to receive his blessing.

"Eyewitnesses of these scenes compare them with religious ecstasies of mediaeval times. The Holy Synod and the better educated portion of the clergy have protested, but their objections were not heeded by the Emperor, who himself is much impressed by asceticism and mysticism.

"The Metropolitan is a stately prelate whose princely appearance has made a deep impression on Emperor Nicholas. The Archbishop originally was a gardener's boy. He became a monk, and, although he has no education, subsequently was consecrated Bishop, notwithstanding the protest of the Holy Synod."

RUSSIANS HALT ATTACK.

Germans Near Czartorysk Dispersed by Artillery Fire.

PETROGRAD, March 3.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Western (Russian) front: The enemy attempted an offensive in the district north of Czartorysk, but was dispersed by our artillery.

BERLIN, March 3, (via London.)—Concerning the operations on the Russian front the War Office today gave out the following:

On the Dvina, east of Friedrichstadt, there were patrol engagements, and also on the Sereth.

BERG'S ATTORNEY ANSWERS

Files a Defense Against the Libeling of the Captured Appam.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 3.—In the Federal District Court late this afternoon John W. Clinton, an international lawyer, with the local firm of Hughes, Little & Sewell, filed on behalf of Hans Berg, officer in charge of the British liner Appam, an alleged prize of war, and L. M. Schilling, German Consul for the District of Norfolk, representing the German Empire, an answer to the libel proceedings instituted by the owners of the captured ship. The chief feature of the answer was as follows:

"These respondents further aver that by the law of nations the title of said German Empire to the said prize of war, the Appam, cannot be entered into on these proceedings, and that by the treaty now in force between the said German Empire and the United States of America, and by the law of nations, the said prize was entitled to enter the Harbor of Newport News, Va., U. S. A., and is exempt from any legal process of arrest, search, or otherwise in the premises, and on behalf by the authority of the said German Empire they respectfully protest against any such action of this court, and pray that the court dismiss the said libel action."

The answer denies the allegations of the plaintiffs demanding that proof of ownership, destination, &c., be proved, and recites the facts of the capture of the Appam by the German raider Möwe in January.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND BY MINE EXPLOSIONS

Occupy Five Craters Close to German Lines — Report Ypres Gains Held.

LONDON, March 3.—Activity continues on the British front in Flanders and Northern France. Besides consolidating the positions recaptured yesterday from the Germans near Ypres, they have gained ground south of La Bassée by exploding five mines and occupying the craters, according to tonight's bulletin. The communication reads:

The evening of the 2d we exploded five mines near the Hohenzollern redoubt and occupied the craters, one of which contained the enemy's main mining shaft. A hostile bombing attack was repulsed.

There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides in this neighborhood today.

On the Ypres-Comines Canal we have consolidated the positions taken yesterday, which include some two hundred yards of the enemy's original trenches. The prisoners now amount to five officers and 249 men of other ranks.

BERLIN, March 3.—The German Headquarters Staff bulletin today had this to say of operations on the British front:

Southeast of Ypres, on the canal, the British broke into the positions taken from them on Feb. 14 and even penetrated over a small front into what were previously our forward trenches. They were immediately driven out of these, but still occupy some parts of the bastion.

South of the canal at La Bassée lively fighting developed at close quarters before our front in conjunction with enemy mine explosions.

CATCH GERMAN SEAPLANE.

French Seize Disabled Machine, Returning from Raid.

LONDON, March 3.—A German seaplane returning from England was picked up yesterday by the French three miles north of Middelkerke Bank, off the Belgian coast, it was announced in an official statement issued this evening.

One of the observers of the machine was drowned and one was made prisoner.

The seaplane dropped on Wednesday, the official statement adds.

An official announcement issued in London Wednesday night said that a German seaplane had dropped bombs at points on the southeast coast of England that night. A child nine months old was killed, but there was no military damage, it was added.

CECIL TELLS OF PLAN TO AID OUR SHIPPERS

British Trade Minister to Establish a Blockade Information Bureau Here.

CREDITS CONSUL SKINNER

Says American Official Evolved Idea Which Should Lighten Restrictions on Neutral Trade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 3.—In an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight Lord Robert Cecil, the newly appointed Minister of War Trade, explained a new scheme under development by which he believes that such commercial tangles between America and Great Britain as are the outgrowth of the blockade will be gradually smoothed away. The Minister, who seemed highly optimistic over the plan, gave credit for its origin to Mr. Skinner, the American Consul General, and called it the "Skinner scheme."

In effect it involves the establishment of a British bureau in Washington under the authority of the British Embassy, which will make clear to shippers exactly what cargoes they contemplate shipping to European neutrals through British waters will be passed by the British authorities here. He emphasized the point that the plan was devised for the shipper whose aim was to send goods to neutrals for neutral use, and not by trick to try to get them through to Germany. In other words it will work to the advantage of the conscientious shipper and against the schemer trying to dodge contraband and blockade restrictions.

"There has been a misconception all along in the minds of many American shippers as to precisely what goods they might ship through our waters on the way to neutrals, and not likely to be held up by our ships and the cargoes sent into a prize court for disposition," said the Minister. "Many shippers complained after their cargoes were detained that they had no idea that the particular cargo would be regarded as contraband or they would not have shipped it. In that way it became evident that British shippers sending goods to neutrals had an unfair advantage over the well-intentioned American shipper, for the British merchant was able to ascertain from his own Government here what goods would be passed. Now the American shipper will be on an equal footing with the British.

"We want to give the fairest play to American merchants, who are entitled to all the legitimate trade they can get with neutrals. But at the same time we must insist on our right to intercept illegitimate trade, which has been finding its way to Germany.

"Shipping from America may be divided into three classes. First, the small patriotic German trader who wants to help Germany all he can, and employs every device he can seize upon to get cargoes into Germany; second, the genuinely neutral shipper, dealing with the Netherlands and Scandinavian countries, who does not want his goods to get to Germany through trick; third, the shipper who does not care for anything so long as he sells cargoes for the highest price he can get. It is the last class of shipper we are after, and who has been causing us the most trouble. Under our new scheme we think we will make it harder for him to smuggle cargoes through neutral countries to Germany. Of course we want to stop the patriotic German shipper, too, but the stuff he has been sending has mostly been small consignments, such as rubber in pound lots.

"The genuinely honest shipper has been handicapped, not knowing when his consignments might be seized as contraband. We are working now on a specific list for his guidance that will enable him to know what he can do. In other words, we shall throw a better light on the whole contraband question."

Lord Robert said the contraband list was being carefully gone over with the idea that some additions to it might be made in the near future, but that it was impossible to say now what they would be. Asked if the blockade was more effective now than a year ago, in preventing contraband reaching Germany, he said:

"Yes, it is. We have found fewer individuals attempting to run the blockade than a year ago, while I believe I can say that the quantity of contraband getting through to Germany is much less than before. We are still active, however, and are trying to plug up all the leaks."

He was asked if he thought Germany was beginning to feel the effect of economic pressure.

"From all I can learn, I am sure it is," he said. "I believe it is safe to say that the bulk of the German people are beginning to find out that war is not the desirable thing they thought it was a year ago. The fall in the value of the mark is the best barometer of how Germany is standing the war."

As to peace proposals from Germany, Lord Robert said he had not heard of any.

Czar Decorates American Woman.

Mrs. George Marye, wife of the American Ambassador to Petrograd, and Mrs. Charles Carver gave a series of tableaux vivants at the Astoria Hotel in the Russian capital on Feb. 24 for the benefit of the American hospitals in Russia, according to an announcement received by cable in this city yesterday. Many high officials of the Russian Government, as well as all the members of the American colony, were present. The Czar has conferred a decoration on Mrs. Carver.

KRUPP FIRM LEADS LOAN SUBSCRIBERS

Takes 40,000,000 Marks of Fourth War Issue—50,000,000 from Two Banks.

BERLIN, March 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency announced that the first subscriptions to the fourth German war loan were made by the firm of Friedrich Krupp, which subscribed 40,000,000 marks; the Central Agricultural Loan Bank, 30,000,000 marks, and the Nassauische Savings Bank, 20,000,000 marks.

Subscriptions to the new war loan are being announced rapidly and in large sums. One subscription of 30,000,000 marks has been taken for the Raiffeisen Rural Credits banks with the announcement that it may be raised later.

Other large subscribers are: The Hirsch Copper & Brass Company, 4,000,000 marks; the Continental Tire Company, 5,750,000 marks; the Provincial Insurance Institution of Berlin, 15,000,000 marks.

Cardinal Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, has sent circulars to all churches under his jurisdiction advising the investment of church funds in the loan.

Figured on the basis of the normal rate of exchange, these subscriptions would be equivalent in American money to $9,520,000 for Krupp, $7,140,000 for the Central Agricultural Loan Bank, and $4,760,000 for the Nassauische Savings Bank.

GERMAN STEAMER SUNK?

Wreckage from the Delta Indicates That She Hit a Baltic Mine.

LONDON, March 3.—The German steamer Delta, from Apenrade, Prussia, is believed to have struck a German mine field south of the Sound and to have foundered, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen. Wreckage from the Delta has washed ashore.

The German steamer Delta was built in 1905 at Rostock. She was of 2,775 gross tonnage and 291 feet long.

SEIZE MORE GERMAN SHIPS.

Portuguese Authorities at Goa, India, Also Intern the Crews.

LONDON, March 3.—Lloyd's agent at Bombay reports that the Portuguese flag has been hoisted on all the German steamers lying at Mormugao and that the Germans who were aboard have been interned at Panjim.

Panjim or New Goa is the capital of the Portuguese colony of Goa, in India. It was recently reported that the Portuguese Government, after requisitioning all the German and Austrian ships lying in Portuguese harbors, had given orders that all Teuton vessels in the Portuguese colonies should likewise be taken over and put under the Portuguese flag.

DROP BOMBS ON TURK GUNS.

Seven French Aeroplanes Visit Smyrna in 24-Hour Flight.

LONDON, Saturday, March 4.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says seven French aeroplanes flew from Saloniki to the Gulf of Smyrna a few days ago and bombarded Turkish batteries. The aircraft returned safely.

The correspondent adds that the journey lasted twenty-four hours, which would make it one of the longest on record.

SAY TURKS CLAMOR FOR PEACE.

Athens Looks for Sudden Capitulation to the Entente Allies.

LONDON, Saturday, March 4.—The morning newspapers feature dispatches from Athens which declare that agitation in Constantinople in favor of peace is becoming so pronounced that it would surprise no one if Turkey suddenly capitulated to the Entente Allies.

It is reported also that Rachmi Bey, Governor of the vilayet of Smyrna, is trying to arrange separate peace terms with the Entente.

Poles Thank Pope Benedict.

ROME, March 3, (via Paris.)—The Osservatore Romano, official organ of the Vatican, says that the Polish Committee has sent a letter to Pope Benedict thanking him "for the constant moral and material assistance he has given their unfortunate country during her trying experiences."

Danish Steamer Detained by British

LONDON, March 1, (Delayed by Censor.)—The Danish steamship Hellig Olav has been detained at Kirkwall by the British authorities for examination. The Danish steamship Oscar II and the Norwegian tanker Conrad Mohr have been released from Kirkwall.

Brooklynite Dies in War.

Word has been received from the British War Office of the death in battle of Harold Vernon Tattersall of Brooklyn, who was killed in an action in France on Feb. 10. Lieutenant Tattersall was a cricketer and all-around athlete. He was a son of J. Hargreaves Tattersall, and formerly lived in the Windsor Terrace district.

PARK PUMP HOUSE FOUND NOT NEEDED

Committee of American Institute of Consulting Engineers Ready to Report.

WARD EXPECTS SOLUTION

Several Means Discovered of Doing Away with Unsightly Morningside Structure.

The special committee of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers appointed to ascertain if it is possible to unwater the pressure tunnel of the Catskill water system at Shaft 11 in Morningside Park without the use of a station above ground has completed its report.

It has found several ways which seem feasible, and the details are to be presented next Tuesday afternoon to the council of the organization. William J. Wilgus, the Chairman of the committee, who has been absent from the city for the last week, returned yesterday and heard with much interest what his colleagues had been doing.

Reginald Pelham Bolton, the Secretary of the committee, said last evening that he had communicated the results of a conference of the committee and the Engineer in Chief of the Board of Water Supply to the Park Commissioner, Cabot Ward.

"Mr. Ward," said Mr. Bolton, "was deeply interested in the progress which has been made and he has strong hopes that the entire pumping arrangement can be either kept under ground or that a mechanism furnishing the power can be kept out of the park entirely. At this time it is impossible in advance of the meeting of our council to give any details of the findings. There have been many excellent suggestions received and the committee has been much pleased with the great interest of the public in its work."

It is understood that the committee is much impressed with the compressed air method of driving the water from the tunnel, because of the simplicity of the apparatus suggested. There are several of the air lift devices which have been used with success in different parts of the country which have commended themselves to the attention of the committee.

DISCUSS PARK ON HEIGHTS.

Estimate Board Refers Inwood Project to City Plan Committee.

The Board of Estimate at its meeting yesterday referred to the City Plan Committee the proposal to lay out a public park at Inwood Hill, on Washington Heights. The committee was instructed to look into the value of the land that would be required. This action was taken after a public hearing at which the proposed park was discussed. Apparently there was a divided opinion as to the advisability of a park in the Washington Heights section.

The present park plan was opposed by Richard T. Green, who said there was no congestion on the Heights and that there was no need of a park in the particular location discussed, as the land which it was proposed to use as a park was almost inaccessible. He asked that the matter be laid over for a month in order that the civic organizations might look into it fully.

Reginald Pelham Bolton of the Washington Heights Association said a park would be needed, and in no distant future, because the Dyckman tract was growing rapidly. He denied the land was inaccessible. Mr. Bolton pointed out that the residents of the Washington Heights section did not want to have there the same conditions as exist in Harlem, where an open park space was greatly needed, but could not now be obtained without the city paying an immense sum for it.

The property to be taken was assessed for taxation purposes at $947,200, of which about $26,000 was buildings. The Chief Engineer of the board reported that, on the basis of sale of one large parcel at the southerly end of the proposed park site, it would appear that the actual value represents about 222 per cent. of the tax value, on which basis the total value of the land required for the park might be estimated at $2,100,000.

The board authorized proceedings for acquiring title to land lying between Eastern Parkway, Buffalo Avenue, East New York Avenue, and Portal Street for an addition to Lincoln Park Terrace, Brooklyn. The proceedings will be conducted in co-operation with proceedings by the Public Service Commission in acquiring adjoining property to be used in the construction of the Eastern Parkway subway, where the Livonia Avenue elevated connects with the subway. The borough will bear one-half the cost and the other half will be assessed on property within a radius of 4,000 feet.

PHILIP MORRIS
"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"
PLAIN END CORK TIP
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH
CIGARETTES

BRITISH IN EGYPT REOCCUPY BARANI

Town Had Been in Hands of Tribesmen and Turks for Three Months.

CAIRO, March 3.—Sidi Barani, a town in Western Egypt, was reoccupied without opposition by British forces yesterday after being for three months in the hands of tribesmen commanded by Turkish officers.

Further information indicates that the Turkish casualties on Feb. 26 were heavy. Thirty-three thousand rounds of ammunition, a machine gun, fifty camels, and a large quantity of dates were captured.

Among the prisoners were Gasfar Pasha, the second in command, and Nehad Bey, and about thirty others.

The British casualties included two officers killed and six wounded.

DENIES BANK FAILURES.

German News Agency Says Allies Distort News Nearly a Year Old.

BERLIN, March 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—London newspapers, according to the Overseas News Agency, announce in glaring headlines "Essen Bank Fails; Krupp Workers Lose Their Savings," and proceed to say that the "Rhenish Bank at Essen has just entered into liquidation." French newspapers also tell in a dispatch from Geneva that the Middle Rhenish Bank at Coblenz has also liquidated.

This news, the agency says, reached the Anglo-French financial experts rather late, for the Middle Rhenish Bank was liquidated Aug. 16, 1915, when its entire business was taken over by the well-known Schaffhausen Banking Union, which also paid the shareholders. Not a creditor lost a cent in the transaction, which was part of the movement of concentration in German banking circles.

The Rhenish Bank closed July 19, 1915, for similar reasons, because it was amalgamated with the well-known Disconto Gesellschaft, which owns the Schaffhausen Banking Union. These transactions are along the same lines, as, for instance, the transfer of the English United Counties Bank to Barclay & Co.

"This kind of news service," the agency concludes, "only indicates how people must distort the facts in order to find something unfavorable about German finance."

BLOCKADE NOTE COMING.

England and France to Reply to Our Protest Next Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 3.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed that the joint reply of Great Britain and France to Secretary Lansing's blockade note of last October is in the last stages of preparation, and will be sent to America within a week.

Kitchener Gets French Decoration.

LONDON, March 3.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, British Secretary of State for War, today received the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor from the French Ambassador at the War Office, it was officially announced this evening.

Von Bissing Reported Very Ill.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Saturday, March 4.—The Telegraaf says that it learns from a German source that General von Bissing, Governor General of the occupied portion of Belgium, is seriously ill.

DOUBTS FORD INTERVIEW.

Tumulty Never Heard President Express Pro-Allies Sentiment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—No direct statement from President Wilson was forthcoming today with reference to a newspaper story representing Henry Ford of Detroit as having learned from President Wilson last November that in his sympathies the President was on the side of the Entente Allies.

Joseph P. Tumulty, the Secretary to the President, said tonight in answer to a question that he had read the statement and Mr. Ford's statement concerning the President's attitude toward the European belligerents and that it did not accord with anything that the President had said to him.

"I have been intimately associated with the President since the beginning of the war in Europe," said Mr. Tumulty, "and I have never heard him express an opinion as to where his sympathies lay."

The understanding here is that the President has been extremely careful in discussing the war not to indicate that his sympathies were with one side or the other. Mr. Tumulty said that he had not talked with the President about the Ford story.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., March 3.—Henry Ford would make no statement today in regard to his understanding of President Wilson's sympathies in the war, but his secretary promised a statement tomorrow.

GERMAN FOOD RESTRICTIONS

Only One Meat Course Now Permitted in Baden Restaurants.

BERLIN, March 3, (via London.)—Potato growers who hold back potatoes until they are expropriated will in the future lose by such action under the new regulations adopted by the Federal Council.

Heretofore 30 marks extra have been paid upon expropriation as the "taking over price," but this sum from now on will be reduced, in the hope of compelling a better distribution to the consumer.

The Minister of the Interior of Baden has issued orders to the effect that restaurants may serve only a single meat course.

In the Kingdom of Württemberg butter cards will be introduced March 9 allowing 125 grams weekly per capita.

VIENNA, March 3, (via London.)—Twenty per cent. of cornmeal must be added by bakers to rye and wheat bread after March 6.

BENJAMIN BENGUIAT
recognized by connoisseurs as one of the greatest rug experts of his time
ANNOUNCES
a sale without precedent of rare, Antique Oriental and Chinese Rugs, because of a business readjustment.
This sale affords to the connoisseur and lover of beautiful rugs an unusual opportunity to purchase at materially reduced prices.
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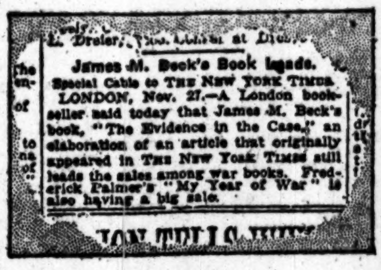

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, Nov. 27.—A London bookseller said today that James M. Beck's book, "The Evidence in the Case," an elaboration of an article that originally appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES still leads the sales among war books. Frederick Palmer's "My Year of War" is also having a big sale.

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$185,000 BONUSES HIDDEN FROM CITY

Thompson Committee Finds the Service Board Did Not Report Interborough Men's Gifts.

CONCEALED IN A PAMPHLET

Engineer Craven and Counsel Coleman O. K.'d Them—R. R. Rogers Testifies.

NO VOUCHERS SUBMITTED

Controller Received Only Record of Lump Sums Allowed the Railroad as Its Preferential.

Richard Reid Rogers, counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, admitted before the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday that he knew that the $50,000 bonus granted him by Interborough officials for "extra services" in connection with the preliminary work on the dual subway contracts was to be charged against the city in the Interborough's construction account.

He also admitted that he "had in mind" the first bonus of $125,000 awarded to President Theodore P. Shonts when he talked to some official of the Public Service Commission, who he thought might have been Chief Counsel George S. Coleman. Both Mr. Coleman and Chief Engineer Alfred Craven of the commission, who passed favorably on the allowance, have testified that they never knew any bonuses were to be allowed Interborough officials. Mr. Rogers also testified that no city official received any extra compensation for working overtime on the contracts.

Senator Thompson and counsel to the committee said after yesterday's disclosures they felt that at last they had cleared up the mystery surrounding the bonuses. The Interborough's books show that the Shonts and Rogers bonuses and the one of $10,000 to Edward F. J. Gaynor, the auditor, were granted after similar amounts had been provided for in the prior determination submitted to the Public Service Commission. There is no record of any of these bonuses in the prior determination pamphlet published by the commission later, a copy of which was sent to Controller Prendergast.

Bonuses Were Concealed.

LeRoy T. Harkness, assistant counsel to the commission, admitted that there was no way for city officials, so far as the commission's printed documents were concerned, to determine if any bonuses had been paid.

Both Chief Counsel Coleman and Chief Engineer Craven were on the stand again yesterday, Mr. Craven admitting that although the law required vouchers to be furnished for all expenditures, under the prior determination account, he had not seen any vouchers for either the Shonts, the Rogers, or the Gaynor bonuses, and that he had never asked Mr. Coleman if the expenditures were legal. Mr. Coleman said that all he had considered was the "reasonableness" of the expenditures and that he did not burden his mind with the provisions of the contract concerning these items.

Evidence was produced by Daniel L. Turner, Public Service Commission accountant, to show that the city had already spent $42,870,000 toward construction of the new subways, as against the Interborough's expenditures for construction and equipment of $28,160,603.46. This entire amount, in quarterly determinations submitted to the commission, has not yet been passed upon by the commission's chief engineer, owing to a dispute over the Interborough's first quarterly statement for March 18 to June 30, 1913.

The committee made no headway yesterday in its attempt to locate George W. Young, former Interborough Director, who returned recently from Palm Beach. Process servers could not find Mr. Young at the Hotel Netherland, although they discovered evidence tending to show that he was in the city. Senator Thompson announced last night that he would "spread a dragnet" for Mr. Young today and use every effort to get him before the committee. He will ask Bainbridge Colby to take the stand and tell what he knows as to Mr. Young's whereabouts. Mr. Young's valet, James Hughes, has also been subpoenaed.

Rogers Tells the Story.

At the opening yesterday Clarence Shuster, assistant counsel to the committee, first examined Mr. Coleman and Mr. Craven, but elicited little information that was new, and then called Mr. Rogers. The Interborough counsel said he recalled submitting to Mr. Coleman a memorandum of the expenditures the Interborough incurred previous to the signing of the dual contracts.

"The contract provided," he said, "that within six months after its signing the precontract expenditures should be adjusted, and in the latter part of June, 1913, I took the matter up with Mr. Coleman, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Harkness at a conference."

"Were you asked by Mr. Craven to furnish this information?" Mr. Rogers was asked.

"I can't recall who suggested it," he replied, "but my attention was called to the fact that the B. R. T. had adjusted its precontract expenditures, and that the commission was ready to take up ours."

Mr. Shuster here produced a letter from Mr. Craven to Chief Engineer Pegrem of the Interborough asking him to submit any data that would be of assistance in making up the prior determination account. Mr. Rogers said he didn't remember seeing this letter. It would naturally go to the auditor, he said, and he thought it likely this was done, because Mr. Gaynor submitted to him a detailed statement. Mr. Rogers said he didn't file it, but left it with some one at the conference, he didn't remember who. He said he was told that a detailed investigation would be made to verify the items.

Q.—Was it done? A.—I am so advised.

Q.—In regard to all the items? A.—Yes, so far as I know.

Q.—Did this detailed statement include the specific items covering the totals in the prior determination account? A.—There were three statements, one covering the localized expenditures on the subway, another on the Manhattan lines, and a third covering the elevated extensions.

"I find here," said Mr. Shuster, "the amount $1,532,000. Did they have the details on that sum before them?"

"No."

"Did you have vouchers for it?"

"No."

Commission Saw No Vouchers.

"Are there any vouchers covering any of the items that went to make up this $1,532,000?"

"Yes, I suppose there are such vouchers in the Auditor's office."

Mr. Rogers explained that he brought up the question of precontract expenditures at the time the city's engineers were estimating what the cost of the new system would be to the city and how that figure compared with the city's debt limit. In support of his contention at that time that certain precontract allowances should be made, he submitted various items covering engineering, superintendence, administration, legal fees, &c., totaling about $1,000,000. He said that $887,000 was finally settled upon as the reasonable amount of the Interborough's precontract expenditures to be considered by the city in determining to what extent the debt limit would be reduced by the new undertaking.

"The discussion did not go into your right to make such allowances for precontract expenditures?" asked Mr. Shuster.

"No," replied Mr. Rogers. "At the conference the right to do so was assumed. This whole item was admitted as a proper charge against our contribution. We stated that $468,000 for engineering and $200,000 for legal expenses would be a fair estimate of what we had spent, and in that way we arrived at the figure which was to be added to the probable cost to the city of the new system. The Board of Estimate specifically appropriated a sum to meet this charge as against the debt limit."

Mr. Rogers then described how at the conference on the prior determination account various items were considered and allowances agreed upon until he came to the charge for administration. He said:

"I had a statement showing that $1,532,000 covered the salaries of our administrative officers during the time the contracts were being negotiated, and we discussed the proportion of time which these officers had devoted to the contracts. I said that practically all of Mr. Shonts's time had been devoted to them. As a result of this discussion I was requesting a much larger amount, and they held that $150,000 was in line with what had been allowed the B. R. T. We finally agreed to this. At a later conference we took up the division of expenses as between subways, Manhattan lines, and the extensions. As a result of this conference we got Mr. Coleman's memorandum showing how these various sums were distributed among the three undertakings. Mr. Turner also asked me for a statement showing what items would appear on the books of the company.

This was to be a guide to the Public Service Commission's accountants. In November Mr. Craven made his formal allowance. Exceptions were filed by the commission, and in view of this act I held that the Interborough should insist that the allowance was insufficient. The time to consider them was extended by stipulation until the Spring of 1914, when I was advised by Mr. Coleman that the commission had withdrawn its objections, whereupon I withdrew those of the Interborough."

Leeway for Dickering.

"Where, within the provisions of the contract," aked Mr. Shuster, "do you find one for dickering, bargaining, or agreeing as to the expenditures?"

"In this way," replied Mr. Rogers. "In the course of the negotiations it appeared that it was going to be very hard to estimate the expenditures of the two companies which should be charged against the city, and—"

"The contract fixed the method, didn't it?"

"I don't think so," replied Mr. Rogers. "The contract determines that such charges should be made, but not how. The point was that generally all charges should be made according to the time devoted by the officials to the contracts."

"That is no answer," insisted Mr. Shuster.

"I am trying to explain," went on the witness, "that I understood the only way you could arrive at the amount was by allocating it. It was a matter of judgment, manifestly."

"And whose judgment was final?"

Mr. Rogers said the Chief Engineer's judgment was to be final, and Mr. Shuster then wanted to know why it was necessary to consult the counsel to the commission. Mr. Rogers replied that it seemed proper to him that the matter should be taken up with the counsel and the representative of the engineer.

"Do you consider the statement you laid before Mr. Coleman was such proof as the contract called for?"

"Yes."

"Do you consider an ex parte statement sufficient proof?"

"Yes, because the contract provided that the accountants of the commission should have facilities for examining our books to determine if these statements were correct."

"But what value would such an examination have if it were impossible to get the vouchers?"

"If they wanted to examine the books for the amounts our administration officers were getting they could do so. What we had to do was to determine the portion of their time given to the contracts. That is the reason why it seemed reasonable to me for us to agree on that amount."

The witness explained that there were no construction expenditures prior to the signing of the contracts, but that all expenditures were determined by the cost of construction.

"The cost of construction," he said, "takes in legal fees, insurance, payments and other things comprehended in the expression 'In and about the contracts.' If that conclusion is not correct, then that provision is useless in the contract. It was a practical construction of the contract."

Knew City Would Pay His Bonus.

Mr. Shuster asked the witness if he considered the payment to him for extra services was an obligation on the part of the company and he replied he thought it was.

Q.—Was not your retainer contemplated to cover all your work? A.—I think it was to cover all my ordinary work.

Q.—You don't mean to say that for your services you would have any definite legal claim against the company beyond your regular salary? A.—I think I might have.

Q.—Did you have any understanding as to the specific compensation you were to receive for your extra services? A.—I didn't have any definite agreement. It was a matter just assumed at the time that provision was put in the contract.

Q.—Do you think you could have recovered from the company for your extra services? A.—I can't say. I think I had a good claim.

Q.—You knew the $50,000 was to be charged against the city? A.—Yes.

Q.—If it had had to come out of the Interborough, do you think you would have got it? A.—I think it would have been allowed just the same, or perhaps they wouldn't have given me so much.

Q.—The resolution awarding you $50,000 was passed after the contract was signed and after the date which limited the prior determination? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did it become a legal obligation against the company? A.—I don't know when a lawyer's charges become a legal obligation.

Mr. Shuster then asked the witness how he came to arrive at $125,000 as being a reasonable amount to be allowed for administration.

"The amount is $150,000," said Mr. Rogers. "We arrived at it by general consideration of—but I think I have already stated how it was."

"What evidence was before the commission constituting this a legal obligation?"

"If you are looking for vouchers you won't find them," said Mr. Rogers. "The question of fact for our consideration was the portion of time given to this new contract."

Q.—Was the $150,000 the item that was allowed to Mr. Shonts? A.—No, it was not.

Q.—He was on a general salary, and it was paid to him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Yet he was devoting little time to his regular duties?

Mr. Rogers replied that when Mr. Shonts came to New York it was understood that he was to devote most of his time to operation and that the work he performed on the contracts was outside his regular duties. He added that the $1,532,000 included Mr. Shonts's regular salary.

Q.—You say he devoted most of his time during three years to the contract? A.—Yes.

Q.—He was getting a salary during that time? A.—Yes.

Q.—And then he got a special fee? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where is the justification for that?

"I don't mean to say," replied Mr. Rogers, "that he neglected his regular duties. A man might do what was required of him in one hour or in twelve hours."

"Weren't the services rendered by Mr. Gaynor, you, and Mr. Shonts contemplated in your regular duties?"

"No."

"What record is there of an obligation to pay you for extra services?"

"None, except as I have stated."

"And isn't that true as regards Mr. Shonts and Mr. Gaynor?" asked Mr. Shuster.

"I presume so," replied the witness.

This being the case, Mr. Shuster wanted to know how the witness explained the extra charges. Mr. Rogers replied that he had already explained that situation.

"Did any city representative know that you, Shonts, and Gaynor were to receive special compensation?" suddenly asked Mr. Shuster.

The witness said it had never been discussed.

"Then how could they have had it in mind when they drew the contract?" Mr. Shuster wanted to know.

"They had in mind that a great deal of time of the officers of the company would be a proper charge against the city."

"Did any public officer receive any extra compensation?"

"No," admitted Mr. Rogers, "but I am trying to point out that——"

"Never mind explanations," put in Senator Thompson. "You have answered the question."

"Then the charges allocated by the city for its expenditures previous to the contracts were simply proportionate shares of regular salaries?"

The witness admitted this was true.

"But it is not true of you three?"

"It is certainly true with regard to general superintendence," said Mr. Rogers.

Surprise for City Officials.

"Then all these allowances for special payments to the Interborough," went on Mr. Shuster, "were matters that were first brought to the attention of the city officials three months after the contracts were signed?"

"That is true so far as specific amounts go," replied Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Shuster wanted to know if, during the negotiations, any statement was made that the payments for extra services were to be allowed to the Interborough as part of its cost of construction. The witness replied that it was not so stated.

"Did you know you were to be allowed extra compensation?"

"Yes."

"How long before it was made did you know it?"

"Some time before that I talked with Mr. Shonts, Mr. Hedley, and one or two of the Directors."

"Who was that Director?"

"Mr. Freedman."

"Do you know if Mr. Freedman got any part of the bonuses?" asked Frank Moss, counsel to the committee.

Mr. Rogers said he did not.

"Well, at that time," continued Mr. Moss, "were any sums passed to Mr. Freedman from or on behalf of those who received bonuses?"

"I can make an unqualified denial of that so far as I am concerned," said Mr. Rogers, "and I am satisfied he received none from Mr. Shonts."

"Have you any knowledge on the subject?"

"No positive knowledge except as to my own. I have information which precludes the idea that any portion passed to Mr. Freedman or any one else."

Mr. Rogers was then asked if any allowance was made to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He replied that he had heard that that company's legal allowances were higher than the Interborough's.

"I heard that Mr. Yeomans was allowed something," said Mr. Rogers, "but I don't know how much."

"Who first suggested the $50,000 to you?" Mr. Shuster asked.

"I did," replied the witness. "I mentioned it to Mr. Shonts."

"To any one else?"

"I had a talk with Mr. Freedman. He said it was very reasonable; that if outside counsel had been employed by the Interborough to give such services as I rendered it would have cost from $300,000 to $400,000."

"Did you know that the extra compensation to you would be charged against the city?"

"I knew it would be charged against our contribution."

Told Coleman of $125,000 Item.

"Referring to your discussion with Mr. Coleman of the allowances for administrative expenses," said Mr. Shuster, "did you mention anything about an amount of $125,000?"

"Yes," said Mr. Rogers. "Some one asked me if they would find in the books any specific amount. I told him there was an item of $125,000. I had the payment to Mr. Shonts in mind."

Mr. Moss then asked the witness this question:

"Did you mention the name of Mr. Shonts to Mr. Coleman?"

"My impression is that I did," was the reply, "but I am not certain."

"You say you told Mr. Coleman about $125,000 and you had in mind the $125,000 to Mr. Shonts?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Rogers.

At the afternoon session Mr. Rogers was asked if he knew whether any of the items which made up the total of $1,532,000 had been included in the quarterly determinations. He replied that he had nothing to do with those determinations, but he did not see how any of the items could be included in them.

"Was that estimate of $1,532,000 made in good faith as to the amount due to the Interborough when you submitted it?"

"No," replied Mr. Rogers. "I was not insisting upon that amount. It represented the aggregate of the salaries of the officers. There was no insistence as to any specific items."

Mr. Rogers said he did not know who first suggested the $150,000 figure. He said personally he thought it should be higher—even $250,000. This amount, he said, was to cover work done by administrative officers. He said a great deal of time had been given to the preliminary work, not only by Mr. Shonts, but by himself and by Mr. Gaynor.

"In making up your estimate," asked Mr. Moss, "was payment to anybody except Mr. Shonts particularly discussed?"

"We recognized that he had given more of his time to that work than anybody else," was the reply.

"Now, is it not true that this $150,000 was allowed because you had discussed Mr. Shonts as being the recipient of it?"

"The allowance of $150,000 was made without reference to any particular services," said Mr. Rogers.

"You discussed the Shonts payment with Mr. Coleman?"

"Yes. My recollection is that I mentioned it to Mr. Coleman, but I am not sure."

"You would not withhold it if you remembered?"

"No. I would not withhold anything. It is my impression that I did, but I cannot be sure."

"What did you say about $25,000 being in reserve?"

"I did not say anything about it at the time. The $150,000 was a general reservation made to cover general superintendence."

"Did you not have in mind that the $25,000 was for Mr. Shonts?"

"Some were in favor of paying him more."

"Tell me the outside limit, taking into consideration all their ability, the possible earning power in a year of the officials of the Interborough," said Senator Thompson.

"I couldn't do it," smiled Mr. Rogers.

"I just wanted to know how much a lawyer can make down here," said the Senator. "I am drawing only $1,500 for a whole year's work."

"But look at the fun you're having," broke in James L. Quackenbush, the Interborough's general counsel.

"Well, I don't think I want to trade jobs with you just at present," commented Thompson.

Harkness O. K.'d Rogers Bonus.

Le Roy T. Harkness was then called and questioned at length regarding his connection with the making up of the prior determination account. Asked about the allowance of $50,000 to Mr. Rogers, Mr. Harkness said it was done by Mr. Craven, but entirely upon his advice as counsel. The witness admitted that there were no records of the allowances with the exception of the memorandum handed by Mr. Rogers to Mr. Coleman. He said he had to use his own judgment in arriving at the proper figure for Mr. Rogers to receive.

"I suppose," said Senator Thompson, "you had figured on putting this in as 'commitments and obligations'."

"It might be in your mind, not in mine," retorted Mr. Harkness. When Chairman Thompson referred to Mr. Rogers's $50,000 as a bonus, Mr. Harkness denied that it was such.

"Call it by another name, Mr. Chairman," commented Mr. Moss. "Just call it a tip."

Everybody laughed but Mr. Harkness.

Mr. Moss wanted to know if the witness had received any compensation for extra services.

"No," replied Mr. Harkness, "but I did receive a raise in salary of $300 a year."

Chairman Thompson looked over the twenty-nine-page pamphlet prepared by the Public Service Commission, reporting predetermination accounts and remarked that it contained nothing but words and figures, with no mention of the extra allowances paid to Mr. Shonts, Mr. Rogers, or Mr. Gaynor.

"The ordinary citizen could look from one cover to another and not know that Mr. Shonts or any one else ever got a cent," said Senator Thompson. "I want to know why you do not tell the people what you do with their money."

Mr. Shuster and J. Frank Smith, associate counsel, then went at length into the injunction proceedings brought by Fred C. Williams, a Brooklyn taxpayer, to restrain the Brooklyn Rapid Transit third-tracking on Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Harkness denied that he knew that the plans for the work had been withdrawn from the commission.

The examination of Chief Engineer Craven at the beginning of the morning session was short. Mr. Moss read the provision of the contract requiring Engineer Craven to have a voucher for every item of cost in subway and elevated road building. Mr. Craven admitted he could have had access to all the books of the Interborough.

"Did the Public Service Commission ever pass a resolution excusing the Interborough Company from submitting vouchers?"

"I don't thing they ever did," said Mr. Craven.

Mr. Craven said he had never asked Mr. Coleman about the legality of the allowances because he had every confidence in Mr. Coleman.

When Mr. Coleman took the stand he was asked to define the spirit of the contract clause regarding pre-determination accounts.

"Oh," he exclaimed, "I do not give opinions on spirits."

Counsel Smith asked the witness if he refused to give his opinion to the committee, and Mr. Coleman replied that he did not think his opinion would be of any value to the committee.

Mr. Turner then presented his statement showing the amounts expended and included in the tentative quarterly determination.

The total of the quarterly determinations up to June 30, 1914, for cost of construction was $29,732,256.88, of which amount $24,147,551.45 is charged to the city, and $5,584,705.43 is charged to the operating company.

The total expended by the Interborough during this same period for equipment was $196,519.84. This makes the total cost of the railroad to June 30, 1914, $29,928,776.72.

The total cost of construction up to Dec. 31, 1915, was $69,865,397.04, divided $42,870,000 to the city, and $26,995,397.04 to the Interborough.

The total cost of equipment, for which the Interborough alone pays, up to Dec. 31, 1915, was $1,165,206.42, making a grand total of $71,030,603.46 for construction and equipment of the new subways being constructed by the Interborough.

With the exception of the first of these determinations, which was for costs incurred prior to March 19, 1913, these determinations have been held up by the Public Service Commission. Mr. Turner explained that they were merely tentative, and might be changed when a final determination is made.

At the end of the session Mr. Quackenbush said that Mr. Shonts was suffering from tonsillitis, and probably could not appear today. He said Mr. Shonts was willing to make a deposition if necessary.

The committee will continue today.

WOODS ASSAILS BILL.

Says Police Restrictive Measure Would Aid Vice.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods sent a letter yesterday to the Committee on Codes of the Assembly, assailing the bill which would forbid the Police Department to station men in uniform in suspected places. In his letter Commissioner Woods said:

"This is properly called 'the Underworld bill.' I can well imagine that the passage of such a measure as this would be worth $100,000 a year to a well-organized vice trust, which would immediately spring into existence upon the passage of the bill.

"For nearly two years now I have been Police Commissioner. During this time it has been the object of the Police Department to restrain as far as possible open, notorious, and public immorality. In attempting to do this and to bring about a more orderly condition of affairs our most stubborn opponents have been the keepers of disorderly hotels, and our most effective weapon against these keepers has been the right, upon raiding a premises, to leave a uniformed policeman stationed in the lobby of the hotel.

"That right has been upheld by the courts, and in the absence of legislation like that of this bill that right will remain a legal weapon of the police. The stationing of a uniformed police officer in a disorderly premises strangles the disorderly business."

WOULD LAY A BAN ON ENGLISH SPEECH

Hobpken Mass Meeting Circulates a Call to "Speak German, and Only German."

SEES GERMANS ISOLATED

Writer of the Document Says "Anglophile Press" Has Erected "a High Party Wall" Here.

A Secret Service agent of one of the foreign Governments last Thursday evening attended a German mass meeting in Hoboken, at which, he says in an official report, copies of a New York German publication urging Germans in this country not to speak English when it was possible to make themselves understood in German, and in every way to further the use of the German language, were distributed. In the same document "the Anglophile press of America" was denounced, and the statement was made that "a high party wall" has been erected between the German and non-German elements in this country.

Following is a translation of the text of the appeal for the wider use of the German language:

The mass of misleading information put out by the Anglophile press of America has had the effect of isolating entirely the German portion of the community and of raising a high party wall between the German and the non-German portions of the population. This anti-German movement in America, which has grown in proportion to the successes of German soldiers in the field, has brought with it, however, something of good in this unhappy hour, namely, the closer union of the German elements and the soldering together of the Teutonic molecules into one great whole.

Let us lay our hands on our hearts! Let us knock on the doors of our confessionals and ask, "Are we not largely to blame that we, who have so honorably striven for the growth and prosperity of these States, should now be declared proscribed and banned?" Nostra culpa! Nostra maxima culpa!

No nation in this conglomerate of peoples up to the outbreak of the world war has so denied its racial traditions as have the Germans. Italians, French, Spaniards, Greeks, Russians, Jews, Japanese, Chinese—all are conscious of the blood that flows in their veins, all base their pride thereon, and acknowledge freely and openly at every opportunity that they are the true sons of the land of their birth. The customs and traditions of their fatherland are preserved throughout the generations, and even their food consists of nourishment such as they enjoyed in their home lands. In spite of the language of this land, they practice among themselves the speech of their race and inherit the traditions of their own people from generation to generation.

It is otherwise with the Germans! Before more than a year or so has passed the German throws overboard the German tradition and views the English element as his ideal. He speaks, even in his own circle, more English than German, reads English papers, shaves his upper lip, and behaves exactly as if he had never in his life had anything to do with Germania.

That was the condition until the war broke out. Then it was different. In spite of his English ways the German blood corpuscles began to revolt at the spectacle of so much injustice done to his Fatherland. Then arose his long-sleeping spirit and his starved dollar-soul mounted on high like the phoenix with understanding and repentance and pride—pride in the consciousness of what rightfully belongs to the great spirit of Germany, striving ever upward to the pinnacle of the world.

Let us draw the veil of forgetfulness over the sins of our brethren and ourselves; let us no longer remember how greatly we have failed; let us rather direct our eyes upon the future and make good where we have fallen short. Spurred by the incomparable successes of the land of our origin, we shall receive power to bring the future generation in line with German feeling and thought. And it is precisely the German language which will be our tool toward this end.

Let us observe the following rules:

(a) Speak German only and always in the family circle and answer the questions of the child only when the interrogation is put in the German language.

(b) Speak German, and only German, when in the circle of friends; never again fall into the old and ugly habit of using one sentence of German and the next of English.

(c) Speak German, and only German, when your business is with a German, and maintain that language in the course of the whole conversation.

(d) Speak German, and only German, in your German clubs, and do not mix in your speech German and English words like carrots and turnips.

(e) Speak German loudly and audibly with your German acquaintances, even when your surroundings appear to be exclusively English-speaking—in theatres, street cars, and public meeting places.

(f) Speak German, and German only, in every business and shop where you make your purchases. Try to remain German even when the salesman has difficulty in understading. In time he will understand when his reward is shown in increased sales.

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CALL REPORTER IN MARSHALL INQUIRY

Times Man Held in Contempt for Refusing to Name His Informant, Then Released.

CASE MAY GO TO CONGRESS

U. S. Marshal Refuses to Accept Prisoner—Attorney General Defies Carlin Committee.

Because he refused to divulge the source of information contained in an article which he wrote and which was published yesterday morning in The New York Times relating to the investigation of charges against United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall and the Department of Justice, Leonard R. Holme, a reporter employed by The New York Times, was adjudged in contempt yesterday by the Congressional Committee which is conducting the investigation at the Federal Building.

Mr. Holme was detained for a short time at the direction of the committee by Sergeant at Arms Gordon, and then for a second time was asked to reply to the questions of the committee. He again refused, and Congressman Carlin, the Chairman, announced that while Mr. Holme would be released from custody for the present, the committee would take under advisement the question of placing the testimony in the hands of Congress with the request that it be put before the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia.

The charge of contempt against Mr. Holme was based upon the publication of this statement written by him:

> It is the belief in the District Attorney's office that the real aim of the Congress investigation is to put a stop to the criminal investigation of the pro-German partisans.

Chairman Carlin wanted to find out whether Mr. Holme had obtained any information on which to base such an assertion from District Attorney Marshall or his assistants.

No Hint of Displeasure.

The action taken by the committee came as a surprise to those who had been following the proceedings. The morning session was devoted to an investigation of the facts in the Osborne-Tanzer case, and no intimation had been given that the committee took exception to anything which had been published. When the afternoon session convened at 2:15 o'clock Chairman Carlin asked if Mr. Holme was in the room. When Mr. Holme replied, he was asked to take the stand. He was sworn by the clerk of the sub-committee.

The testimony which follows was obtained by The Times by courtesy of the committee, from the official stenographers. It has not been submitted for the committee's revision.

Q.—(By Mr. Carlin)—What is your address? A.—(By Mr. Holme)—157 West Eightieth Street; newspaper reporter.

Q.—Are you the correspondent of The New York Times? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I hand you a copy of The New York Times of the headline date March 3, 1916, and call your attention to an article in the sixth column, and ask you if you wrote that article? [Hands paper to witness.] A.—I wrote the article, Sir; not the headline.

Q.—You did not write the headline? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you write the whole of the article? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have a conference with anybody in the District Attorney's office before that article was written? A.—Not in regard to what I wrote in that article.

Q.—Well, did you have a conference with anybody in the District Attorney's office before the article was written? A.—That is a little hard to answer directly, Sir. I sought information in the building. I was here, but nobody inspired that article in any way.

Q.—I have not asked you that question. I asked you did you confer with anybody in the District Attorney's office before that article was written? A.—I did.

Did Not Confer on Article.

Q.—Who? A.—I respectfully decline to answer the source of my information, Sir; I respectfully decline to give you the source of my information.

Q.—I asked you the question, who it was that you conferred with, before you wrote that article, in the District Attorney's office? A.—Sir, it is a little difficult for me to answer that question, because I did not confer on what I was writing at all. I simply went to the District Attorney's office, and asked certain information, but anything that is in that article is mine.

Q.—I again ask you the question: Who in the District Attorney's office did you confer with before you wrote that article? A.—I can only say, Sir, I cannot answer that question.

Q.—Why can you not answer that question? A.—Because I have always understood that no newspaper man would ever give any source of information without receiving permission to do so from the man who gave him that information.

Q.—Have you always understood that a newspaper man need not answer questions when he is under oath before a court or an investigating committee? A.—I think I have understood that there is sometimes difficulty about it; I have known there to be difficulty about it.

Q.—Did you confer with Mr. Marshall before you wrote this article? A.—I respectfully decline to answer the question, Sir.

Q.—Did you confer with anybody in Mr. Marshall's office? A.—I respectfully decline to answer that question, Sir.

Mr. Carlin—Mr. Sergeant at Arms, take charge of this witness and keep him in your custody until the further order of this committee.

Recess with Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Gordon, the Sergeant at Arms, asked Marshal McCarthy to take charge of Mr. Holme, but the Marshal declined, saying that he had no authority unless a commitment was issued. The committee went into executive session and Mr. Holme walked away with the Sergeant at Arms. Shortly after 3 o'clock Mr. Holme and Mr. Gordon returned to the building and were summoned to the committee's room.

For another hour the executive session of the committee was continued. The detention of Mr. Holme had stirred no little excitement in the Federal Building, and the corridor outside the meeting room was crowded. At 4 o'clock it was announced that Mr. Holme would be called before the committee, and the crowd of newspapermen and others interested in the proceedings swarmed into the room.

Mr. Holme was called to the stand and this examination held:

By Mr. Carlin—Mr. Holme, the committee has directed me to order you to answer the question which was asked you. Mr. Stenographer, read the testimony of Mr. Holme. (The entire previous testimony of Mr. Holme was read to the committee by the stenographer, in the hearing of the committee only.)

By Mr. Carlin—Mr. Holme, I hand you this article in the sixth column of Page 4 of The New York Times, dated Friday, March 3d, 1916. The article is headed "Marshall Refuses Buchanan Evidence." I now call your attention to this paragraph of the article:

"It is the belief in the District Attorney's office that the real aim of Congress investigation is to put a stop to the criminal investigation of the pro-German partisans."

Statement a Deduction.

I ask you from whom you got that information? [By Mr. Holme.]—That information, sir, is a deduction. I have known at the time these proceedings were begun in Washington, it was before the indictment of Congressman Buchanan, that there had been a considerable amount of talk around this building as to their nature. I am down here practically every day of my life, and I meet with a great many men who are connected with the District Attorney's office and who are in this building in various other regular capacities, and I based that paragraph entirely upon my knowledge of the general gossip around the building and the general feeling in the building.

Q. [by Mr. Carlin.] Why did you not state that, instead of saying it is the belief in the District Attorney's office? A. [by Mr. Holme.] Well, Sir, it comes to much the same thing, does it not; the District Attorney's office is a large organization.

Q.—Is that your answer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you base that part of the article upon a conference held with H. Snowden Marshall or any subordinate of his in the District Attorney's office? A.—I based that article on my general knowledge of the conditions surrounding this proceeding and the general opinion floating around the building.

Q.—You state that it is the general belief in the District Attorney's office. Now, who in the District Attorney's office expressed that belief? A.—I don't think I could give you any definite names because I have discussed this matter with a large number of different people at various times.

Belief Was Expressed.

Q.—As a matter of fact, did anybody in the District Attorney's office express that belief? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who? A.—I can only remember a very few, and I respectfully decline, as a newspaper man, to express their opinions, which are often given to me in general conversation.

Q.—Was the belief expressed by Mr. Marshall or either of his assistants? A.—I respectfully decline to answer, Sir.

By Mr. Carlin—Mr. Stenographer, insert in the record this article which I hand you and the date line of the paper.

Q. [Mr. Gard.]—I understand you to say, Mr. Holme, that this extract which has been read to you was written by you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the extract is this: "It is the belief in the District Attorney's office that the real aim of the Congress investigation is to put a stop to the criminal investigation of the pro-German partisans." You wrote that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And I understand also that you decline and refuse to answer questions as to whether you obtained that information from any one in the District Attorney's office of the Southern District of New York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You decline to answer that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. [By Mr. Carlin.]—Now, then, Mr. Holme, I am directed by the committee to order you to answer that. Do you still decline? A.—I do, respectfully, Sir.

Released from Custody.

Q.—Then I am directed to say to you for the record that this committee determines you to be in contempt of the order of the committee and of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and that for the present you will be released from the custody of the Marshal until the committee, if it sees proper, shall proceed in the manner prescribed by statute in such cases. We want to be kind to you. We have no desire to be harsh with you. We realize to some extent your embarrassment. We have a duty to discharge, and we think under the circumstances we will discharge it in this way and release you from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms of the House. Before doing so, I want to ask you, are you an American citizen? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are a citizen of what country? A.—England.

Q.—You are a British subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

(By Mr. Carlin)—The committee will excuse you for the present.

(By Mr. Gard)—I desire to state for the information of all gentlemen of the press that the committee will follow the statutes of the United States in relation to further proceedings in this matter.

(By Mr. Carlin)—The committee stands adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The fact that the United States Marshal had declined the responsibility of taking charge of Mr. Holme caused much talk among those in the corridor, with innumerable suggestions about the proper custody and place of detention.

Carlin Denies Partisanship.

After adjournment for the day had been taken a number of questions about the part played by Congressman Buchanan, now under indictment, in bringing about the investigation of District Attorney Marshall were put to Chairman Carlin. Finally the Chairman said:

> One thing I want to say is this: There is no question of pro-German or pro-Ally in this investigation. It is just pro-American. All we want to find out is the truth. This investigation was authorized by Congress and not by any man. We want to obtain the facts, and that is what we are trying to do.

As to Mr. Holme's case it was said that the matter would be taken under advisement and if the committee decided to press it, a report of the facts in the case would be made to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Chairman Carlin said that in prosecuting its investigation the committee felt that it should take such steps as it was empowered to take in order to obtain from witnesses answers to questions which the committee believed were proper.

The investigation will be continued this morning at 10:30 o'clock when the Osborne-Tanzer case will again be before the committee. It is probable that after adjournment today there will be no further sessions here for some time. The members of the committee, Congressmen Carlin, Gard, and Nelson, want to get back to Washington while the discussion concerning armed merchant ships is before the House.

Order to Hold Grand Jury Minutes.

Mr. Carlin was asked if further efforts would be made to obtain the minutes of a Federal Grand Jury which indicted Representative Buchanan and others connected with Labor's National Peace Council and which were withheld by District Attorney Marshall following the receipt of a telegram from United States Attorney General Gregory. He said that he did not know just what would be done.

The Attorney General's telegram to Mr. Marshall was made public yesterday in Washington, D. C. It read as follows:

> Your letter 25th received. Federal Grand Juries are part of the machinery of the Federal courts, and by long-established practice this department and District Attorneys are bound not to disclose testimony and other proceedings before the Grand Juries except upon order of court. In present case, moreover, both this department and State Department are of opinion that a disclosure of the proceedings before the Grand Jury would be prejudicial to the public interests. Accordingly, you are instructed to respectfully decline the committee's request. You may show this telegram to the Chairman of the committee.

The committee first attempted to obtain the minutes referred to in the telegram when Raymond H. Sarfaty, the Assistant District Attorney who handled the case of Congressman Buchanan, David Lamar, von Rintelen and other members of the Labor's Peace Council, was called to the stand on Thursday. Mr. Sarfaty flatly refused to reply to questions.

Oliver Osborne Case Taken Up.

The committee began yesterday an effort to get the facts concerning the indictment of Rae Tanzer, whose accusations against James W. Osborne resulted in the "Oliver Osborne" mystery. Miss Tanzer was indicted for perjury, and her attorneys, David and Marshall Slade, for conspiracy to obstruct justice. None of them has been tried.

Max D. Steuer, who was asked by Miss Tanzer to act as her counsel in her case against Osborne, was the principal witness. He said that he had been surprised by Miss Tanzer's indictment.

Rae Tanzer, he said, called on him at his office in March, 1915. She told him that one day at the Columbus Circle subway station she was attracted by the attentions of a man who entered the same subway car and began a conversation. She described him as intelligent and charming in manner. The man introduced himself to her as Oliver Osborne, and she was so impressed by him that she broke another engagement and went to dinner and to the theatre with him the same evening.

Mr. Steuer said that Miss Tanzer told of taking the man to her home and introducing him to her sisters. The next day, she said, she went with him to Plainfield, N. J., and they stopped at a hotel. From that time, she told Mr. Steuer, they were very close friends and she dined with him frequently at the New York Athletic Club, from which he had written three letters to her.

She asked him, Mr. Steuer testified, whether he knew James W. Osborne and he told her that he had known Mr. Osborne for twenty years.

"'Well, he is the man,' she said," continued Mr. Steuer. "I then told her if that was so she should have told me in the first place and I would not have listened to her story.

Case Refused by Four Lawyers.

"She explained that it was remarkable that because a man had influence and friends he could ruin as many girls as he liked and the girls had no remedy. She had already been turned down by four lawyers she said, mentioning Judge W. M. K. Olcott, Terence McManus, and a Mr. Mooney. She asked me to take the case any way and see Mr. Osborne, and I agreed to see him.

"The girl explained that James W. Osborne had tried to get from her the letters he had written, and on another visit to her had said that he had never met her. I told her she was probably talking about the wrong man; that she should go to his office and make sure, as she was probably inflicting a great wrong on an innocent person. She alleged that she went to his office later, saw James W. Osborne and was positive he was the man. I told her then that I could not take the case."

In answer to a question by Chairman Carlin, Mr. Steuer said that District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall had sent for him in regard to the matter. At first he refused to talk to Mr. Marshall because of the secrecy enjoined on a lawyer, but later Assistant District Attorney Wood sent him a paper removing the ban. He believed then he would aid Miss Tanzer by discussing the case with the District Attorney's office, as he understood that Miss Tanzer had visited the office and told her story. He also told the Grand Jury the same story.

"Was Mr. Marshall present when you testified before the Grand Jury?" he was asked.

"No, he was not," replied the witness, "only Mr. Wood and Mr. Hershenstein."

He said he was surprised to read of Miss Tanzer's indictment.

"Surprised?" asked Mr. Carlin. "Why?"

"I thought it unplausible for a lawyer to rush his client to the prosecutor a few days after her suit was started and leave her open to indictment unless some previous arrangement for her protection had been made," he replied.

Believed Miss Tanzer Wronged.

Mr. Steuer said that he had thought Miss Tanzer was in friendly hands. He had believed from the first, he said, that Miss Tanzer was a gravely wronged girl and that if she had wronged Mr. Osborne she had done so unwittingly. He believed, he said, that the crux of the Tanzer case was "who is Oliver Osborne?" and that the case against her would seem to rest on the production of this elusive person.

Congressman Gard asked him if he believed in Oliver Osborne and Mr. Steuer replied that he didn't know anything about him except what he had read in the newspapers.

Mr. Steuer then discussed conspiracy indictments and trials in this district. He was told that his advice would probably be sought by Congress and replied that he was ready to do all that he could to simplify procedure.

Jacob B. Engel, counsel of record for Frank D. Safford, the Plainfield, N. J., hotel clerk, now out on bail after conviction for perjury, said that he had received several telephone messages advising him to get out of the case.

"It was intimated to me by members of the bar that I had been in error to take the case," he said. "At that time indictments were handed out as rapidly as sandwiches in a barroom. I had been warned that I would be indicted. I called on Mr. Marshall and told him I understood there was animus against me in his office and he assured me to the contrary."

Another witness was Earl M. Farrington, a wholesale millinery manufacturer who had employed Miss Tanzer. He told of getting some letters from Miss Tanzer and of giving them to her lawyers at her request. Alleged hounding by detectives to get the letters from Miss Tanzer was described.

The investigation will be continued this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

THAW'S DIVORCE SUIT HEARD

Evelyn Nesbit Makes No Answer to Petition Before Referee.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 3.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw did not answer the divorce petition of her husband, Harry Kendall Thaw, up to the time of the expiration of the notice today, and the first hearing went on without her being present or represented. The case is being heard before Attorney John W. Thomas, appointed by the court, at the offices of Stone & Stone, Harry Thaw's attorneys. The latter was present today. The proceedings were not public.

It is known here that Evelyn Nesbit is just as willing as Harry Thaw for the divorce, and is therefore making no defense. While the papers call for a legal separation on account of desertion, those who know say that Jack Clifford, Mrs. Thaw's dancing partner, is mentioned in the proceedings. When here a few months ago, Evelyn Nesbit said she would be glad when freed from Thaw, and wanted to forget the family altogether.

The attorneys said tonight that the report will be ready for the court in a few days, and that there was no doubt of the decree being ordered.

3 DIE IN CENTRAL WRECK.

Freight Trains in Fatal Crash in the Albany Yards.

ALBANY, March 3.—Three men were killed in a rear-end collision in the North Albany yards of the New York Central Railroad today. The dead men were accompanying shipments of horses. They are M. A. Jones of Greene County, N. Y.; James Magilton, Catskill, N. Y., and E. E. Hoyt, Manchester, N. H.

Hugh Cheney of 231 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, was badly injured, and is in a hospital here.

A heavy eastbound freight struck a train loaded with express, which was awaiting a signal to pull into the Albany station, smashing a steel coach in which the express messengers were riding, a refrigerator car, and a load of heavy automobile parts. The engine of the freight was not derailed, but six cars behind it were demolished.

A third train, also loaded with express, and westbound, crashed into the wreckage, throwing débris in all directions, and adding a baggage and express car to the pile.

Main line freight traffic was tied up until late in the afternoon. Passenger trains were run over freight tracks.

The up-State Public Service Commission immediately ordered an investigation of the wreck. Inquiries were also started by the County Coroner and the railroad officials.

MURDERER DIES IN CHAIR.

Watson Wanted Flower from Wife's Grave Buried with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, March 3.—Protesting he was innocent of the murder of his wife, Elizabeth, Walter Watson of Brooklyn was put to death in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison today.

"I am innocent! Heaven help us, I am innocent!" were Watson's last words as the death mask was being clamped on his head. While he was chanting the prayer after the Rev. Father William E. Cashin, the first of three shocks was given him upon signal from Dr. C. W. Farr, prison surgeon. Warden G. W. Kirchwey was not present. Principal Keeper Fred Dorner supervised the execution.

Watson left a flower, taken from a wreath on his wife's coffin, in an envelope addressed to Father Cashin, which he requested not to be opened until he was dead. On the envelope was written this message:

> This envelope contains a flower from my dear wife's grave. Please bury it with me and let it be on my breast. It is a token of remembrance of my wife, whom I always loved. May our souls rest in peace.

Watson stabbed his wife to death in a quarrel.

Steamer Hits Torpedo Boat.

The steamer Hattie Luckenbach, as it was leaving the harbor bound for Newport News yesterday, fouled the torpedo boat Burrows, which was at anchor off Quarantine, carrying away the flagstaff and slightly damaging the stern of the Burrows. The Luckenbach backed away and anchored. It was reported that her steering gear had become jammed.

MINISTER ARRESTED ON MOTHER'S CHARGE

The Rev. Ferrer Martyn Accused of Inducing Negress to Leave Home.

POLICE SAY HE CONFESSED

Girl Says She Was Married to Clergyman in Jersey—Prisoner Figured in Other Escapades.

The Rev. Ferrer Martyn, whose exploits have several times before brought him into court, was arrested last night and locked up in the Tombs, a Federal prisoner charged with having induced Vera Davis, a negro school girl, to leave her home in St. Louis. Though Mr. Martyn told the police he was a negro, he is, it is said, of unquestioned white parentage. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. Carlos Martyn, now of Noroton, Conn., who was at one time connected with churches in this city. His mother is dead. She was a daughter of Don Firmin Ferrer of Nicaragua, who was of Spanish ancestry.

Mr. Martyn was the pastor of the First Negro Baptist Church of St. Louis. Early in October, it is alleged, he announced to the officers of his church that his mother had just died in Connecticut and he was leaving to attend her funeral. On Oct. 4 he left St. Louis and at the same time Vera Davis disappeared. The mother of the girl became suspicious that there was some connection between the departure of the pastor and the disappearance of her daughter, and she telegraphed to Mr. Martyn to return to St. Louis and explain. His answer, also by telegram, was a denial. Mrs. Davis was not satisfied, and at her request the Federal authorities took up the matter and Mr. Martyn was traced to New York.

Mr. Martyn was arrested by Detectives Boyle and McGee of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau as he was entering a moving picture theatre near 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. He gave his address as 227 West 135th Street and his age as 45 years. At first he denied having gone away with Vera Davis, but after being questioned, the police assert, he admitted that he was responsible for her going away. He had joined her in Chicago and there they had been married, he said. From Chicago they went to Buffalo and other places until they arrived in New York. To the police Mr. Martyn said he had negro blood in his veins, the strain coming to him from his mother's side of the family.

The girl was found by the police at the 135th Street house and taken to the Detective Bureau and questioned. She said Martyn married her in New Jersey. She met him, she said, at a church social. Her mother, she was sure, would not press the charge.

Since her arrival here the girl has been employed as a maid.

A graduate of Columbia University and of the Union Theological Seminary, Ferrer Martyn in September, 1906, was arrested on a larceny charge brought by Miss Mary Sheehan, who charged him with having stolen from her a diamond and opal ring. In May, 1912, Martyn followed the announcement of his betrothal to Miss Grace Taylor of Elmhurst by disappearing. He was then the pastor of the Baptist Church of Elmhurst, Queens Borough. Miss Taylor was a leading member of his Sunday school and a school teacher.

In 1895 Martyn married the daughter of Colonel Charles H. Jones, at one time editor of a St. Louis newspaper, and later of one in this city. While in this city Mr. Martyn made the acquaintance of the adopted daughter of a member of Congress from Alabama, whom he married after his wife had obtained a divorce.

AGAINST IRISH CONVENTION.

Justice Ford Says It Is No Time for Racial Demonstrations Here.

Further opposition to the Irish Race Convention which begins today at 10 o'clock in the Hotel Astor developed yesterday. The convention, it is said, will devote its three-day sessions to protests against the British blockade, speeches for a free Ireland, and attacks on John Redmond and other supporters of Home Rule.

Supreme Court Justice Ford, who, it had been announced, would be a speaker today, denied yesterday that he intends to even be there. He dictated this statement:

"I regret that the convention is to be held. I was elected one of the delegates by an Irish society of which I have long been a member, and made Chairman of the delegation. This was without my knowledge or consent. As soon as I was notified of the unwelcome honor thrust upon me I declined to serve. This is no time for any racial demonstration of any kind unless it be a demonstration of Yankees for this dear old Yankeeland of ours.

"Indeed, I am so fully occupied just now in trying to be a faithful American citizen that I have no time for consideration of the fortunes of any other country, except to sympathize with the unfortunate peoples afflicted by the unspeakable horrors of the European war.

"As to the Irish Race Convention, I have declined to participate in it. It seems to me most unfortunate that American citizens of Irish birth or extraction should lay themselves open to the suspicion that they are against our Government at a time when the blindest among us can see that the relations of this country with Germany are critical in the extreme."

TO SEE LAFAYETTE RELICS.

High School Students Invited to Exhibition by Mrs. Chanler.

Through a letter addressed yesterday to the principals of all high schools in New York, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, as head of the committee in charge of the Lafayette Exhibition, has extended an invitation to high school students to visit the exhibition free. It is being held in the old Knickerbocker Clubhouse, 319 Fifth Avenue, and includes all of the rare Lafayette relics which were shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Many of the exhibits have been loaned by the French Government and others are shown through the courtesy of the Lafayette family.

It will be necessary to return the articles now on view before the middle of March, and because of this the students are requested to come as early as possible. Arrangements have been made to accommodate art and history students between 1 and 6 P. M., beginning next Monday and continuing to March 11. Because of lack of room only fifty students can be admitted at a time, and they will not be permitted to linger over the relics more than an hour.

CHANCE FOR HOMELESS BOY

Conservation Bureau Sends Louis Gibson to School in Maine.

Louis Gibson, a fifteen-year-old boy, who has had a varied experience for his years, has found a friend in E. W. Watkins, Secretary of the Boy Conservation Bureau, 90 West Street. Clad in a new suit and cured of throat and eye defects, Louis was ready yesterday to start for the school maintained by the bureau in Maine, where he will be clothed, cared for, and educated until ready to take his place in the world.

Mr. Watkins said he became interested in the boy through reading an account of his case which appeared in The New York Times of Jan. 17. The article said that Louis was in custody of the Gerry Society pending action by the Children's Court.

The boy said his parents had been dead for several years. Leaving school as soon as he could get his working papers, he got a job in a glass factory, subsequently quitting to "beat" his way South, where he apprenticed himself to a farmer. Becoming tired of this, he returned to Pennsylvania and worked in a coal breaker. He did not remain long here, he said, as he heard of good opportunities in Hartford, Conn. He finally landed in New York, where he was arrested for not being in school.

The Boy Conservation Bureau, of which A. B. Leach, the banker, is President, was founded by E. W. Watkins, who gave up his business to devote his life to helping the friendless boy. The members of the bureau guarantee the expense of educating the boys, who are placed in private families or in the school in Maine. When they have finished their education, work is found for them.

$25,000 JEWEL ROBBERY.

Supposed Customer Walks Off with Tray of Diamonds in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The theft of diamonds said to be valued at more than $25,000 from Dreicer & Co., jewelers, was reported to the police early today. According to Edward L. Smith, manager of the concern, which is located in the Blackstone Hotel, a well-dressed man entered the store yesterday and asked to see some diamond rings. Smith brought out three trays, each containing twelve rings. After ten minutes' conversation over the comparative merits of the rings, all set with large diamonds, the customer left the place, declaring himself dissatisfied.

Smith says he accompanied the stranger to the door and when he returned one of the trays was missing. Detectives were put on the case and when Smith was shown the photographs of a number of diamond thieves who are said to have operated in New York and other Eastern cities, he recognized one as that of the man who had examined the diamonds in his store.

The store is a branch of Dreicer & Co. of New York.

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CHARGES MEXICANS PLOT REVOLT HERE

Consul General Caturegli Prefers Allegations Against F. L. de la Barra.

EX-OFFICIAL ENTERS DENIAL

Felix Diaz Got $100,000 in America to Finance Revolution, Pamphlet Alleges.

Dr. Alfredo Caturegli, the Mexican Consul General in New York, announced yesterday that he had requested Señor Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador in Washington, to call to the attention of the United States the "unneutral activities in this country" of Francisco Leon de la Barra, former President ad interim of Mexico, at one time Mexican Ambassador to the United States, and the last Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of the late President Porfirio Diaz.

Mr. de la Barra denied yesterday that he was here in the interests of the Felix Diaz revolutionary movement in Mexico.

"It is easy to see where this report started," he said. "The first news that I had of the Felix Diaz movement was when I saw something published about it in the newspapers four days ago. I am here on private business purely, as an international lawyer."

According to Dr. Caturegli, the agents of the Mexican Government have produced evidence that convinces him Mr. de la Barra is in the United States to aid in the direction of a revolution now being planned in New York and other places to overthrow the Government of Carranza. This was the impending revolution, he added, of which General Felix Diaz, a nephew of General Porfirio Diaz, is supposed to be the field commander. Other prominent Mexicans who Dr. Caturegli mentioned in connection with the Diaz rebellion were Federico Gamboa, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Huerta Cabinet; Manuel Calero, former Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Urrutia, who was Huerta's Minister of the Interior, and Francisco y Carbajal, who succeeded Victoriano Huerta as Provisional President of Mexico. The Consul General said Gamboa was in Havana and Calero was in El Paso a few days ago, while Urrutia and Carbajal were reported last in San Antonio.

Charges in Pamphlet.

Carranza officials assert the Mexican faction behind Diaz is a certain element of the Catholic Party that has long sought the overthrow of Carranza. About the same time that Dr. Caturegli announced he had submitted the alleged evidence against Mr. de la Barra to Ambassador Arredondo, there appeared in New York a pamphlet entitled "What the Catholic Church Has Done to Mexico," by Dr. A. Paganel of Mexico City. In this pamphlet the charges are made that $100,000 was given to Felix Diaz when he was in this country to aid in financing his revolution, and that "Major Frank Joyce" of the United States Field Artillery, who was with the American troops in Vera Cruz in 1914, has been active in aiding the Catholic Party in Mexico. The "Major," it was subsequently ascertained, was the Rev. Father Francis P. Joyce, Chaplain of the Fourth United States Field Atrillery.

"Mr. de la Barra has been mixed up in all the plots that have been planned since the assassination of Madero," Dr. Caturegli said. "He has been in constant communication with the instigators of these plots, and that is why he has come to this country. Shortly after he quit Mexico some years ago he went to Paris, and while there apparently lived very quietly. But now he is back as the financial director of the Diaz affair. I am not in a position to give the evidence we have, but it will all probably be given out in Washington in due time. The charges are of the same nature as those lodged against Huerta, which involved violation of American neutrality."

"Is General Blanquet mixed up in this affair?" Dr. Caturegli was asked.

"No. I doubt if he is. Blanquet left New York a few days ago for Canada a very ill man."

"How about Manuel Calero?"

"Calero was in San Antonio and also in El Paso within the last few days. We understand that while in El Paso he was in conference with the Diaz junta, and also with certain former Huerta officials."

At Mr. Calero's office in the Beaver Building it was said that he was in Chicago and was due in New York this afternoon.

"How about Gamboa?"

"I understand that he is in Havana, and that he is in sympathy with the movement."

"And Carbajal and Urrutia?"

"Last reported in San Antonio, which is one of the headquarters of the Diaz faction."

"And Felix Diaz, himself. Do you know where he is?"

"Not positively. I think he is in Havana or Guatemala. I am certain that he has not gone into Mexico. We wish he would, for nothing could please my Government more."

Treatment of Catholics.

In the pamphlet dealing with the Catholic situation in Mexico, from the Carranza standpoint, the recent charges in this country that Constitutionalists are ill-treating Catholic priests, nuns, and others are denied. Referring to the overthrow of Diaz by Madero and the provisional Presidency of Mr. de la Barra, the pamphlet states that Mr. de la Barra was placed in power by the reactionary element, and that he "prepared the way for the overthrow of the Madero régime by working unceasingly in conjunction with the Catholic Party in Mexico and in Washington to discredit the new political order as represented by Madero."

In connection with the American occupation of Vera Cruz, the pamphlet, among other things, states:

> One of the reasons for the insistent demand that Vera Cruz should be put under American control was that that seaport was an ideal spot for revolutionary intrigue, first for its nearness to the capital and secondly because the clericals, under the shadow of the American flag, could continue fomenting revolts until a clerical had been placed in power in Mexico City. The disappointment was great when the American troops left and Carranza's soldiers entered the city of Vera Cruz.
>
> Nuns, friars, priests, prelates, ex-federals, ex-Cabinet members, all the revolutionary riffraff of Mexico, which had been playing politics, left for Havana and the United States. The exiled Catholics were received by their fellow-believers in the United States and soon afterward all the Catholic dailies, weeklies, monthlies were filled with stories of alleged persecutions and * * * robberies committed by the revolutionists.

Of the alleged activities of Father Joyce, the pamphlet states:

> It is also shown that Major Frank Joyce, an officer of the Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery, which was sent to Vera Cruz, showed more than the usual interest in getting together stories told by the refugees of atrocities and persecutions against monks and nuns, without troubling himself to find out whether those stories were true or not. They were stories of monks having been shot in Guadalajara, and of nuns who had been outraged by the soldiers.
>
> Those stories Major Joyce carefully gathered and sent copies to Cardinal Farley and to the Hon. William J. Bryan in Washington. Father Carlos de Heredia * * * in December, 1914, * * * had a conference with Secretary Bryan. He left immediately afterward for Havana, to interview the monks and nuns in that city, under instructions of Cardinal Farley. Major Joyce pushed his zeal to such an extent as to make a trip to Mexico City incognito, just to see if he could get hold of anything on which he could make more charges against the Constitutionalists.
>
> S. Augusto Zubieta declared that he knew that the last effort of the Catholic party was to back a new revolutionary movement, at the head of which they wanted to place Felix Diaz and General Yturbide. The Catholic party had already put in the hands of Felix Diaz, through an American prelate, a check for $100,000, with which Don Felix was to go to Havana to rally his followers and begin his preparation to start a new revolution. Their plan was to charter vessels which would land arms and ammunition on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from which they would work into Oaxaca and there begin operation against Carranza.

The "American prelate" is not named in the pamphlet. Mr. Yturbide is Eduardo Yturbide, who was Governor of the Mexican Federal District during a part of the Huerta régime. He is now in business in New York. Dr. Caturegli said yesterday that he did not think the naming of Mr. Yturbide was warranted and that he was convinced Mr. Yturbide is not concerned in any way with the Diaz movement.

Welfare League Elects Lewisohn.

OSSINING, March 3.—Adolph Lewisohn is one of thirty-five prominent persons interested in prison reform, it was learned at Sing Sing Prison today, who have been made honorary members of the Mutual Welfare League. Former Warden T. M. Osborne, founder of the league, and Warden George W. Kirchwey are among the leaders. Other honorary members are Richard M. Hurd of the State Prison Commission, Miss Anna T. Van Santvoord, Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, Harry Olson, Inez Milholland Boissevain, Clifford Harmon, Judge William H. Wadhams, Robert H. Roy, and J. F. Wright.

SAYS HE MADE CHECK ON THREAT OF DEATH

Aged Customs Employe Has a Young Man and Latter's Wife and Mother Arrested.

LURED TO HOME, HE ASSERTS

Complains He Was Imprisoned and Forced to Sign Away $20,000 at Pistol's Point.

Theodore Cocheu, 78 years old, of 148 Penn Street, Brooklyn, appeared yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, that borough, as complainant against Howard J. Nichols, the latter's wife, Lulu Nichols, and Nichols's mother, Lois Nichols, all three of whom were charged with attempted extortion. The prisoners pleaded not guilty and were held in $2,500 bail for examination on Monday.

Mr. Cocheu has for more than forty-two years been connected with the customs service. He is a member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Hanover Club, and the Congress Club, and for many years has taken an active part in the social life of Williamsburg. His son, Henry Cocheu, who lives with his father, is a lawyer associated with Job Hedges, and has offices at 165 Broadway.

Mrs. Lulu Nichols, before her marriage, was employed as a maid at the Cocheu home. Her maiden name was Christiansen. After she left the employ of Mr. Cocheu she went to Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H., where she met Nichols. Following their marriage, the young couple came to Brooklyn. The elder Mrs. Nichols came with them. Mrs. Lulu Nichols appealed to Mr. Cocheu to find a place for her husband. He did so and on several occasions found better places for him.

According to the story told by Mr. Cocheu, he had not seen either Mr. or Mrs. Nichols for a long time. On Wednesday, he said, he received a telephone call from Mrs. Nichols. He was then at his office at the Atlantic Dock at the foot of Hamilton Avenue.

Mrs. Nichols, the story goes, told him that her husband was at their home at 367 Bridge Street, and wished to see him. Mr. Cocheu said he told Mrs. Nichols that he did not care to go to her home and had no time, but on Thursday morning Mrs. Nichols called him at his home and repeated her request. Mr. Cocheu's son has an automobile and it has been his custom to take his father in the machine every morning as far as Borough Hall, from which point the elder Cocheu continued his journey to his office by trolley car.

Mr. Cocheu asserted he said nothing to his son about the telephone message and parted with him as usual and then walked to the Bridge Street address. He was admitted to the house, he declared, by Mrs. Nichols. The Nichols family occupy the basement floor of a furnished room house. Mrs. Lois Nichols occupies a hall bedroom. Mr. Cocheu said he asked Mrs. Nichols what her husband wanted of him and she replied that he did not like the position he had as a machinist and wanted Mr. Cocheu to get him employment somewhere else. Mr. Cocheu told Magistrate Nash that he had just taken his overcoat off and was handing his hat to Mrs. Nichols when the door of the hall bedroom abruptly opened and Nichols and his mother rushed out. The mother had a revolver in her hand, according to Mr. Cocheu, and said: "Now we've caught you, you old villain." She then accused Mr. Cocheu, he said, of having misconducted himself with the younger woman. Meanwhile, Mr. Cocheu told the Magistrate, Nicholas stormed about the room, threatening him with violence and repeating the charge made by his mother. He finally told Mr. Cocheu, it is alleged, that he would not let him out of the house alive if he did not sign a check for $30,000.

Mr. Cocheu said he told Nichols that he did not have that amount of money in the bank. It was 9 o'clock in the morning when he entered the Nichols home, he said, and it was after 5 o'clock that afternoon when they let him out. All this time, he says, the mother and son threatened him with the pistol and told him he would be killed if he did not sign the check. When they placed the revolver at his head and told him, as he asserts, that they would pull the trigger he finally agreed to give a check for $20,000. In the absence of his checkbook he tore a piece of white paper from a pad and wrote in ink:

> Brooklyn, March 2, 1916.
> First National Bank of Brooklyn.
> Please pay to Mr. H. J. Nichols, $20,000.
> (Signed) THEODORE COCHEU.

After the check was signed, Mr. Cocheu asserted, Nichols seemed to think it would be a good idea to have it witnessed by a notary public, and with his mother he took Mr. Cocheu to Fulton Street to the office of a lawyer and asked him if the check was good. After learning the manner in which the check was secured the lawyer advised Mr. Cocheu, the latter asserts, to go to a police court and secure a warrant for the arrest of all three members of the Nichols household.

When he left the office of the lawyer, Mr. Cocheu said, he met an old friend, William Allen, and all four persons walked to the Adams Street Police Station, where Mr. Cocheu declared he told the entire story of how he had been kept a prisoner in the house and how he had been forced at the point of the revolver to sign the check. Despite this, it is stated, the Lieutenant refused to take any action in the matter, and advised him to go to court and secure warrants. After that, Mr. Cocheu said, he went to his home.

Meantime somebody at the Custom House called the home of Mr. Cocheu, and in this way his son found that he had not gone to his station at the Atlantic Docks. Late in the afternoon he called Police Commissioner Woods, at the suggestion of Mr. Hedges, and a general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters. Mr. Cocheu found his father at the Adams Street Police Station. Thursday evening father and son consulted with Assistant District Attorney Thomas P. Peters, who drew up the complaint against the Nichols family. The mother and son were arrested on Court Street by Detectives Sullivan and Brosnan. The wife was found at her home. When the son was searched at the station the check written by Mr. Cocheu was found in his coat pocket.

"Where did you get this?" he was asked.

"From Mr. Cocheu," he replied.

"Why did you get it?" one of the detectives asked.

"To keep from the world the knowledge of the crime this man has committed," answered Nichols.

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GIANTS PLAY ANOTHER GAME AT MARLIN SPRINGS—YANKEES VISITED BY RAIN AND COLD WAVE

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Giants Who Will Invade Dallas Beaten by the Stay-at-Homes In Six-Inning Game.

DOYLE KEEPS ON POUNDING

New Uniforms, with Somewhat of a Sing Sing Touch, Will Adorn the Frames of McGraw's Men Today.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 3.—The Giants took their departure for Dallas tonight after completing an unbroken week of practice with a six-inning exhibition game, in which some real pitching was shown. Fourteen players were sent on the Dallas expedition and the others will remain here to work, under the direction of Christy Mathewson.

Today's game was something like a regular contest. McGraw first pieced together the batting order he will use in the two games at Dallas, but loaned Larry Doyle and Fred Brainerd to the scrubs, who were led by Charley Dooin. Much to everybody's surprise, the Dooins slipped over a defeat on the Dallas tourists, the score being 6 to 4. Hard hitting by Doyle won the game, although the Dooins had also a shade the better of the pitching.

The batting orders were as follows:

Dallas team—Cole, cf; Farrell, lf; Jacobson, rf; Kelley, 1b; Martin, ss; Babington, 2b; Shepner, 3b; Wendell, c; Kramer and Ritter, p. Marlin team—Brainerd, ss; Doyle, 2b; Thorpe, rf; Sharman, cf; Elsh, lf; Rodriguez, 1b; Harrison, 3b; Dooin, c; Kocher, c Schauer, p Schupp, p.

With the pitchers using plenty of speed and frequent curves today, the week's batting averages took quite a big drop. Strike-outs were common and extra base hits scarce. The fielding was excellent. The losers could not score off Schauer, who pitched the first three innings, with a total damage of only two hits. Dooin's team reached Kramer for three runs.

Schupp and Ritter were opponents in the later innings, and both were hit fairly hard. Doyle and Shepner struck three safe blows each, two of Doyle's being long hits delivered with men on the bases.

The new traveling uniforms of the Giants were worn by Doyle and Wendell today, and were distributed to the squad that started for Dallas tonight. They have an odd prison-stripe effect, and the old-style high-crowned caps are worn. The following players are making the trip: Farrell, Cole, and Jacobson, outfielders; Kelley, Babington, Doyle, Martin, Brainerd, and Shepner, infielders; Kocher and Wendell, catchers, and Ritter, Kramer, and Palmero, pitchers.

Fred Anderson, the pitcher who was purchased from the Buffalo Federals, arrived early this morning from North Carolina, and was in uniform for both of today's practice sessions.

Roesinger, the freak athlete who was wished on John Foster, probably will be given his congé next week. McGraw is trying to let him down gently. "Rosy" will never be a ball player.

Another exhibition game was booked today. The Waco Texas Leaguers will play the Giants here on St. Patrick's Day for the benefit of a local church. Today's score by innings follows:

							R.	H.	E.
Dallas Giants.........	0	0	0	3	1	0	—4	9	1
Marlin Giants.........	1	0	2	2	1	0	—6	10	2

Two-base hits—Doyle, Rodriguez, Shepner. Three-base hits—Doyle, Wendell. Struck out—By Schauer, 4; by Schupp, 2; by Ritter, 4; by Kramer, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Mathewson and Brannick.

SHORT WORKOUT FOR YANKS

Rain and Cold Visits Donovan's Training Camp at Macon.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 3.—All the Yankees did today was a little exercising. Yesterday was such a fine day that more good weather was anticipated, but there was rain last night and a cold wind today. The field was muddy, and Manager Donovan did not take his men out until afternoon. Then they assembled in one squad, but did not work out long. They exercised their arms and skipped around a little in the bunting game, but there was no regular practice.

Two absentees were Lute Boone and Cy Pieh. Boone was nursing his head, the result of being hit by a pitched ball yesterday. Pieh was slightly ill.

The manager of the Colonial A. C. nine of New Haven wants a game with the Yanks, to be played at the Polo Grounds on April 6. This is an open date, and the Colonials probably will be accommodated.

In the list of members of that organization given in a letter to Business Manager Sparrow are such eminent ones as Le Gore, Pumpelly, Milburn, and "Pie" Way of Yale, the crack pitcher, who is no longer eligible to play for the Elis; Pete Falsey and John Hanes, former Yale outfielders, and good ones; Watt of Columbia, Charles Brickley, Harvard's great athlete; George Brickley, over whose playing with the Trinity football team last Fall there was a split with colleges; Pat Cawley and Emmons Bowen, former Holy Cross players, and Clyde Waters, a former Williams player. A good team could be picked from this list, but if there was any question of their amateur standing there are two or three still in college who, it is believed, would not take any chance of jeopardizing their standing.

DUNN BUYS FEDERAL PARK.

Baltimore International Club Takes Over Defunct League Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—Jack Dunn, owner of the local International League club, today purchased the Baltimore Federals' Terrapin Park, the fine plant constructed by the "outlaw league" two years ago. The deal gave Dunn the stands and all equipment, as well as the ten-year lease which the Feds held on the property. The amount involved was not made public.

Dunn recently purchased five acres of ground in a rapidly developing section of the city to build a new park. The local Feds stated that the sale of the park would in no way interfere with their proposed suit for damages against the parties to the peace agreement. This suit, it was said, would be filed within two weeks.

The club's legal adviser, Stuart S. Janney, asserted that he had been delayed in preparing the papers for the suit, which would request the court to allow the local Feds to share in the money obtained for Lee Magee, Benny Kauff, and other star players sold to organized baseball by Harry Sinclair, as well as the yearly stipend to be paid the Wards for closing Washington Park, Brooklyn.

The suit will be filed against the parties to the peace agreement, charging the signers of that declaration with destroying the business, property, and good-will of the Baltimore Federal League Baseball Club.

Outfielder Kelly Not a Free Agent.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 3.—President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh National League Club was officially notified today that the National Commission had refused to declare Outfielder James Kelly a free agent. Kelly based his claim upon what he said was unfair treatment on the part of President Dreyfuss in not honoring his transfer to the Indianapolis American Association Club by the Pittsburgh Federals. The commission ruled he had no case, and dismissed his claim.

BASEBALL CONTRACT FIGHT.

Players' Fraternity to Push Johnston's Case to Decision.

According to members of the Baseball Players' Fraternity the attention of the National Commission will shortly be called to the involved status of the contract held by James H. Johnston, formerly of the Oakland Club of the Pacific Coast League. Johnston, who is an outfielder, jumped to the Federal League Club of Newark last Fall. Later in the season Charles H. Ebbets, Sr., of the Brooklyn Nationals, announced that he had signed the player for the Superbas, upon which ensued a series of contractual tangles which, it is said, gave rise to the statement by James A. Gilmore, President of the defunct Federal League, that the players were contemplating another strike.

Johnston was signed by George Stovall for the Newark Federals at a salary of $4,000 a year for two years, with the ten-day release clause eliminated from the contract, and $1,000 advance money paid to him. The player later had several conferences with Ebbets, who offered him a contract with the Brooklyn Club at a smaller salary and containing the ten-day clause. Johnston claims that he did not agree to these terms, but the Brooklyn Club mailed contracts to his home at Chattanooga, Tenn., requesting him to sign and return them to the executive offices.

After the peace agreement between the Federal League and organized baseball, Ebbets purchased the Johnston contract from Harry Sinclair, who represented the Newark Federals, paying $1,244 to Sinclair as a return for the $1,000 advanced Johnston and Stovall's expenses in signing the Oakland Club player. Johnston now contends that Ebbets, by purchasing his Federal League contract, is obligated by its terms, whereas the Brooklyn Club holds that the alleged verbal agreement made with Johnston warrants it in insisting that the player sign a contract calling for a salary of $3,400 a year, with the ten-day release clause included.

The officers of the Players' Fraternity, who are investigating the baseball contract tangle, claim that, even if this contention is correct, certain private financial propositions made in the correspondence with Johnston are violations of the Cincinnati agreement between the fraternity and organized baseball. Under this interpretation the club would be subjected to a fine and Johnston declared a free agent.

Johnston is determined to hold either the Federal League or the Brooklyn Club to the letter of his $4,000 contract, which covers 1916 and 1917. The Players' Fraternity will lay the entire correspondence and contracts before the National Commission within a few days.

Members of the organization state that there will be no strike over the matter, but that it is likely to be carried to the courts unless Johnston's rights are acknowledged by the contracting parties involved.

KAUFF DECLINES TO STIR.

Lets Last Call for Marlin Resound Without Heeding It.

Like Achilles sulking in his tent, Benny Kauff stuck to the privacy of his hotel yesterday and paid no heed to the last bugle call which summoned the rear-guard of Giants to their training camp in Texas. Secretary John B. Foster of the New York Club was at the Pennsylvania Station at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with Kauff's ticket. Jeff Tesreau, bigger than ever, and Mr. Foster looked anxiously about the station until the train was ready to pull out, but there was no sign of Kauff.

The erratic young player who was a sensation in the Federal League last season and who was bought by the Giants from H. F. Sinclair for $32,500 has passed up the chance to make a name and fame for himself at the Polo Grounds.

"I didn't report to go to Marlin with the Giants yesterday," said Kauff last night, "because I consider that the New York Club double-crossed me in my dealings with them. I demand the $5,000 bonus which they promised me when I signed a New York contract with them last Summer, and I also demand $5,000 of the purchase money which Sinclair received for me from the Giants. I don't care if I never see the inside of the Polo Grounds again; I won't play unless they give me what I want.

"I'm not worrying about the future," said Kauff, "I have had half a dozen propositions from semi-professional teams, any one of which will bring me a good income. I know I am a big drawing card in baseball, and will be a good attraction with semi-professional clubs around New York especially. I also have a scheme to organize a baseball club of my own, and I can make big money on a barnstorming trip around the country during the coming season."

Several members of the Boston Braves gathered here yesterday, and in the afternoon the party sailed for the Boston Club's training camp at Miami, Fla. Dick Rudolph of the Bronx, who is one of the Braves' star pitchers, joined his teammates here. In the party were Lefty Tyler, Sherwood Magee, Rabbit Maranville, and half a dozen others.

The Interclub Baseball League, which is made up of several well-known clubs in this city, will not attempt to play out its Winter schedule until the weather is more favorable. Many postponements have been made on account of the bad weather and the poor condition of the baseball field at Ninety-fifth Street and West End Avenue.

President Harry N. Hempstead of the New York Giants has presented a silver cup to the Interborough Baseball League to be given to the player who makes the best record in the league during the coming season. The cup last season was won by Hank Mathewson, a brother of Christy Mathewson.

PLAN INTERCITY HOCKEY.

Major Leagues for Large Cities, Skating Union's Scheme.

The International Skating Union of America, affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union, will hold its annual meeting and election of officers at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink. Delegates from many of the largest cities of the United States and Canada will be present and an effort is to be made to form major hockey skating leagues similar to the major baseball leagues.

Julian P. Fitzgerald of Chicago, President of the Western Skating Association, announced last night that plans would be drawn to obtain entire control of ice sports from the Amateur Athletic Association, so that intercity leagues could be formed and maintained. He said that already the Western Skating Association, whose territory embraces the United States west of the eastern boundary of Pennsylvania, has control of skating in that entire territory. The International Skating Union will try to take over this control and also that of the unorganized territory to the East.

Mr. Fitzgerald also said arrangements were being made to establish before next Winter skating rinks at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, New York, and Chicago for the purpose of conducting intercity hockey contests.

Among the delegates present at the annual meeting will be Otto J. Kresci, Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Skating Association; Dr. P. M. Seiske, Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Pennsylvania Skating Association; William Taylor of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada; Cornelius Fellowes, Vice President of the International Skating Association; David Slayback of the Eastern Amateur Skating Association; Irving Brokaw, Chairman of the Figure Skating Committee, and John Harding, Secretary and Treasurer of the International Union.

Levinsky Stops Hanlon in Third.

Battling Levinsky stopped Jack Hanlon last night in the main bout at the East New York Athletic Club of Brooklyn. The contest was scheduled to go ten rounds, but Levinsky early in the third round had his opponent almost out. A hard right hook sent Hanlon to the floor just before the gong sounded, and the latter was counted out.

BEST ATHLETES OF COLLEGES ON HAND

Flower of Track and Field Teams to Compete in Games at the Garden Tonight.

Practically all the material at the command of the college trainers for the next outdoor intercollegiate track and field championships will be placed on exhibition at Madison Square Garden tonight in the second annual indoor meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. Numerous point winners in last year's intercollegiates, both indoor and outdoor, will be seen in the relay and field competitions, which have been so arranged as to allow for the triumph of good all-around teams, instead of squads composed of individual stars. More than 800 athletes have entered for the games.

Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Yale have all sent on smashing teams, with entries in almost every event, but theirs will be no walkover, for the smaller institutions, such as Syracuse, Penn State, and Brown, will also be represented by strong combinations.

Despite the fact that the program is composed of team competitions, a splendid line should be furnished on the ability of the probable point winners in the big outdoor meetings which are now only a few short weeks away, especially the Pennsylvania relay carnival, which is slated for the latter part of next month.

The coaches are not keeping any of the cracks under cover. Almost every track and field star known in college circles will strive for the valuable prizes which will go to the point winners.

Jack Moakley has brought thirty-six men from Ithaca. His chief hopes will be centred on Starr, Richards, Windnagle, Irish, Shivirick, Potter, Hoffmire, Shelton, Burke, Gillies, Foss, Cheney, and Cady, a combination that would play a big part in any individual competitions.

Pooch Donovan's chief entrants are Wilcox, Bingham, Teschner, Minot, Haydock, Babbitt, Parsons, Pennypacker, and Biddle, while Johnny Mack expects several victories from Overton, Leiseuring, Oler, Nagel, Clark, Nichols, Rofle, Barker, Gurney, Farwell, and Davis.

From Michigan Coach Farrell has brought Smith, Carrol, Ufer, O'Brien, Griest, Cross, Walls, and Boyd.

The Princeton adherents will depend on Moore, Poe, Floto, Snowden, Barrett, Lee, Crawford, Davey, Carey, Larsen, Nourse, and Gennert. George Orton's strongest men from Pennsylvania are Meredith, Kaufman, Lockwood, Berry, Dorizas, Lennon, Crane, Newstetter, and Witherow.

Other athletes above the mediocre who will compete are Hammitt, Brown, Sprin, Barron, Whiting, and Palmer, from Penn State; Shepard, Gertz, Vollmer, Schultz, Littauer, Ritter, Nolte, Knox, and Langthorn, of Columbia; Coop Saunders, Litchfield, Keough, and Poet, of Brown, and Benton, Illsley, Kwan, Gognon, Hunt, Graff, Dodge, and Glenn of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The program will consist of relay races at two laps, three laps, six laps, and twelve laps; team race, (cross-country style,) shot put, pole vault, broad jump, high jump, 70-yard sprint, and 75-yard hurdle race.

Indications point to a large crowd of spectators, for the advance sale of tickets has been very large. All arrangements for the games were completed yesterday, when the track was laid out by Sparrow Robertson.

COLLEGE DELEGATES BUSY.

I. C. A. A. A. A. Will Decide Important Questions Today.

A lively session is expected today when the annual convention of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America is held at the Waldorf-Astoria. In addition to passing on the amendments to the I. C. A. A. A. A. constitution which have been recommended by the Advisory Committee, the delegates will have to select a site for the annual outdoor championships, which will probably be held on the last Friday and Saturday in May.

In spite of report, Newark has not applied for the titular meeting, and will not do so at the convention today. It is more than probable that Harvard will receive the award, and the games be held again in the Cambridge Stadium. Last year they were contested on Franklin Field, with the University of Pennsylvania as host. Penn has again invited the collegians, but there is believed to be slight likelihood of the offer being accepted.

Considerable time will probably be spent by the delegates in pondering the new rules regarding amateurism prepared by the Advisory Committee in accordance with the general code adopted by a number of governing bodies of amateur sport last December. These associations met at the inivitation of the I. C. A. A. A. A. and deliberated for several days. As the result of the conferences the Advisory Committee has prepared a number of amendments to the Intercollegiate Association constitution and rules, several of which are likely to cause considerable debate.

They include the playing together and against each other of amateurs and professionals, both as individuals and as teams; a new definition of an amateur's acts that debar from competitions; capitalization of athletic fame, and other matters in line with the latest ideas in amateur sport.

The application of Leland Stanford, Jr., University of California for membership will also be considered, as will the suggestion of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that the Executive Committee be increased from five to seven members.

ATHLETICS NO DETRIMENT.

High Marks of Scholarship Attained by Cornell Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 3.—Convincing evidence that participation in athletics is not detrimental to scholarship was furnished in a statement issued today by the Cornell University Athletic Association covering the records made by football players and cross-country runners at the close of the first term in February. This statement follows:

"Statistics show that 93 per cent. of the university work taken by the football men who won their C's, including the two managers, was passed. This does not include, however, the two men who left college, one on account of sickness. Eighty-four per cent. of the university work taken by the cross-country men who won their C's was passed. For the football team 5.3 per cent. of the work taken was conditioned and only 1.7 per cent. was not passed. Of the eleven substitutes who received their C's second, 86.5 per cent. of the work taken was passed, 9 per cent. was conditioned, and 4.5 per cent. was not passed. Out of the thirty-four men, including the above statistics, only one man was dropped, and not a single man was placed on probation for failure in his work."

Mistake Leaves Game a Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., March 3.—Dartmouth freshmen and Pennsylvania freshmen played a tie game of basket ball here tonight, the score being 21 to 21. Owing to a misunderstanding, the players left the floor supposing that the score was 21 to 18 in Penn's favor, and the error was not discovered in time to call them back for an overtime period to play off the tie.

MacDONALD SMITH FIRST.

Belleair Professional Leads in Open Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 3.—All sorts and conditions of weather contributed to the high scores that were turned in today by the thirty-three golfers who started in the Florida West Coast open championship which began this morning on the No. 1 course of the Belleair Country Club. The first half of the seventy-two-hole test was played today, and the leader at the end of the thirty-six holes was MacDonald Smith, with a total of 156. Jack Hutchinson of Pittsburgh was second, only two strokes behind, and Alex Smith of Wykagyl was third with 159. There was a tie for fourth place on the list between Bob McDonald of Buffalo and Jim Barnes of Philadelphia, each of whom made 160.

MacDonald Smith did the best work this morning in a downpour of rain and turned in a card of 74, the best eighteen-hole score of the day, by a margin of three strokes.

In the afternoon a gale of wind made good golf almost impossible, and MacDonald Smith was one of those who seemed most troubled by it. He took 39 to go out and 43 to come in, doing some wretched putting on the twelfth and thirteenth greens. On the thirteenth he took four putts.

Jack Hutchinson liked the wind better than he did the rain. His score this morning was 81 and this afternoon he made a 77. He also did some poor putting this afternoon, but did it early in the round, and so had a chance to make up for it later on. The summary:

MacDonald Smith, Belleair........	74	82—156
Jack Hutchinson, Allegheny.......	81	77—158
Alex Smith, Wykagyl..............	78	81—159
Robert MacDonald, Buffalo........	83	77—160
James M. Barnes, Whitemarsh......	82	78—160
Patrick J. Doyle, Boston.........	79	82—161
Walter Fonargue, Skokie..........	83	80—163
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy............	79	85—164
Gilbert Nicholls, Great Neck.....	84	83—167
Tom McNamara, New York...........	83	84—167
M. J. Brady, Oakley..............	87	81—168
George Bowden, Tedesco...........	83	86—169
Carl Anderson, Boston............	84	85—169
Herbert Lagerblade, Pinehurst....	84	85—169
L. Loeffler, Oakmont.............	85	84—169
George Law, Baltusrol............	86	83—169
Jack Jolly, Newark...............	91	85—176
Eugene K. McCarthy, Jacksonville.	87	89—176
S. K. Sterne, Tatnuck............	87	90—177
Jack Croke, Exmoor...............	89	89—178
Joe Higgins, Reading.............	92	86—178
Frank Belwood, Garden City.......	93	85—178
J. Skipper, New York.............	89	90—179
Edward Towns, Belleair...........	89	93—182
Harry Cowie, Boca Grande.........	92	91—183

YOUNG CARTER IN FINAL.

B. P. Merriman Will Be His Opponent in Pinehurst Golf Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 3.—All divisions played the semi-final round in the annual Spring golf tournament today. As a result, in the first division P. V. G. Carter, the junior metropolitan champion, will fight it out in the thirty-six hole final tomorrow with the former Yale player, B. P. Merriman, twice Connecticut State champion. Carter disposed of E. C. Beall 4 and 3 in the semi-final today, but on account of a cold wind neither played well. Merriman easily disposed of T. A. Kelley 7 and 6. Summary:

First Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—B. P. Merriman, Waterbury, beat T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, 7 and 6; P. V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat E. C. Beall, Uniontown, 4 and 3.

Second Sixteen.—Richard Mott, Huntingdon Valley, beat S. A. Hennesee, Cooperstown, 2 up; C. S. McDonald, Lambton, beat W. S. Vancliff, Richmond County, 2 and 1.

Third Sixteen.—R. H. Hunt, Worcester, beat G. H. Williams, Hackensack, 2 and 1; J. L. Weller, St. Catharine's, beat G. T. Dunlap, Canoe Brook, 1 up.

CHURCH GETS TENNIS BOWL.

Irving Wright Defeated in Florida State Championship Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 3.—George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., this afternoon won the tennis championship of Florida for the third time, and Henry M. Wing, Secretary of the Palm Beach Tennis Club, presented him with the Flagler Bowl, offered in 1910 by Mrs. Henry Flagler to the first man winning the State championship three times.

Church won his final leg on the trophy by defeating Irving Wright of Boston 6—4, 6—3, 6—1 before a large gallery.

Church was at the top of his game, playing tennis that would have proved a problem for any one of the half dozen best men in the country. He was quick as lightning, missing only two smashes during the match, cutting off Wright's best shots for aces, and at almost no time leaving a loophole for Wright to get through. His service was deep into the court and he would almost always meet Wright's return effectively at the net. Wright made some splendid passing shots. Time and again Church would apparently have a point finished with a smashing shot only to have his opponent get it back. There was plenty of long volleying. It was a case of one man's style and brand outtopping the other, however, and it was apparent that the Boston man never really had a chance. The summary:

Championship Match.—George M. Church, Tenafly, N. J., defeated Irving Wright, Boston, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles, Third Round.—Mrs. Rawson Wood, New York, and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. David Coddington, New York, and Frederick Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Helda Holmes and Douglas Paige, both of New York, defeated Miss Margaret Bennett, Boston, and F. C. Tirrey, Clifton, N. Y., 2—6, 8—6, 6—4.

EASY FOR COOPERSTOWN.

New York Poloists Defeat Aiken Tigers, 18 to 9 3-4, at Aiken.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 3.—In the second polo game of the series for the Aiken Cups, played this afternoon on Whitney Field, Cooperstown defeated the Aiken Tigers 18 to 9¾, the latter team receiving an allowance of 8 goals. Q. A. Shaw, playing at No. 2 for Cooperstown, was the star of the game, making six goals. The line-up:

AIKEN TIGERS.	Hdc.	COOPERSTOWN.	Hdc.
1—G. Meade.........	0	1—John O'Day.......	2
2—H. E. Talbott....	1	2—Q. A. Shaw.......	3
3—F. H. Post.......	1	3—F. S. von Stade..	4
Back—W. L. Goodwin.	2	Back—F. A. Clark...	3

Goals scored—Shaw, (6,) von Stade, (5,) Clark, (5,) O'Day, (3,) Post, Goodwin. Lost by penalties—Cooperstown, 1, from foul; Aiken, ¼, for safety.

SKATING ON ONE LAKE.

Snow Cleared Off Van Cortlandt Ice, Which Is Eight Inches Thick.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Central Park—No skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

Van Cortlandt Park was the only municipal lake opened to skaters yesterday, but those who made the long journey in the subway to the lake were more than repaid for their efforts by the fine sheet of ice that was ready for them. The Bronx Department of Parks had many men with teams removing the snow from the surface, and such good work was done Thursday that nearly half the lake was ready for the skaters at an early hour yesterday morning. In front of the boathouse the official measurement showed the ice to be eight inches thick.

PRINCETON TIES PENN IN BASKET BALL RACE

Tigers Defeat Yale in Intercollegiate Championship Game, 24 to 19.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pennsylvania	7	2	.778
Princeton	7	2	.778
Cornell	5	3	.625
Yale	4	5	.444
Dartmouth	3	7	.300
Columbia	1	8	.111

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 3.—Playing well above the speed limit throughout every second of a thrilling intercollegiate basket ball game here tonight, the Princeton five defeated the Yale team by a score of 24 to 19, and tied for first position in the league race.

Charley Taft's team was fighting hard and playing in championship form, but every time they spurted the Tigers merely put on more speed and retained the early lead they had gained.

Young Lefty Davies, playing right guard for Princeton, proved the hero of the game. His particular duty was to guard Kinney closely, but he managed to cage five field goals to his opponent's four.

Haas also outpointed Kinney at shooting fouls. The Yale man caged only three out of six, while Haas got eight out of ten. Weiner and Taft were stars for the visitors.

The Tigers led at the end of the first half by a score of 13 to 6. After the intermission Yale began to play better and reduced the lead. The Tigers held a conference and Davies then caged two field goals in quick succession. After that the game was never in doubt. The summary:

Yale.	Position.	Princeton.
Kinney........	Left forward	.........Haas
Weiner........	Right forward	.........Feree
Garfield..........	Centre	..........McTigue
Taft............	Left guard	..........Rahill
Wallon..........	Right guard	.........Davies

Substitutions: Yale—Clark for Garfield. Princeton—Glick for Davies, Paulson for Feree. Goals from field: Yale—Kinney, (4,) Weiner, (2,) Taft, Wallon. Princeton—Davies, (5,) Haas, Feree, McTigue. Goals from fouls—Haas, 8 out of 10; Kinney, 3 out of 6. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referee—Tom Thorp. Umpire—Ed Thorp.

COLUMBIA IS SWAMPED.

Cornell Basket Ball Team Administers 44 to 13 Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 3.—Cornell defeated Columbia 44 to 13 in an Intercollegiate Basket Ball League match here tonight. The score was the largest run up against the New York team this season. The contest opened with a sensational field basket by Captain Brown of Cornell.

The score threatened to aggregate more than fifty, but Dr. Sharpe sent the scrub team into the game in the middle of the second half. Leonard played best for Columbia, scoring seven out of eight attempts at foul goals. Sutterby, Shelton, and Brown were Cornell's best players. The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Columbia.
Lunden........	Left forward	..........Leonard
Brown.........	Right forward	......Kornsand
Sutterby..........	Centre	..........Burghard
Shelton.........	Left guard	........Littauer
Austin.........	Right guard	.........Wilbur

Substitutions: Cornell—Ortner for Lunden, Flock for Brown, Allen for Flock, Howard for Sutterby, Roth for Shelton, Greenwald for Austin. Columbia—Wegener for Wilbur. Field goals—Lunden (2,) Brown (5,) Sutterby (6,) Shelton (4,) Austin, Greenwald, Littauer (2,) Wilbur. Foul goals—Brown (5,) Sutterby, Leonard (7.) Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referee—Carl Reed of Springfield. Umpire—Mr. Powell of Rochester.

BROMWOOD TESS GETS CUP.

Mrs. F. T. Clark's Pom Wins Trophy at Toy Dog Show.

Mrs. Frank T. Clark, with Bromwood Tess, one of her large collection of high-bred Pomeranians, won the challenge trophy given by the officials of the Toy Dog Club of New York yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin, where the club's fortnightly show was held. This was Mrs. Clark's third victory for the best Pomeranian in the exhibition, and the cup became her permanent property.

The show was by far the largest held by the club this season, nearly 200 dogs being benched. The Pekingese, which had a greater representation than at many of the more important shows, were judged by Mrs. C. Herbert of London, England, who came over here to judge the breed at the recent exhibition at the Plaza. Mrs. Herbert's awards gave general satisfaction, and there was frequent applause as she delivered the ribbons to the various winners. The official kept strictly to type and judged the dogs purely on their merits.

Mrs. Percival S. Hill took the highest honors in the Pekingese division with her Brownie, which won the first prize for the winners, dogs, and also the ribbon for the best of the breed in the show. The same owner took the reserve to winners with Yu-Wee of Egham. The prize for the best Peke, bitch, went to Mrs. Hodge's Miss Buzzie of Westlecott, with Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Fen Nu in reserve.

Baby Boy, one of the prettiest Pomeranians seen this Winter, carried off the honors in the breed. The winner is owned by Mrs. H. Grasser. The reserve went to Miss Lena Schilling's Black Prince, a well-known show dog, which has won many blues. A number of the ringside experts thought that Miss Schilling's entry was the better of the two, but the judge seemed to favor Baby Boy.

One of the features of the event was the fine showing of the Peke puppy, Ming of Cya Lami, which was benched for the first time. This youngster is only ten weeks old, but came through in a class of nine and took second prize. The puppy is owned by Mrs. H. Physick of New York, who was making her début in the show ring. The summary:

Pekingese, Winners, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Percival S. Hill's Brownie; Mrs. Hill's Yu-Wee of Egham, reserve.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Hodge's Miss Buzzie of Westlecott; Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Fen Nu, reserve.

Best Peke in Show.—Won by Mrs. Hill's Brownie; best puppy, won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's Chuty Loo.

Pomeranians, Winners, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. H. Grasser's Baby Boy; Miss Lena Schilling's Black Prince, reserve.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Frank T. Clark's Bromwood Tess; Clifford von Schurman's Chandian Mina, reserve.

Best Pomeranian in Show.—Won by Mrs. Frank T. Clark's Bromwood Tess.

Best Boston Terrier in Show.—Won by Mrs. Taylor's Alice Taylor; Mrs. Sullivan's Lady Grand, reserve.

Engineers' Games Tonight.

An entry of 300 local athletes in the handicap special events carded was received for the annual games of Company B, First Battalion of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, to be held in its armory, 168th Street and Broadway tonight. Intercollegiate, Olympic, national, and Metropolitan Association champions are listed as contestants. A field of more than twenty athletes will start in the 660-yard special handicap run, with a 20-yard limit, for the Robert Emmet trophy, which is being donated by Victor Herbert, who was formerly bandmaster of the regiment. Alone on scratch will be Homer Baker, the international half-mile champion. Some of Baker's most dangerous rivals will include W. R. Granger, the former Dartmouth College runner; William C. Kelly, junior national indoor 600-yard champion; Dick Egan and Sydney Leslie. With the advantages of the big track to be gained, it is expected that the indoor mark held by Melvin W. Sheppard will be broken.

Boomerang Wins Cruiser Race.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 3.—The motor boat Boomerang, owned by Commodore Wyeth of St. Joseph, Mo., today won the express cruiser race from Miami to Key West, making the 165 miles in 6 hours and 45 minutes.

NEW YORK A. C. COMMITTEES

President Hammond Makes Few Changes in Old List.

Only a few changes of note were made by Dr. Graeme M. Hammond of the New York Athletic Club in the committees which will direct the athletic and business affairs of the club during the ensuing year. Dr. Hammond announced the names of his associates yesterday.

Matthew P. Halpin, for a number of years Chairman of the Athletic Committee, will again serve in that capacity, and will have as his assistants Edwin J. Benson, George J. Corbett, Fred R. Fortmeyer, William A. Hines, Arthur McAleenan, Captain of the club, and Robert A. Scott. Scott and Hines are the only new members of the committee, succeeding Jeremiah T. Mahoney, who was chosen Vice President at the January election, and Powhatan Robinson, who opposed Mahoney at the polls.

Jim Miller, the veteran oarsman, who for more than a decade has been Chairman of the Rowing Committee, resigned early this year, and his place has been filled by Charles F. Quinn, who was well known for his rowing prowess several years ago. Miller will continue as delegate from the New York Athletic Club to all the rowing conferences.

Captain McAleenan has again selected Charles A. S. Hatfield as his first lieutenant and Daniel McMahon as second lieutenant. Hugh Baxter is once more honored with the position of handicapper.

Several of the committees have been reduced to one-man affairs, but in these instances the Chairman of the different boards will have a secretary. Captain McAleenan is placed in full control of swimming, with Otto Wahle as secretary; George J. Corbett has the supervision of trap shooting, and will be assisted by Thomas A. Davis, and Dr. James Clemens will direct the fencing affairs, with Sherman Hall, a national champion, as his first aid.

The Chairmen of the various other committees are:

Baseball, Robert A. Scott; bicycling, Arthur McAleenan; boxing, Laurence McGuire; gymnasium, Michael F. Loughman; automobiling, Albert V. Weber; skating, Mortimer Bishop; squash and handball, Charles Bishop; yachting, Harry Anderson; golf, James G. Batterson; wrestling, Dr. Frederick J. Echeverria; tennis Rufus Davis; trophy, Alfred H. Curtis; billiards and bowling, Arthur W. Teele; hockey, Benjamin N. Rhodes; house, Jeremiah T. Mahoney; baths, John F. Muir; admissions, William L. Miller; engineer's department, Robert A. Scott; Travers Island, Charles H. Pond; offices and auditing, Edwin J. Benson; restaurant, William A. Hines; art, Percy W. French; chess, Dr. Francis Valk; Club Journal, Charles E. Miner; domino, William F. Rudolphy; entertainment, Charles A. S. Hatfield; law, William A. Hines; library, John C. Gulick.

COLLEGIATE WRESTLING.

Lehigh May Take Championship Honors Away from Cornell.

A keen and close battle is expected in the intercollegiate wrestling championships to be held at Princeton on March 18 between the Cornell, Princeton, and Lehigh teams. Cornell has held the championsrip for four years, but it would not be surprising if Lehigh carried off the honors this year.

Lehigh is unusually strong in the three lightweight classes, while Cornell and Princeton are both best represented in the middleweights and light heavyweights, so that neither is expected to score overwhelmingly in these classes. The heavyweight is conceded to Dorizas of Pennsylvania. Now that Pascarella, in the 115-pound division, is lost to Columbia, the New Yorkers have no man of championship calibre.

Two members of the Lehigh team were champions last year—Martin in the 125-pound class, and Thomas in the 145-pound. The latter, who defeated Captain A. M. Frantz, 1916, in the finals, will probably meet him again this year in the 158-pound. Hiss of Lehigh is generally picked to win the 135-pound; Captain Kirkhuff, the runner-up in the 115-pound last Winter, will dispute the championship in this class with J. B. Wiss, 1917, and McKenzie of Cornell. The last named is considered the likeliest entrant, but has not yet made weight.

Captain Milligan of Pennsylvania, Post of Cornell, and J. W. Beaty, 1918, of Princeton, are evenly matched in the welterweight; the Princeton man lost to both this year on decisions. In the 158-pound, Frantz lost to Thomas of Lehigh on decision last year, but has twice defeated Captain Sager of Cornell. The light heavyweight cahmpionship should lie between McKeage of Cornell, and D. G. Turner, 1916.

NO FALL FOR COLUMBIA.

Cornell Wins Every Wrestling Bout with Local Collegians.

Cornell wrestlers took every event in the tournament with Columbia last night in the Columbia gymnasium and all seven victories came with falls. There were no bouts which extended to the time limit.

F. W. Girdner, who this week won the 158-pound title at Columbia, wrestled his opponent, Captain Sager of Cornell, seven minutes and forty seconds before he was pinned on the mat by the big Ithacan. In the 145-pound event Cohen of Columbia furnished some comedy by declaring his fall had been caused by a strangle hold used by his opponent, Post of Cornell. Referee Karl allowed the men to wrestle longer and Post again threw his opponent. Cohen again insisted he had been strangled into submission, but Mr. Karl ruled that if a wrestler could talk during a bout he was not being strangled and he named Post as the victor. The summaries:

115-pound Class.—H. Mackenzie of Cornell threw M. Rosenzweig of Columbia with a crotch and forearm hold. Time—2:10.

125-pound Class.—J. Wegsten of Cornell threw T. Rosenthal of Columbia with a forearm and head hold. Time—3:40.

135-pound Class.—R. K. Reynolds of Cornell threw J. Barish of Columbia with a Yale lock hold. Time—1:45.

145-pound Class.—E. S. Post of Cornell threw S. Cohen of Columbia with a scissors-on-head hold. Time—3:50.

158-pound Class.—Captain F. C. Sager of Cornell threw F. W. Girdner of Columbia with a bar, hammer, and head hold. Time—7:40.

175-pound Class.—J. A. McKeage of Cornell threw M. L. Krulewitch of Columbia with a neck and body hold. Time—3:52.

Unlimited Heavyweight Class.—H. Sinder of Cornell threw L. C. Raegener of Columbia with a bar and body hold. Time—2:43.

Referee—William A. Karl of Princeton.

Four Knockouts at New Polo.

Of the five bouts contested at the New Polo A. A. last night four of them were knockouts. The main contest came to a sudden termination in the second round. The contestants were King Douglas of Harlem and Kid Chester of Yorkville. The latter had all the better of the milling until a succession of lefts to the jaw weakened him. Douglas then shot over a straight left and Chester went to the canvas to be counted out.

Johnny Clinton of New York defeated Joe White of Brooklyn in the eighth round, when White's seconds threw a sponge into the ring. The Brooklyn boxer was almost out in the seventh round, but the bell saved him. In the eighth he came up groggy, and Clinton immediately started after his opponent. They had hardly been boxing thirty seconds when the victor landed a right uppercut on White's jaw and he went down again. The bout was then stopped by the loser's seconds.

Yale Team in National Games.

Five Yale athletes will compete in the national senior indoor championships of the Amateur Athletic Union on March 18 in the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, according to information conveyed to Secretary Rubien yesterday by A. H. Bunker, manager of the Yale track team. The team will probably be made up of the following: Captain Wesley M. Oler, intercollegiate high-jump champion; John W. Overton, intercollegiate cross-country champion, for the two-mile run; Heaton I. Treadway for the 60 and 300 yard dashes; Edward B. Leiseuring, for the 70-yard high hurdle, and either Landon W. Ricketts, a sprinter, or John V. Farwell, another hurdler.

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Terse News of Sports

Cornell Team to Race Michigan.

Track athletic relations between Cornell and Michigan Universities will be resumed this season after a lapse of a year, it was officially announced at Ann Arbor yesterday. No dual meet has been scheduled, but the colleges will meet in a two-mile relay race at Buffalo, March 18. Syracuse has been dropped from the Michigan track schedule this season. A misunderstanding regarding dates is said to be responsible for the Syracuse situation.

Phillies Go South on Boat.

Seven members of the Philadelphia National League baseball team left here yesterday on a steamer for Jacksonville, Fla. Included in the party were Chief Bender, the former American League pitcher; George McQuillan, Erskine Mayer, outfielders Paskert and Devore and catchers Adams, O'Connor and Fish, and George Chalmers. Other members of the team will go directly from their homes to St. Petersburg, where the early training will be held. Manager Moran is already on the ground preparing for the arrival of his players. President Baker expects to make the journey by rail.

Stovall to Retire from Baseball.

George Stovall, former manager of the Kansas City Federals, will leave Chicago soon for California, and will retire from baseball. After a conference in Chicago Thursday between Stovall and Harry Sinclair of Tulsa, Okla., who assumed Stovall's contract with the Federal League, it was reported that the former Kansas City manager had settled his claims against the league.

Recruits for Long Island A. C.

The Long Island Athletic Club, which has been gradually regaining its former prestige in track and field sports, has recruited another trio of minor stars, who will be able to represent the club soon. The most prominent of the three is William J. Fisher, the former Irish-American A. C. sprinter, who in 1912 won the junior national 220-yard indoor championship of the Amateur Athletic Union. The other new men are Charles Asher, a promising Brooklyn athlete, and W. Savage, formerly of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. The Long Island club will send twenty-five men to the games of the Singer Employés' Association, which will be contested tonight in Elizabeth, N. J.

Football Michigan's Profitable Sport.

Profits from football receipts of the University of Michigan last Autumn were sufficient to cover deficits which each of the remaining athletic reports showed, it was announced at Ann Arbor yesterday. Football receipts totaled $55,852 and football disbursements were $40,548. Baseball fell $3,400 short of being self-supporting. The track athletic deficit was about $5,000. The report shows total athletic receipts of $90,935, and disbursements of $90,346. More than $12,000 was used to pay off the indebtedness on the new stadium and to improve the athletic fields.

Seaton to Join the Cubs.

Tom Seaton, the pitcher, last year with the Brooklyn Federals and recently bought by the Chicago Nationals, said yesterday that he would join the Cubs at the training camp at Tampa. He has been considered a hold-out, and, according to President Weeghman of the Cubs, has not yet agreed to terms.

Lush Calls for Daily Practice.

Following the announcement of Coach Billy Lush yesterday Fordham University will have daily baseball practice, starting today. Until yesterday the Maroon candidates had only been reporting on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, a schedule of drilling which had been necessary because of the difficulty the candidates from the graduate departments have had since the mid-year exams. As the weather conditions give little promise for any real outdoor work before the season opens on March 25, Lush found it necessary to make the move yesterday. Seven positions are to be filled by candidates who have been recruited mostly from the Freshman and Sophomore classes. Several men from the medical school have promised to come out when the outdoor season opens. Forty-six candidates reported yesterday for the first practice of the prep team, which will be coached by Luke Healy, the former Fordham third baseman.

Bushwick High Ties with Rivals.

In the second half of their annual dual track and field meeting at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, yesterday, Bushwick High School drew up to even terms with the athletes of the Eastern District High School, each team now having 55 points to its credit. Yesterday Bushwick athletes won six of the nine events contested, and registered 39 points to 34 for the Eastern District representatives.

De Witt Clinton Beaten by a Point.

Bushwick High School gained a close victory over De Witt Clinton on the basket ball court of the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, yesterday by a score of 24 to 23. Edelstein and Pollock of Bushwick made 22 of their team's total of points.

Newman Seven Beats Berkeley.

The hockey seven of Newman School defeated the Berkeley School team yesterday morning at the St. Nicholas Rink by 3 goals to 0.

Shorten Signs with Red Sox.

The signed contract of Charles H. Shorten, outfielder in recent years of the Providence Internationals and Worcester New England League team, was received by the management of the Boston Americans yesterday.

Rutgers Five to Play C. C. N. Y.

Rutgers College will oppose the C. C. N. Y. basket ball team on the local court tonight in the last game of the season. In their game against Washington and Lee the Heights boys showed wonderful improvement. A shift of Lefkowitz from the guard to the forward position proved effective. As the Rutgers team is strong this year the contest will probably be close and interesting all the way. In the preliminary game the C. C. N. Y. freshmen will meet the freshmen team of Stevens Institute of Technology.

WILLARD PACKS THEM IN.

Draws a Thousand or More Quarters at Daily Exhibition.

A number of women paid 25 cents each to see Jess Willard, the world heavyweight champion, go through his daily calisthenics at the Pioneer A. C. yesterday. Most of the women sat in the gallery. Likewise present were about 1,000 men, also at 25 cents each. Willard's condition yesterday was about $250 better than it was on Thursday. If the crowds increase at his training quarters, as they have in the last few days, up to the date of the bout, March 25, the champion will be in the pink of financial condition.

There was one new act on the bill yesterday. Strangler Lewis, the wrestler, was present, attired in the latest style wrestling jersey, which covers only one shoulder and leaves the other exposed to the north winds. Lewis grappled a few minutes with Willard. They put their heads together like two of the animals which first made Harlem famous, and tried to push each other through the ropes. The pushing and shoving match was a draw.

Willard treated big Bob Williams with carelessness when he placed a couple of stiff jabs on the Brooklyn heavyweight's nose, which did that organ no good whatever. There was nothing new in this achievement, because several other boxers have done this same thing to Williams before Willard. The champion and Walter Monahan mixed it up in their bout, like they did all last Summer in the circus. Boxing two rounds before a packed house comes so naturally to both of them that they cannot help laughing during the most serious part of the work.

Among those who watched Willard work yesterday was "Cleve" Hawkins, a colored individual, who for two years was a member of Willard's training retinue. Hawkins was very much surprised at Willard's size, and remarked that Willard was working too easily, and wasn't as hard as he would have to be for a ten-round bout with Moran.

Yesterday Willard did more work than he has done on any previous day, and seemed to be glad when his task was finished. The best offering on the bill at the Pioneer Club was the boxing match between Pee-Wee Johnny Ertle, the bantamweight champion, and his sparring partner.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Tex Kelly vs. Tommy Robison; Eddie Campi vs. Knockout Eggers. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn—Jack Toland vs. Terry Mitchell; Jean Constant vs. Frankie Diemeyer; Benny McCoy vs. Nate Jackson. All ten-round bouts.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Andre Anderson vs. Jack Keating. Ten rounds.

Staten Island S. C., Rosebank, S. I.—George Kirkwood vs. Ray Rivers. Ten rounds.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Dummy Burns vs. Frankie Dundee; Bernie Newman vs. Young McArdle. Both ten-round bouts.

Ted Lewis to Box Jack Britton.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Ted Lewis of England, who claims the world's welterweight championship because of his decision over Harry Stone Wednesday, today was matched to box Jack Britton here for the title. The bout will be for twenty rounds, and probably will be staged April 17 or 24.

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YALE SWIMMERS LEAD.

Princeton Vanquished in Intercollegiate Contests, 32 to 21.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Yale	5	1	.833
Columbia	4	1	.800
Princeton	3	2	.600
Pennsylvania	3	4	.429
C. C. N. Y.	0	7	.000

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—By defeating University of Pennsylvania 32 points to 21 tonight Yale turned the tables on the Quakers for the Elis' defeat in Philadelphia last month. Every race was intensely exciting and close, each university winning three events. Yale outscored the visitors by taking more minor places.

In the team relay the rival Captains met, Schlaet of Yale defeating Shryock by two inches. In the fancy diving the judges favored Benjamin of Yale over Coons of the visitors by the smallest of margins. Adams of Yale made the longest distance plunge of the season, floating 69 feet 6 inches. Simonton, Shryock, and Watts of Pennsylvania won the 50, 220, and 100 yards swims. The summary:

600-Foot Relay.—Won by Yale, (Ferguson, Thomas, Howe, and Captain Schlaet;) second, Pennsylvania, (Captain Shryock, Watts, Simonton, and Masten.)

Fancy Diving.—Won by Benjamin, Yale; Coons, Pennsylvania, second; Evans, Pennsylvania, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Simonton, Pennsylvania; Schlaet, Yale, second; Thomas, Yale, third. Time—0:26.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Shryock, Pennsylvania; Ferguson, Yale, second; Russell, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2:37 1-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Watts, Pennsylvania; Schlaet, Yale, second; Howe, Yale, third. Time—1:01 3-5.

Plunge.—Won by Adams, Yale, 69 feet 6 inches; Bright, Yale, second, 69 feet; Lehman, Pennsylvania, third, 68 feet.

Water Polo.—Won by Pennsylvania, 20 to 5.

Syracuse Defeats Penn Five.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 3.—The Syracuse University basket ball team defeated the University of Pennsylvania five by a score of 19 to 15 here tonight.

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WINNER'S STRATEGY SOUND

Europe's Class B Champion Seems Unable to Attain in Match Play His Standard in Practice.

Class A Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H.R.	H. Av.
F. S. Appleby	2	0	46	9 13-43
E. W. Gardner	2	0	73	9 3-41
M. D. Brown	2	1	59	8 34-37
C. Heddon	1	1	81	10 10-39
E. T. Appleby	1	2	41	6 11-43
J. F. Poggenburg	1	2	54	11 15-35
J. Klinger	0	3	56	8 35-40

Edgar T. Appleby won his first game in the Class A amateur billiard tournament at the Arion Society yesterday afternoon when he defeated Jacob Klinger of Austria by a score of 400 to 305. It was the third defeat for the European Class B champion, whose playing in the present championship has been a disappointment. In practice Klinger was able to make good averages, but his match play has fallen to a low standard. He averaged only 5 30-55 in the game with Appleby, which is much below Class A standard. The latter closed his string in the fifty-fifth inning with a run of 36, his third best of the match, which gave him an average of 7 15-55.

Appleby started well, clustering 31 in his first turn at the table, and this gave him an advantage which was never relinquished. In running out the game the Columbia player did not perform as brilliantly as in some of his recent matches of the Class B tournament, but he was more than a match for the Austrian in strategy as well as execution. During the middle part of the game the latter drew up close by gathering a number of good runs. Then Appleby adopted the policy of playing safe and breaking up the close nurse game of his opponent. He succeeded so well that he was able to increase his lead until it was nearly 100 points when the match closed.

It was in the sixteenth inning that Appleby drew well away from Klinger. At this point he made his high run of the match, 41, and it made the score 147 to 76, in his favor. With overwhelming defeat threatened, Klinger's game picked up, and by the twenty-ninth inning he had cut down the lead of the Columbia student to 10. It was during the next dozen innings that Appleby played the Austrian safe and received like treatment in return. This type of game was disastrous to the averages. For eleven innings from the twenty-seventh to the thirty-seventh, inclusive, Appleby made only 5 points, and Klinger, too, had a period of low counting.

A run of 39 in the thirty-eighth inning jumped Appleby ahead, and he played clever billiards to the close of the match. His concluding run of 36 was gained by close play at the end table. The scores:

E. T. Appleby—31 0 0 8 1 4 3 4 3 5 9 21 0 14 3 41 3 8 0 2 0 0 29 2 19 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 39 0 6 4 19 4 0 2 0 22 1 4 27 12 0 0 7 36. Total, 400; average, 7 15-55; high runs, 41, 39, and 36.

Klinger—2 4 2 4 2 33 3 0 1 0 12 9 1 1 0 2 15 0 10 32 31 0 0 0 16 0 7 4 0 2 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 28 1 8 1 13 1 3 0 25 0 11 2 2 3 4 1 0. Total, 305; average, 5 30-55; high runs, 33, 32, and 31.

In the evening game Morris D. Brown did not have to be at his best to beat Poggenburg by the rather one-sided score of 400 to 314. Though Brown was far from being in stroke, he still gave several interesting exhibitions of billiards, one in the twenty-sixth inning being perhaps unexampled in amateur billiard circles.

Brown has studied the chuck nurse and made himself more proficient therein than any of the other contestants. His opportunity to make good use of his skill came in the twenty-sixth inning. After having gathered the ivories on several open table shots, he had them in position near the anchor spaces and began rapidly amassing a goodly total by playing the kiss from the object ball frozen to the cushion, the cue ball barely grazing the second object ivory just outside of the anchor space. He ran thirty-eight points from this position without varying the location of the object balls more than a hair. When his total reached twenty-seven points the referee for some reason stopped Brown momentarily, and then his opponent came and stood near by. Brown, thinking they were questioning his right to play the shot, deliberately broke the balls, and then missed on his next effort.

Brown later caught his stroke in the forty-seventh inning, when he gathered in a total of 59 by fairly close work. He was not even then playing as high a type of game as is customary with him, but he counted the points, although the landing on the second object ivory was sometimes not true enough to make the following shot easy.

Brown's opponent was never a contender. He was outclassed in the early innings, and though he did pull up in the middle game, the effort was his last, and Brown, by plodding billiards, interspersed here and there with a bit of good work, ran out his string with nearly a hundred points advantage. Brown's average of 7 8-56 was creditable, while that of the loser dwindled down to 5 34-56, one of the poorest that has been made in the present event. The scores:

Brown—23 14 0 5 5 1 1 0 2 8 1 5 8 0 5 0 7 17 13 42 5 0 2 1 4 3 0 6 34 3 3 0 2 0 1 1 0 6 18 0 8 4 1 1 1 5 59 31 3 1 0 1 21 9 8 1. Total—400. Average—7 8-56. High runs—59, 42, and 34.

Poggenburg—0 0 0 2 6 2 0 5 0 0 0 6 27 11 8 0 3 4 12 0 31 27 1 0 4 1 7 1 13 20 16 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 3 10 0 2 7 0 4 15 0 0 4 2 0 32 6 9 9. Total—314. Average—5 34-56. High runs—32, 31, and 27.

Today's Games—Afternoon, Edward W. Gardner and Edgar T. Appleby; evening, Charles Heddon and Jacob Klinger.

HEAVY TAX ON RACING.

Maryland Bill Would Levy $500 for Each Day's Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 3.—Among the more important bills to be reported back next week by the Committee on Finance is the Rack Track Commission bill, introduced by Senator Frick. The committee has converted it into a revenue measure. It will provide, among other things, that all racing associations must pay a license of $500 per day.

It has been sngested that a tax be placed upon the gross receipts, but this was not acceptable. It was therefore deemed best to impose a license which, at the rate adopted, would net the State $50,000 a year. Senator Frick regards the license as too low, and he is considering an amendment increasing it to $1,000. The big associations would probably not object to this tax, but the small ones would hardly be in position to stand such an imposition.

The bill will provide for an unpaid commission of three, and upon them is conferred the authority to pass upon all applications. It is more than probable that betting will be confined to the Pari-Mutuel system.

Harvard Clubmen Lead at Chess.

With one game undecided and the Harvard Club leading the Yale Club by 2½ points to 1½ in the annual interclub match at chess, the fate of the challenge trophy hangs in the balance as a result of the play at the Harvard Club yesterday. W. M. P. Mitchell, former Harvard 'Varsity captain, and C. Brennan were the victors for the home team, and J. Herbert Watson, erstwhile President of the Brooklyn Chess Club, scored for the Yale Club. The game at the first table was adjourned and the one at the fifth board resulted in a draw. The Summary:

HARVARD CLUB.		YALE CLUB.	
J. L. Clark	—	A. S. Jameson	—
A. E. Goddard	0	J. H. Watson	1
W. M. P. Mitchell	1	S. B. Chittenden	0
C. Brennan	1	G. C. Job	0
S. S. Litchfield	½	W. Carmalt	½
Total	2½	Total	1½

"LA SONNAMBULA" GIVEN.

Bellini's Faded Opera, with Mme. Barrientos, at the Metropolitan.

LA SONNAMBULA. Opera in Three Acts. Book by Felice Romani. Music by Vincenzo Bellini.

Count Rodolfo	Adamo Didur
Teresa	Flora Perini
Amina	Maria Barrientos
Elvino	Giacomo Damacco
Lisa	Lenora Sparkes
Alessio	Giulio Rossi
A Notary	Pietro Audisio
Conductor	Giorgio Polacco

The resuscitation of Bellini's opera, "La Sonnambula," which was effected at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, can hardly be considered a very exciting incident in the operatic season. Nor was the performance one to stir deeply the interest and emotions of the listeners. It was occasioned, of course, by the presence in the company of Mme. Barrientos, whose specialty is that sort of music. Mme. Barrientos and her singing of Amina's lovely songs and her enactment of her curious adventures were the principal points of interest furnished by the evening's entertainment. Her companions in the cast were not of the sort that thrill the frequenters of the Metropolitan Opera House, even the most enthusiastic of them.

About eleven years ago "La Sonnambula" was heard at the Metropolitan Opera House, when Mme. Sembrich and Messrs. Caruso and Plançon sang in it. That was a somewhat different story from last night's performance; nor was it only the "laudator temporis acti" who noticed the difference. When the Metropolitan management in 1909-10 was experimenting with operas of the smaller genre in the New Theatre, as it was called then, "La Sonnambula" was given there, and it was repeated at the Metropolitan, though once was found to be enough for each place. Mr. Bonci was the figure of chief interest, and the season before it was Mme. Tetrazzini at Mr. Hammerstein's house.

For, of course, no listener of today finds either Amina or Elvino a figure of any interest whatever. "La Sonnambula" is one of the most faded operas of the Italian list; and the doings of all its personages, from principals to chorus, are of the most conventional operatic sort, even when they are so remarkable and exciting as Amina's. The music falls very gently on ears attuned to the musical and dramatic pungencies of the newer operatic schools. It flows serenely and mellifluously, mostly in thirds and sixths, without seriously ruffling the emotional surface and without violating any of the suave musical traditions of its kind. To make it in the least tolerable it needs the finest singing of its kind; not such as was mostly heard last evening.

Mme. Barrientos was not heard at her best as Amina. She did some delicate and finely finished singing in her florid arias. But her preparation for her higher notes was unusually obvious and careful, with a corresponding lack of freedom and fluency. And she produced many strident and unbeautiful tones not at all of the sort contemplated by Bellini for his music.

There is not much to be said of the other members of the cast; not much of the white and bleating tones and the ineffectual acting of Mr. Damacco, who was the Elvino; nor of Mme. Perini's rude assaults upon Bellini's music. Of Mr. Didur it may at least be said that he presented a distinguished appearance as the noble Count Rodolfo, though he did not find himself at home in the music. The chorus found itself much more so, and sang with precision and vigor; it even made a plausible attempt to show a certain interest in the proceedings. Mr. Polacco conducted, and it could hardly be doubted that his "reading" of the score was all that the score deserved.

BALL FOR THE ACTORS' FUND

Sixty Club to Have Charge of Allied Arts of the Theatre Benefit.

The second annual ball of the Allied Arts of the Theatre for the benefit of the Actors' Fund will be held at the Hotel Astor Thursday night, March 30. Last year's affair was managed by the Players, and following the original plan of having a different organization manage the event each year the Sixty Club has been chosen to take charge of this year's ball.

The committee in charge includes Daniel Frohman, J. Fred Zimmerman, John W. Rumsey, John Drew, Otis Skinner, Francis Wilson, Joseph Howland Hunt, William Courtleigh, Victor Herbert, Donald Brian, Dudley Field Malone, George M. Cohan, Harrison Fisher, Irving Berlin, R. H. Burnside, Grace George, Edna May, Laurette Taylor, Ethel Barrymore, Irene Fenwick, Mrs. Robert Hilliard, Herbert Swope, Conde Nast, and Gabriel Hess.

HACKETT ILL WITH GRIP.

Today's Performances of "Macbeth" at the Criterion Canceled.

James K. Hackett became ill after his performance in "Macbeth" at the Criterion last night and as a result there will be no performances at that playhouse today. Mr. Hackett did not feel well during the day, but he acted the title rôle at night. After the performance his physician, Dr. J. C. Johnston of 115 East Fifty-sixth Street, found he had a high temperature. He diagnosed his case as a severe attack of grip.

It is thought Mr. Hackett will be able to resume his engagement next week.

"The Blue Envelope" on March 13.

"The Blue Envelope," a farce by Frank Hatch and Robert E. Homans, is again scheduled for production at the Cort. The new date is Monday night, March 13. The cast now includes Walter Jones, George Probert, Carrie Reynolds, Josie Sadler, George W. Howard, Edwin Forsberg, Beth Franklyn, Ethel Valentine, Ralph Nairn, John L. Kearney, Belle Theodore, and Ford Fenimore. T. Daniel Frawley has staged the piece for Richard Lambert.

BEAT COLUMBIA IN DEBATE.

U. of P. Team Gets Decision Against Preparedness.

The team from the University of Pennsylvania defeated a Columbia University team last night in a debate on the question: "Resolved, That the proposed Administration policy of armament increase is demanded by the best interests of the United States." Columbia supported the affirmative side of the question.

The Columbia team comprised R. A. Bloomsburg, C. B. Petchple, and H. S. Manges. Pennsylvania was represented by A. B. Lewis, C. M. Collard, and M. S. Gale. The judges were Justice Augustus N. Hand of the United States District Court, W. H. Ingersoll, and Louis V. Bright.

The debate at Columbia was part of a triangular debate on the same subject. One Columbia team debated last night with Cornell at Ithaca, where it took the negative side of the question. Another Pennsylvania team took the affirmative side against Cornell in Philadelphia.

LINCOLN PORTRAIT FOUND.

Ambrotype Is Put on Exhibition in Plymouth Church.

What is said to be a newly discovered portrait, an ambrotype, of Abraham Lincoln, will be put on exhibition in the lecture room of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow afternoon and evening. It is the property of W. C. Leland of Chicago, who has loaned it to the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church.

The picture of the martyred President was found by a Chicago collector in a collection which he had bought from a Boston dealer in second-hand goods. Mr. Leland consulted with Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, President of the Armour Institute, about his purchase. Dr. Gunsaulus sent the ambrotype to Springfield, Ill., where it was authenticated by experts. On Thursday the portrait was taken to Washington for copyright and registration. The ambrotype is said to be one of remarkable clearness.

MARSH IS EXPELLED FROM THE CITY CLUB

Trustees Unanimously Find Him Guilty of Conduct Unbecoming a Member.

NO DEFENSE TO CHARGES

He Says, Though, He Will Ask Courts to Reinstate Him—Trouble Arises Over His Subway Ideas.

Benjamin C. Marsh was expelled yesterday afternoon from the City Club for "conduct unbecoming a member." This action was by unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees.

On being informed of the news, Mr. Marsh said he had retained a lawyer and would immediately apply to the courts for reinstatement. He had made no defense because his demand for a public hearing had been refused. Instead, he sent a lengthy letter attacking the policy of the organization and reiterating the charge that it "played politics." He said he would give his side in a statement today.

Mr. Marsh is the executive secretary of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes, and formerly he was the executive officer of an association to prevent congestion. He has been deeply interested in the subway question, and his open criticism of the club of which he was until yesterday a member was based on his disagreement with it over the dual system.

The club yesterday issued a statement as follows:

> Inasmuch as the action concerns the administration of our own family affairs, ordinarily we would not think it proper to give it to the public. But Mr. Marsh himself, pending today's hearing, has sought to try the matter in public, and we therefore deem it proper to make a statement of the facts and the reasons for his expulsion. This action was taken with the deepest regret because the City Club welcomes and desires to retain in its membership men representing all legitimate points of view with regard to the affairs of the city.

It was then set forth that, at the annual membership meeting held on Feb. 7, Mr. Marsh had offered a resolution unanimously laid on the table by every vote except his own. The resolution was quoted as follows:

> Whereas, The Thompson Legislative Committee has unearthed long-expected scandals in connection with the nefarious dual subway contracts, and
>
> Whereas, The Transit Committee of the City Club opposed those contracts, but the Trustees of the City Club repudiated the report of that committee and committed the City Club in approval of those contracts against the protest of many members of the club, and
>
> Whereas, It is reported that the Trustees indorsed those contracts at the instance of Mr. George McAneny;
>
> Therefore, be it Resolved, That the Trustees be asked to report to the members of the club and to the public generally the exact facts regarding the action of the Transit Committee and the Trustees on the said contracts.
>
> Notwithstanding the tabling of the above resolution, a report, such as he asked for, was immediately made by a reading of the pertinent testimony of the minutes of the Board of Trustees and by the testimony of Mr. John P. Fox, Secretary of the Transit Committee, who was called upon by Mr. Marsh himself. This evidence completely disproved the recital of his resolution.
>
> In spite of these facts, on the following day Mr. Marsh sent a letter to the Chairman of the Thompson Committee asking the committee to investigate "why the Trustees of the City Club repudiated the report of their Transit Committee opposing the pet scheme of the club's former President, George McAneny, who did regard those contracts as the golden age for municipal reform," and by other expressions, by way of innuendo, accusing the City Club of improper and possibly of corrupt action. This letter Mr. Marsh also distributed to the press with a request for its publication.
>
> Charges against Mr. Marsh based upon this letter and upon his action in making public, without authority, the proceedings of a membership meeting to which the public was not invited, were presented to the Trustees of the club. Both before and since the charges were served upon him Mr. Marsh has continued his attacks upon the City Club by letters given to the press for publication of like character with the recitals of the resolution.

Mr. Marsh said last night that he had many friends in the City Club, and would probably drop in there today as a guest of one of them, just to see how things were.

SUFFRAGE PARADE TODAY.

"Queen of a Cocoa Island" to Help Boom March Ball.

One of the members of the suffrage squad to advertise the big March 7 ball of the New York State Suffrage Party this afternoon with a parade starting from the publicity headquarters of the party, 663 Fifth Avenue, at 3:45 o'clock, will be the "Queen of a cocoa island" in the Philippines. This is Mrs. B. W. Rice, who was Miss Joffe, the heroine of a suffrage romance. Miss Joffe was a "soapbox orator" for Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's Political Equality Association a little more than a year ago when Mr. Rice first saw her and surrendered to her arguments and her personality at the same time. Miss Joffe in her turn surrendered to Mr. Rice's arguments and concluded that woman's place was the home, and left the soapbox for matrimony. To be sure that his wife should always have a home of her own Mr. Rice gave her as a bridal present a pretty little cocoa island. To show that she can love her home and believe in suffrage too Mrs. Rice will today wave one of the banners in the suffrage parade. It is her first appearance in the ranks since she became "Queen of the cocoa island."

Many prominent persons have taken boxes for the ball at Madison Square Garden. Among those in arena boxes will be Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Miss Katharine Dreier, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Miss Rosina Hoyt, Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Mrs. Grenville Emmet, Mrs. Percy Turnure, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. John Humphreys Watkins, Mrs. William Buel Franklin, Mrs. Charles Noel Edge, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Mrs. Frederick Peterson, Mrs. Josephine Osborn, Mrs. F. A. Bethell, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, and Miss Katharine B. Davis.

California to Sail Tomorrow.

The Anchor Line steamer California will sail on Sunday noon for Liverpool, carrying first-class, second-class, and third-class passengers. Officials of the line last night denied the published report that the steamer had been taken over by the British Government for transport service.

BOXFORD
WITH THE OVAL BUTTON HOLE
THE NEW STYLE IN
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
WRITE FOR BOOKLET OF 16 STYLES
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

CARUSO TAKES APPEAL.

Tenor Balks at Paying $820 Judgment Awarded to Chauffeur.

Enrico Caruso has not yet paid that chauffeur's bill of $820 and he is not going to pay it unless some authority greater than a Municipal Court says he must. Vittoria Franko, the chauffeur, day before yesterday obtained a judgment for the amount named against Mr. Caruso on the ground that the tenor had made an oral contract with him for his services which he had later broken, but Mr. Caruso went down bright and early yesterday to the offices of his lawyers, Wise & Seligsberg, at 15 Wall Street, and instructed them to make an appeal. At the same time he put up twice $820 as a bond to stay execution of the judgment pending the decision of the appeal.

The appeal was filed yesterday and will be heard in April, before Mr. Caruso returns from the legal battlefield of New York to the fighting and firing in Italy, by three Justices of the Supreme Court sitting in the Appellate Term. Of course, the lawyers in the case have prepared long legal papers in which they submit, in the first place, that the alleged contract was oral, and, in the second, that it could not be performed within one year, which things, according to the lawyers, make it invalid. And Mr. Caruso has subscribed to this advice-of-counsel pleading, but if one just informally stops him on the street and asks him about the contract, he says he simply did not make it and won't pay for it, and that's all there is to it.

MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK ILL.

Mme. Matzenauer Takes Her Place as Symphony Soloist.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, who was to have been the soloist for the concert of the Symphony Society of New York at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, was suddenly indisposed, and at the last moment the organization obtained the services of Mme. Margarete Matzenauer to take her place. The latter singer's numbers were an aria from "La Gioconda" and Wagner's songs, "Träume" and "Schmerzen," with orchestral accompaniment. The orchestra played Smetana's "Overture to a Comedy," the Menuet and Prayer from Tschaikowsky's "Mozartiana" Suite, and Brahms's Symphony No. 2 in D.

Mme. Matzenauer was in good voice and her singing was most enjoyable. She brought breadth of phrasing and a largeness of style generally to the Wagner songs, which made them deeply expressive. Brahms's symphony was well played. Its freshness and energy, its melodic richness and rhythmic contrasts, its elaborately articulated simplicity and its finely sonorous or delicately colored orchestral effects were brought out for all to hear. This work is not the simplest in the répertoire because of technical difficulties, and the players acquitted themselves well. At its conclusion Mr. Damrosch had them rise to share in the applause.

ELLIS SIGNS OPERA STARS.

Boston Manager Organizes a Company to Tour Western Towns.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 3.—Charles A. Ellis, manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, announces that he has organized a new opera company, which will give its initial performance next Fall. He has already signed many noted singers, including Geraldine Farrar and Emmy Destinn. Louise Homer will sing the chief contralto and mezzo soprano rôles. Lucien Muratore, the tenor who sang occasionally at the old Boston Opera and who has been with the Chicago Opera this season, will be the chief tenor. Clarence Whitehill will be the chief baritone.

This company will be out of the ordinary in American opera in that it will be a road company visiting only towns and cities that ordinarily have no opera, and that it will have a "tiny" répertoire, possibly only two operas. It will probably not play east of the Missouri.

Selwyn to Produce Five Plays.

Edgar Selwyn, upon his return yesterday from Havana, denied an impression that had got about that the firm of Selwyn & Co. was going out of business. Mr. Selwyn said the company was making more extensive plans than ever before, and that already five plays were being arranged for production next season. Two of these are farces, one by Margaret Mayo and one by Avery Hopwood; one a play by Roi Cooper Megrue and Irvin Cobb; another, a comedy, by Edgar Selwyn, and the fifth a new comedy for Margaret Illington.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Emmy Nicklass made her debut on the English-speaking stage in Andreas Dippel's production of "Princess Tra-La-La" last night in the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City. Miss Nicklass has acted the same role many times in the original version, "Hoheit tanzt Walzer," both abroad and at the Irving Place here. Phyllis Partington and George Baldwin are other principals in the cast.

In response to numerous requests a professional matinee of "Macbeth" will be given by James K. Hackett and Viola Allen next Friday afternoon at the Criterion.

A special showing of the Lasky film, "The Blacklist," exhibited recently at the Strand, will be made tomorrow night at the Labor Forum in Washington Irving High School. The Colorado coal strike is the subject of the picture. After the exhibition Amos Pinchot will lead a discussion.

William A. Brady will produce Burton R. Stevenson's new comedy, "Little Comrade," early next month, with Alice Brady in the principal role. The play will be given a preliminary season out of town.

Vera Myers, a daughter of Jacob Myers of Klaw & Erlanger's executive staff, has been engaged for the ballet at the Metropolitan for next season.

Hippodrome
Mat. Every Day | HIP HIP HOORAY | SOUSA 100 Wonders
SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET
EARTH'S GREATEST SHOW—LOWEST PRICE.
SUNDAY NIGHT 8:15 SOUSA & BAND with 300 ARTISTS.
AND PERSONAL APPEARANCE of MARJORIE HERSELF
For the Fund to Build
MARJORIE'S (N. Y. TRIBUNE) BATTLESHIP
U. S. S. AMERICA.
GREATEST SUNDAY BILL EVER SEEN.

PEOPLE'S, 201 Bowery Phone 478 ORCHARD
Every Friday Evening, Sat.-Sun. Mats. and Evgs.
A GRIPPING DRAMA.
SUSPICION
"פערדאכט"
with
Bessie Thomashefsky, Max Rosenthal and Star Cast.
By M. RICHTER.

SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON'S Antarctic Motion Pictures.
Birds, Animals, Icebergs.
12th Regiment Armory.
62d St. and Columbus Ave.
Today, Sunday, Monday, 2:30 & 8:30. Admission, 25c & 50c.

Punch & Judy 49th, E. of B'way | Charles Hopkins
111 TIMES | Mrs. Hopkins
"It's a Summons Matey"!!!
Treasure Island
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Tel. 1366 Circle.

Political Suffrage For Women
TOMORROW AT 8:30, CARNEGIE CHAMBER Music Hall, 57 St. & 7 Av. Adm. 15c. and 25c.
FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE ELLA REEVE BLOOR JULIET STUART POYNTZ
FOR THE NEGATIVE LUCY PRICE EVERETT P. WHEELER

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c.
MARIE DORO in "Diplomacy." Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week. "To Have and to Hold."

Irving Place Theatre | Today Matinee 2:15, "Minna v. Barnhelm." Tonight "Hoheit Tanzt Walzer."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:20.
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED UNTIL SATURDAY, MARCH 18th.
Seats for every performance now on sale.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM Broadway, 45th St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
"SCORES GREAT SUCCESS."—World.
THE HEART of WETONA

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. TODAY 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. TUES., NEXT WEEK. Usual Wed. Mat. omitted because of Ash Wednesday.
Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger present
ELSIE FERGUSON
IN HALL CAINE'S DRAMATIC SENSATION, MARGARET SCHILLER

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Eves. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:25, Mats. Today & Wed.
COMIC OPERA DE LUXE
Mitzi —in— 'Pom-Pom'
with TOM McNAUGHTON
"Little Mitzi is great."—Herald.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:25 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:25.
MRS. FISKE
in a deliciously humorous comedy about Pennsylvania Dutch,
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Eves. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Comedy,
"THE MELODY OF YOUTH"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. at 8. Carriages at 10:50.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 SHARP.
"MR. HACKETT ALWAYS A SUPERBLY VIRILE MACBETH."—N. Y. SUN.
JAMES K HACKETT VIOLA ALLEN
IN SHAKESPEARE'S "MACBETH"
In preparation—"Merry Wives of Windsor."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
ABE POTASH MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

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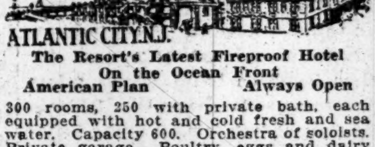

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916.

THE BRITISH INSTRUCTIONS TO ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

The vital and controlling clause of the British Admiralty orders to armed merchantmen issued on Oct. 20, 1915, is to be found in Section 2, which is as follows:

> Armament is supplied solely for the purpose of resisting attack by an armed enemy vessel and must not be used for any other purpose whatever.

Like the general prohibitory provision of a statute, this must control the order in all its parts, unless it is modified by some other clause or section. The order will be searched in vain for any express modification of Paragraph 2. The only other clause of the order which might furnish some basis for the German argument is Section 2 under the heading, "Circumstances Under Which Armament Should Be Employed." But this, again is controlled by the immediately preceding section which renews the prohibition in these words:

> The armament is supplied for the purpose of defense only. The object of the master should be to avoid action whenever possible.

This gives the emphasis of iteration to the positive general instruction of the paragraph first quoted. Then follows this section:

> (2) Experience has shown that hostile submarines and aircraft have frequently attacked merchant vessels without warning. It is important, therefore, that craft of this description should not be allowed to approach to short range, at which a torpedo or bomb launched without notice would almost certainly be effective. British and allied submarines and aircraft have orders not to approach merchant vessels. Consequently it may be presumed that any submarine or aircraft which deliberately approaches or pursues a merchant vessel does so with hostile intention. In such cases fire may be opened in self-defense in order to prevent the hostile craft from closing to a range at which resistance to a sudden attack with bomb or torpedo would be impossible.

Before an international court of jurists sitting to determine whether, with the instruction embodied in this second paragraph in force, an armed merchantman might lawfully be treated as a ship of war and attacked without warning, the counsel presenting the German contention would insist that approach does not constitute attack; that conceivably a submarine might approach a merchant ship with no purpose of using its torpedoes or its guns, intending only to exercise its right of visit and search. The Germans must hold themselves and themselves alone responsible for the fatal fact that the presumption runs directly against that theory of submarine activity. The leading instance of the Lusitania, a great number of other cases in which merchant ships, quite unarmed, have been torpedoed and sunk without warning, and the notorious policy of the German Navy continued through many months and consistently carried out in practice, forbid us to doubt that the master of a merchant ship seeing a German submarine seeking to overhaul or approach him is perfectly justified in believing that the commander of the hostile craft is going to attack him, that he is endeavoring to come near enough to make his attack by torpedo or gunfire certainly effective. Overwhelming proof that unwarned attack is a part of the German naval policy, that orders have been issued to that effect, is afforded in the pledge given by the German Ambassador at Washington that the policy would be abandoned and that new orders had been issued countermanding the old. That is the only possible meaning of the German pledge. It was not only a promise, it was an admission.

The presumption that an approaching submarine intends to attack, that the approach is but a preparation for and part of the attack, would powerfully impress the minds of the jurists of the court. It is a rule of law that motives may be inferred from acts. In the present case the inference of hostile motive would be immensely strengthened by the long-continued practice of the German underwater craft, by repeated attacks without warning, without visit or search, even after such acts had been condemned by neutral nations as unlawful, inhuman, and monstrous. With the British Admiralty orders before it the court would find it exceedingly difficult, doubtless quite impossible, to reach the conclusion that the commander of a British armed merchantman would be without justification if he should act upon the assumption that an approaching submarine intended to do him harm, that he would thereby violate his orders and be guilty of using for offense an armament he was commanded to use only for defense.

The issue hinges altogether upon the detailed instruction in the paragraph last quoted, about the use of the armament. It is difficult to see how it modifies or attenuates the general instruction that "armament is "supplied solely for the purpose of "resisting attack by an armed enemy "vessel and must not be used for any "other purpose whatever." Illustrations may make the distinction clearer. If an armed British merchantman should go about seeking German submarines, if it should go out of its course to hunt them down and during such pursuit open fire upon them, a German commander would be justified in treating his enemy as an auxiliary cruiser. If a German cruiser, not a submarine, should approach a merchantman and by the display of signals or firing a shot should order the merchantman to stop, the order would have to be obeyed without resistance, under like penalty, that is, being treated like a ship of war. If German submarines from the beginning had observed the usages of maritime war, this question would never have arisen; they, too, like the cruiser, might approach a merchantman with the order or signal to stop without thereby exposing themselves to attack from the merchantman's guns. That is the lawful procedure and it finds its parallel in civil life. To resist an officer of the law seeking to make an arrest is an offense, but when an officer of the law raging with drink or passion unwarrantably assaults a peaceful citizen in such wise that the citizen is justified in believing his life to be in danger, the right of self-defense may be properly invoked, and resistance, even to the extreme, will be justified by the courts when the courts know their business. The German submarine is a notorious lawbreaker, the ruffian of the seas. A British merchantman, even armed, would gladly avoid his company. But when escape is impossible, we think the judgment of a candid world, of just-minded men, and of impartial jurists will be that the commander is justified in using his armament in strict compliance with the Admiralty orders. It follows that an armed merchantman of a belligerent conforming to those orders is a ship of peace and that it is the right of the nationals of a neutral power to take passage on such a ship. The other belligerent will destroy their lives at his peril.

The publication of these Admiralty orders issued on Oct. 20, 1915, deprives of all force and pertinency the as yet unauthenticated British orders which the German Government professes to have found on board certain prizes. They differ from those later issued mainly in instructions as to the distance at which it was advisable to open fire. They have been canceled, and Germany cannot set up the repealed orders as a justification for its proclamation to the world that submarine warfare would be resumed on March 1 and that its commanders are instructed to attack armed merchantmen without warning. This proclamation was based avowedly upon the orders found on board British prizes. But no such orders were then in force. The German proclamation was issued months after the date of the new British orders. The case is in some respects a parallel to the act of opening or resuming fire upon a ship which has stopped when commanded, as in the case of the Ancona.

The German proclamation and the new orders issued in conformity therewith are without justification in law; they cannot be defended even as a reprisal against the British Admiralty orders, since those orders do not change the status of armed merchantmen, long recognized as ships of peace by the law of nations. Some other reason for the issue of the proclamation must be sought. We have heard the surmise that von Tirpitz has again got the upper hand of von Bethmann Hollweg, that the naval policy of frightfulness is again in force. There is the further explanation that Germany, now in a somewhat desperate plight in her land warfare, feels compelled, regardless of law and the usages of war, to put a stop, so far as she may be able, to the importing of arms and ammunition by her enemies. Whatever may be the explanation, it cannot throw the shield of law over a manifestly lawless practice, it cannot make assassination at sea guiltless, it can supply no reason or warrant for a craven surrender of American rights.

THE PRESIDENT'S VICTORY.

The web of lies in which personal and political malice and alien instigation had enveloped the President, the Congress, and the national honor was torn to bits yesterday. The Gore resolution, amended out of its original form, but still containing its impotent preamble, was suddenly changed by its author to a warlike tenor, a superfluous statement, impertinent and dangerous at present, that the sinking, without notice or warning, by a German submarine, of an armed belligerent vessel, causing the death of an American citizen, would be "a just and sufficient cause of war." Mr. Gore scurried away from his own resolution. Foreseeing pitiable defeat, he sought a way of escape for his personal use. He was thus able to vote against his own measure. Possibly he was ashamed of the company that he would have to keep.

The losers have not given up their game of brag, but they are beaten hopelessly and shamefully. The Senate has vindicated the constitutional right of the President to have charge of foreign negotiations. It has stamped upon the cowardly counsel to diminish American rights. It has refuted, so far as one branch of Congress is concerned, the false reports, studiously propagated from Washington, of foreign ascendency in that body. When the House kills the McLemore resolution, as the Senate has killed the Gore resolution, Americans will be able to hold up their heads again.

"The report," wrote Mr. Wilson to Mr. Pou of the House Committee on Rules, Feb. 29, "that there are divided "counsels in regard to the foreign "policy of the Government is being "made industrious use of in foreign "countries. I believe that report to "be false, but so long as it is any-"where credited it cannot fail to do "the greatest harm and expose the "country to the most serious risks." The situation, the manufactured situation, was not only perilous. It was intolerable. In the United States falsehood upon falsehood was sent forth to the press, and a false opinion of the feeling of Congress sent abroad to the injury of the United States. The President, engaged in international matters of the gravest difficulty, was opposed at home and abroad by the same sinister influence or cabal.

Who told Champ Clark and Mr. Kitchin that the House was against the President, two to one? Who before that represented that both houses of Congress were against him? Who filled the Washington correspondents with misinformation and with false information? Without inquiring into the sources or the beneficiaries of this anti-national campaign, the blackest chapter in a long history of anti-Americanism, it is enough to say that the latest secret program of dishonor was the hardest upon American patience. That American factories should be blown up, that our citizens should be murdered, was bitter enough; but if the United States had sunk to such a depth of powerlessness that it could not govern itself; that it could not conduct its foreign affairs; that its Congress was tampered with; that in its capital it was guided by covert, hostile hands—if these things were so, who would not be ashamed to be an American?

So, of course, they could not be. The spirit of America has not been so enfeebled and corrupted that she will submit to such humiliation. The house of lies was built cunningly. At the breath of truth it tumbled down.

Americans are running this country. The Senate said so yesterday. The House cannot say so too soon. Then, "all doubts and conjectures" will be "swept away, and our foreign rela-"tions once more cleared of damag-"ing misunderstanding." And not our foreign relations alone.

MUDDLING DEFENSE MEASURES.

The "extension of the Summer camp idea" proposed in the latest summary of the House Military bill seems to be an inferior equivalent for Mr. Garrison's perfectly logical and well thought out plan for a Continental Army of trained citizens. The imperfect "federalization" of the organized militia, to which the committee dominated by Mr. Hay still holds, is a purely political measure. There is abundant evidence that the various State Governments have no intention to relinquish any of their authority over the National Guard. They are willing enough, naturally, to accept all the money the Federal Government will give them to improve the Guard, but on the very day this abstract of the House measure was made public a bill was introduced in the New York Legislature affecting membership of the Guard and greatly increasing the Governor's authority over that body.

Provision is now made in the bill for a maximum strength of 170,000 in the regular army, apart from the noncombatants, and a "minimum of 425,000 "in the National Guard within five "years." Nobody out of Congress who has given any thought to military subjects can be made to believe that the States, under the present militia system, (and no workable substitute has been suggested,) will raise an army of that number in times of peace. In case of war the President would assume control. The only reasonable way to "federalize" the National Guard would be to place it on exactly the same footing in relation to the Federal Government in times of peace as it is supposed to occupy in war. To accomplish this it would be necessary to amend the Federal Constitution and all the State Constitutions as well. The soldiers appointed to defend the nation should be entirely removed from the authority of the Governors and Legislatures of the States and always be under the direct control of the War Department at Washington. In that case all the States would be compelled to provide themselves with constabulary to suppress riots.

In the circumstances, the promised legislation for land defense can only result in a muddle. What are we to expect of the forty-three members of the House of Representatives from this State? Only two of them, Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Farley, both of this city, are on the Military Committee. What they or any of their fellow-members may think of the muddle is a matter for conjecture only, thus far; perhaps they have not troubled themselves to think about the question that seems so important to their fellow-citizens.

TWO SENATORS FOR MINNESOTA.

Minnesota is getting impatient. She feels that her constitutional right to be represented in the Senate by two Senators has been in abeyance too long. At present she has only one Senator, the Hon. Knute Nelson, a mighty shrewd, sensible, and capable man, who talks to the point and works like a horse. But isn't he being overworked? Why not give him a colleague? It is true that the name of Moses Edwin, affectionately known as "Thunder," Clapp, is borne on the rolls of the Senate; but too many Minnesotans, to state whose opinion is not to share it, regard this robust Progressive as a sound-wave, not a Senator. They admit his interest and value to students of acoustics and catacoustics and his amiability as a private citizen, but they do not see him as other than an image of a Senator.

The Hon. Frank B. Kellogg had refused to be a candidate for Senator if he had to take part in the undignified scuffle which a campaign under the primary law demands. Now seventy-two Republican editors have asked him to be a candidate on condition that he shall not have to go about the State fishing for votes. He will give his opinions, as he chooses, on political policies. The editors, praying meanwhile for a revision of the election laws, will look after his campaign. If these editors and the other disbelievers in purely vocal and titular Senatorship have their way Mr. Clapp will be returned to St. Paul on or about March 4, 1917, and the Hon. Knute Nelson will be relieved of his loneliness.

Mr. Clapp has thundered many a time and oft for the recall of Judges. He should rejoice if Minnesota recalls him to her bosom next year. He voted in favor of that recall yesterday.

JEAN MOUNET-SULLY.

Jean Mounet-Sully, who died yesterday, aged 75, had been the recognized leader of the French stage for forty years. Long before Got had thought of retiring, while that most polished and versatile of French comedians, Constant Coquelin, was earning his laurels, while Sarah Bernhardt was in her golden prime, he was the first tragedian of the Comédie Française. There was no higher rank an actor could reach in those days; we know of none in this era of deficient histrionism. He was contemporary with Edwin Booth and Henry Irving, and was esteemed by Frenchmen as they were by their compatriots. Probably he lacked both the blazing genius of Sarah Bernhardt and the versatility and enterprise of Coquelin. But he was, on the most famous theatrical stage in the world, the accepted protagonist of tragedy and romance alike, the Orestes, Roderigo, (in "The Cid,") Ruy Blas, Othello, Hernani, Hamlet, and Oedipus of his time, and his time was long.

The illustrious Bressant had trained him to the authentic Conservatoire manner, and he had the natural equipment of bodily grace and expressive features to turn his instruction to the best account. Jules Lemaître once said that his voice was of the quality of Corinthian bronze. It had lost some of its richness of tone, perhaps, when he acted in this city. New Yorkers, we remember, were amazed by the apparent lack of those qualities in his portrayal of Hernani they had been accustomed to associate with romance on the stage, and they were disposed to find his Hamlet incomprehensible. But it was gracious and always interesting. As King Oedipus and The Cid, the splendid power of his acting, the fervor and the lucidity of his interpretation, did not fail of effect. But it did not matter then, and it does not now, what New York thought of Mounet-Sully. He was a French actor and not accustomed to seek the plaudits of foreigners. He nobly upheld the traditions of his national theatre to the end of his career. He well served his country and his race.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Telling the Truth About War. A statement that will give the keenest of pain to the now most audible class of pacifists—and one for that reason if for no other deserving wider circulation than can be given to it by the medical journal in which it appeared—is one made by the very eminent Dr. Crile. It is to the effect that war is the natural vocation of man, even yet, and is so by reason of his "kinetic" equipment, developed by the innumerable centuries during which he had to fight for his own life and the lives of his mate and his children.

There is, of course, a good deal of truth in this assertion, from the standpoints of both biology and ethnology, and it is also true that, as advancing civilization has more and more deprived man of the need to fight—and of the stern joys that go with fighting—he has devoted more and more of his ingenuity to the invention of games that are a substitute for war in that they involve a passionate struggle for victory. And it is the games approaching war most closely and involving the largest element of personal danger that appeal most strongly to normal human instincts and produce the greatest amount of pleasurable excitement in both players and spectators.

This may be deplored, and even may be deplorable, but it is a fact. Some very amiable people can see in war only its horrors. They never give a thought to its possible service in giving to the ordinary man the only opportunity he will take to sacrifice his personal and material interests for the sake of lofty ideals. They will insist, no doubt, that Dr. Crile is dealing with men little higher, if not lower, than brutes, when he says that participation in a bayonet charge gives a satisfaction of primordial demands with which none other is comparable.

But such people either never have talked with a veteran who survived our own war between the States or else they have failed to notice that, no matter on which side the veteran fought, he discussed the experience as one far from horrible. Through all the years of peace his adventures as a soldier have usually been his favorite topic of conversation, and while he will readily agree with even the harshest characterizations of war, including that falsely ascribed to General Sherman, he also makes clear the belief in his heart that there is a good deal to be said in favor of fighting, and fighting hard, for a good cause.

A Fallacy in His Arithmetic. It is to be presumed that Vice President Hayes has the statistics to back up his statement, made in the letter printed on this page yesterday, that if every coal mine in the country "received its share in the nation's market" the miners would have to work only four hours a day to get out all the coal we use. This is, as he wrote, a statement very different from the one ascribed to him and the subject of much comment, some indignant and some sarcastic—the statement that the miners aspired to a reduction of their working day to four hours.

But after that has been admitted—an admission the more cordially made because of the good temper that marked Mr. Hayes's letter of denial—one can still insist that there was something wrong about the assertion he did make. The "answer" he obtained by dividing the total amount of coal consumed by the amount one miner can get out of the ground in an hour may be arithmetically correct, but the problem is much larger and more complex than that.

It is not capitalistic conspiracy that accounts for the varying shares which mines have in the nation's market. That may be or have been a part or even the whole explanation in a few cases. Usually, however, the difference must be and have been due to essential differences in the mines themselves or to the dissimilar skill shown in operating them and selling their product.

And the chances are that if ever a time came when all the miners could supply the demand for coal by working only four hours a day, the result would be the compulsion of at least half the miners to seek another occupation, not the reduction of their working day to four hours.

That would be a rather serious inconvenience for them, though perhaps not a misfortune in the end.

Why Scold Instead of Acting? One notices, with emotions in these days not safely to be nominated with definiteness, that the lamentations and complaints of merchants about the abusive return of goods are directed wholly at women. They, and they only, are accused of causing a vast amount of trouble and loss by pretending to buy when they are merely "shopping"—or, still worse, getting things for brief use with no intention of making any payment therefor.

Men are seemingly held guiltless of disturbing commerce in this truly deplorable way, and it is probably a fact that men, knowing that they are themselves expected to know their own minds and to stand by their bargains, are often astonished and sometimes shocked by the coolness with which even the women they admire and respect will ignore such obligations. It is not quite clear, however, why the shopkeepers should discuss this trouble as if they were its helpless victims. There is nothing except their own judgment as to where their own interests lie to prevent them from putting an instant and perpetual ban on the evil from which they claim to suffer so much.

If women are ruthless exploiters of the "on approval" privilege, they would—and could—sin no more in that particular manner if the privilege were withdrawn. And there is no law, extant or conceivable, to forbid the withdrawal. Incidentally, however, the women might call attention to the fact that their returning of goods for frivolous or unavowable reasons has its analogy in the masculine domain, for when the merchants are not complaining about the habits of their feminine customers in this respect they are finding fault with the canceling of orders in which some business men indulge on a much larger scale.

For both abuses the remedy is obvious and easy, and it would be promptly used if the present conditions were not considered on the whole profitable by those who permit them to continue.

MILITARY DRILL IN COLLEGE.

A Defense of the Princeton Seniors Who Oppose It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent issue of The Times contains a summary of the protest against military training in colleges, issued by Messrs. Glick, Osborn, Armstrong, Payson, and Shoemaker of the senior class at Princeton. While I have no authority to speak for these protestants, I may be permitted to point out that the summary omits one sentence of the protest which, to my mind, expresses the crux of the whole matter, namely, "Colleges are not the places for drilling or for instruction in military matters."

The signers of the declaration are careful to say that they are in favor of such steps as may be necessary to put the army and navy into a position of adequate defense. With drilling and military training per se they have no quarrel. The question whether the country should or should not be prepared is not at issue; the only question raised is whether an institution of learning like Princeton is the proper place for such preparation.

The country, it seems to me, is placed under obligation to these members of the younger generation for reminding it of a truth that is in danger of being forgotten at a time of public excitement like the present, namely, that "patriotism which shoulders a rifle is not the only sort of patriotism." In uttering their protest in opposition to the current—not to say torrent—of opinion in the university of which they are members, and especially to the official sanction given to military training, they themselves have unconsciously manifested the highest kind of patriotism, namely, moral courage.

SYDNEY RICHMOND TABER.
Princeton, March 2, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Eighteenth Century Prints Are Seen at Their Best.

The exhibition of the Christophle engravings now belonging to Mr. Widener and temporarily on view at the Knoedler Galleries will call public attention to the charm of eighteenth century prints in the most convincing manner, since the group contains no impressions from worn plates and none showing the faded aspect of prints long exposed to the light.

The Solander box has protected all these famous examples and the visitor to the galleries sees them as nearly as possible in a condition of original freshness. Such an exhibition is a true benefit to the public in correcting the eye and forming the taste for examples of the first rank. There would, however, be little chance for the collector starting now to assemble a similar group. In a few cases there are only seven or eight other known impressions of the subject. In one instance, that of "Pauvre Annette," no other is known.

But it is not for these rarities that the student of art applauds the exhibition. The remarkable condition of the prints and the amazing skill of the engravers are what hold the attention. There is not a flat or dull impression among the number and there are many in which every detail of finishing is present in perfection. The French engravers attached much importance to the frame of festooned flowers and foliage surrounding the subject, and this frame frequently was done by an engraver other than the one dedicated to the central picture. The "fleuron," or little tailpiece, serving something the same purpose as a remarque, also occasionally had a separate engraver, as a signed fleuron in the present collection proves.

A rather charming use of this device is seen in the "Annette et Lubin," by Dubucourt, engraved for the benefit given the two actors who had made this play famous. The central composition shows them as they were in their youth meeting in the play for the first time. The fleuron is a double portrait of them in their late years, full of character and delicate sentiment.

The uninitiated observer will be surprised by the number of plates which, though not among the most famous examples, disclose a technical skill of the highest order. There is, for example, "La Triomphe de Minette," a woman holding a white Angora cat in her arms, while an indignant little dog gives voice to his feelings below. The beautiful gradations of color and texture in the costume and in the detail of the room are as fine as in the paintings of the little Dutch masters, with an even sprightlier accent and more aerial envelope. The blue jacket trimmed with fur and the white satin skirt remind one, indeed, of Terburg or Vermeer, and the engraver need not fear the comparison.

While the group contains its fair share of the so-called "sujet grivois," the daintiness of the treatment abates distaste, and the general student who has learned the usual lesson about the freedom of the subject in the field of French engraving will, no doubt, find himself unprepared for the proportion of pretty little domestic idyls included in the exhibition. There are two very charming prints dedicated to the festivities accompanying the birthday of grandmamma and that of grandpapa; there is the playful little "L'Education Fait Tout," celebrating the training of pet dogs; there are the very well known prints "La Bonne Mère," the "Pauvre Annette," the "Cruche Cassée," the "Assemblée au Concert," and many others that wear no hint of the debased morality of the Court as it approached its downfall. It is an exhibition that should not be missed, for in all probability we never shall have so good a chance to see the French eighteenth century print in its glory.

The West That Has Passed.

Charles M. Russell reports personal experience in his paintings and sculptures at the Folsom Galleries. The visitor in search of aesthetic adventure will find it only in the most melodramatic form, but the student of life who wants straightforward narrative by some one who has seen things with his own eyes will find much to repay him. There is material for half a dozen stories for boys in the exhibition. What about that unpleasant moment when the hunter, who has shot his game and followed its dragging flight until it has dropped dead on a ridge of mountain some 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, suddenly perceives a bear standing before him disputing ownership? One of the hunter's horses has decided not to remain on the scene of action and the other horse, to whose saddle the first is tethered, is inclined to follow his example. The figure of the man is poor, but there is plenty of life in the frightened pull of the beasts away from their wild brother. Then there is that delightfully alarming situation with two men on a ledge discovering through the shadows cast on a wall of rock the presence of an Indian war party on the march just above them. They clutch their horses' mouths and hold them open to prevent their whinnying, and there are several thrills to every inch of the canvas. It is melodramatic, but it is not cheap melodrama. Honest description and illustration are not to be confused with the higher forms of art, but neither can they be dismissed as negligible. Mr. Russell interests his public.

Exhibit of Alaskan Paintings.

There is on exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History a series of forty-four paintings by Robert Van Vorst Sewell, depicting many phases of Alaskan scenery. A few of these pictures were shown about a year ago at the Macbeth Galleries, but the entire series has never been displayed in the East, although it was shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where it was awarded a silver medal. The exhibition will continue during the month of March.

LONG AGO AND LONG AGO.

Long ago and long ago, across the
skies of morning,
Came a little shadow, like the wing-
flash of a jay—
Came a shadow chill and blue that led
my soul to scorning
The mad road,
The glad road,
The road of yesterday.

One I loved had turned aside in paths
I could not follow—
Turned aside to happiness, while I
trod on alone;
And the primrose ways grew barred,
for the heart of life was hollow,
And my lips denied their laughter,
lest it perish in their moan.

So I traveled toward tomorrow with a
bitterness unceasing,
And a weariness intolerable 'gainst
youth and joy and light,
Till the wonder-world about me seemed
a hideousness increasing—
For I'd lost the path to sunshine and
gone stumbling into night.

Ah, who was I to grieve so, in greed
of other's heaven,
When, right along beside me, mine
own was opening wide?
Let me clear my soul of cobwebs, and
perchance to me 'll be given
A bright world,
A right world,
A world with God beside.

EDNA MEAD.

THE SMOKESTACK MENACE TO WASHINGTON.

The Vision of L'Enfant, Washington and Jefferson Upheld Against the Ideas of Certain Senators and Congressmen.

By CHARLES HARRIS WHITAKER,
Editor The Journal of The American Institute of Architects.

Washington, March 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Spring of the year 1791 there might have been observed a solitary horseman riding somewhat at random over the hills and fields which lay between the village of Georgetown and the shore of the Potomac opposite the island which is now in process of conversion into East Potomac Park, perhaps destined to be one of the great island parks of the world, but, in any event, to be a notable addition to the park system of the nation's capital. In the letter wherein the rider described his travels to General Washington, who was then in Philadelphia, and at whose request he was reporting, he speaks of preparing a rough sketch of the country which he hopes to have in readiness when the General and Thomas Jefferson arrive in Georgetown. The horseman in question was none other than Major L'Enfant, and he was engaged in no less a task than that of laying out the capital city of the new American Republic. His name in connection with the plan for the City of Washington is known wherever men of imagination and vision look out upon the world with the hope of making their communities more beautiful and more desirable as places in which to dwell. The L'Enfant plan, although lost to sight for a period and sadly marred and spoiled by the heedlessness of successive Administrations, still remains as the fundamental basis for the right development of Washington.

Some time after the preliminary surveys by L'Enfant, Washington and Jefferson arrived in Georgetown, staying for several days at the old Suters Tavern. Each day, in company with Major L'Enfant, they rode over the country, in order that every phase of the topography might be studied with relation to the great work they had in their minds. How splendid it is to think that we had a Washington and a Jefferson at such a moment! With their great vision, their knowledge of the past, their hope for the future, they looked out upon the wide Potomac and the woods and fields, and saw the future capital rise like a mirage before their eyes.

That hill, which was later to be crowned by the dome of the Capitol, seemed to L'Enfant to be like "a pedestal waiting for a monument." The gentle eminence from which the wide plain sloped down to the Potomac was marked for the site of the "President's palace," not only that it would be distant from the halls of Congress, nor yet but that it might be approached by the "grand magnificent avenue" to be called Pennsylvania, but above all that it might forever look out over the broad expanse of the Potomac, with the far hillside rising as though to wall out the scene from desecration.

It was one of the splendid moments in the life of the new Republic. Unhampered by years of haphazard development, by centuries of unforeseeable mistakes, by the power of vested interests, by the rapacity of private citizens, a nation's capital was to be planned and built, such a capital as the world had never seen. It was to be as spacious as the dream of democracy. As dignified as the spirit of the men who had founded it. As beautiful as the vision of freedom out of which it had been born. Remembering these things, we turn from that moment to the later history of the building of Washington with a feeling akin to anger. And yet, the vision was lost with the other visions which have also gone only because we were not strong enough or loyal enough or unselfish enough to insist that it be preserved. All our American cities bear witness to these things, great as may be the part that ignorance has played in their development.

But the L'Enfant plan languished in the archives of the nation until, in 1901, it was rescued by the commission composed of Charles F. McKim, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Frederick Law Olmsted, and Daniel H. Burnham. For nearly a year these pre-eminent men gave of their time in the service of the nation, seeking how best to return to the dream of L'Enfant and to the hopes and aspirations of Washington and Jefferson. Since that time much has been accomplished and the L'Enfant plan has been made the basis of the comprehensive plans which have been developed for the further improvement of the City of Washington as a national asset of inestimable value.

Of interest, as evidence of the culture and breadth of vision which Jefferson possessed, it is useful to quote from a letter which he wrote from Paris in 1785. It was addressed to James Madison and referred to the proposed building for the Virginia State Capitol, the plans for which were then under way, and which had been much modified from the original scheme proposed by Jefferson:

> I have been much mortified with information I received two days ago from Virginia that the first brick of the Capitol would be laid within a few days. But surely the delay of this piece of a Summer would have been repaired by the savings in the plan preparing here were we to value its other superiorities as nothing. But how is the taste in this beautiful art to be formed in our countrymen unless we avail ourselves of every occasion when public buildings are to be erected of presenting to them models for their study and imitation? Pray, try if you can effect the stopping of this work. * * *
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> You see I am an enthusiast in the subject of the arts. But it is an enthusiasm of which I am not ashamed, as its object is to improve the taste of my countrymen, to increase their reputation, to reconcile to them the respect of the world, and procure them its praise. * * *
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> The loss is not to be weighed against the saving of money which will arise, against the comfort of laying out the public money for something honorable, the satisfaction of seeing an object and proof of national good taste, and the regret and mortification of erecting a monument to our barbarism which will be loathed with execrations as long as it shall endure.

One hundred and thirty-one years later, in the month of February, 1916, to be exact, there occurred a discussion in the Congress of the United States to which it is pertinent to call attention, for it bears evidence of the fact that those who have labored so long and so unselfishly in the effort to keep the development of Washington from passing into the haphazard state from which it was so lately rescued have still to continue their labors and even increase their diligence. The discussion related to the site for the proposed central heating and lighting plant which the Government proposes to erect almost on the banks of the Potomac and at a point where it will lamentably affect and disfigure that beauty which L'Enfant, Washington and Jefferson had in their minds' vision, and upon which so many millions have already been spent.

The story of this ill-conceived project is now widely known. Ignoring the Executive Order, which called for the submission of the plans to the Commission of Fine Arts before beginning work, the Treasury Department contracted for the building. The plans were then submitted to the commission, which reported adversely. Almost immediately opposition sprang up like wildfire. It came from all over the land, from organizations and individuals, from engineers and from artists. It gathered strength at a rate which would have indicated a warning to most men, yet in spite of it the Senate declined to strike out the urgent deficiency appropriation required for the work and which was being considered by Congress. It is true that the appropriation was a part of a conference committee report, the rejection of the whole of which was necessary in order to withhold the sum asked for the power plant. Therefore the attitude of the Senate may not be judged from this vote, since many, no doubt, voted for the adoption of the report who would have voted against the power plant appropriation if it had been under consideration by itself. But the statements which were made by those who defended the choice of the site are worthy of being chronicled for comparison with what Jefferson said when he urged the reconsideration of a project which he knew was not for the best interest of the State of Virginia.

Said a Senator from the State which is proud to acknowledge its debt to Jefferson, her illustrious son:

"There are very few artists in the Senate. My friend from Nevada is an artist, and I say it in good faith. He has a high development of artistic taste. I have very little, but I have a practical turn. I can tell something about a suitable location for a smokestack when I look at it. I have been there and looked at it, and it is one of the best places for these smokestacks within fifty miles of Washington.

"The banks of the Potomac River will really be beautified by a splendid building which is going to be erected, and by two beautiful smokestacks."

The Congressman from New York who most heartily championed the undertaking in the House of Representatives complained loudly of the interference of architects and engineers and bitterly resented their opposition to the plan. As though Washington did not belong to the people! As though the Congress was an all-wise and all-omnipotent institution setting itself up as an expert authority! As though Washington did not already bear sufficient evidence of its mistakes! As though the country was not bespattered with public buildings which were born of a most wasteful policy dictated by political expediency in the matter of providing Post Office buildings—buildings which are a standing reproach to our intelligence and culture—and even to our honor!

It is not a pleasant spectacle. It is disheartening and almost discouraging. But the fact that there were representatives of the people who valiantly tried to bring about a reconsideration of the power plant project gives hope that there remains a foundation upon which the nation may yet rely for wisdom and sanity in the matter of developing Washington. The fate of the Commission of Fine Arts seems to hang in the balance. It was created by Congress to act as an adviser in such situations as that which has lately arisen. Its advice emanates from long study and profound knowledge of the Washington of the present and of the Washington that we all hope is to be. It is, in a sense, the trustee of the hopes and aspirations of Washington, Jefferson and L'Enfant, who would, one is sure, rise if they could in protest of this latest desecration of the fair spot over which they rode so many years ago, their minds and their hearts full of the trust vested in them by the new Republic.

CHARLES HARRIS WHITAKER.

FOR WILSON IN CANADA.

His Picture Cheered When Shown in Toronto.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your letters to the editor I note one from Miss Helen Stone with a Montreal date line, in which she states that President Wilson's picture when shown on the screen was hissed. May I say, for Toronto, that President Wilson's picture when presented here is heartily cheered. The best thought of the land is appreciative of the difficulties of his position, and believes in him and in his absolute devotion to his country. It is a pity that any one should quote the thought or act of the rowdy in an attempt to make it the thought or act of a friendly people.

A. T. MACDONALD.
Toronto, March 1, 1916.

A Difference.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent letter a correspondent speaks of two Turks swimming out into the sea and rescuing two wrecked enemy airmen. These two splendid fellows ran only the risk of drowning, and if they were good, strong swimmers perhaps they did not run that risk. In the case of the English skipper with his crew of eight unarmed men who refused to rescue the crew of the wrecked Zeppelin—thirty men, no doubt armed—the skipper remembered what your correspondent seems to forget, that the Germans fired on the English in the early days of the war while they were rescuing German wounded from the water. He knew probably what Mrs. Gleason tells us—that the Germans used the Red Cross ambulances as targets, even when they were rescuing German wounded.

B. FRASER.
New York, Feb. 23, 1916.

One Sherman to Another.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a great-grandson of Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, I am ashamed to see that a man by the name of Sherman voted in the United States Senate today for the Gore resolution, to sacrifice the independence of the United States.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN.
New York, March 3, 1916.

TRUE MEANING OF HONOR.

A Word Not Confined to the Duello in English Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Henry Mitchell MacCracken, whose interpretation of "honor" appears in a letter to The Times, is, I believe, an instructor of American youth, but it is to be regretted that his definition is so restricted and his reading of such a meagre character that he has been obliged to rely upon a dictionary for an isolated definition. If he will spend an hour in the library of his college he will soon see, if he so wishes, that "it" (honor) is not "an infected word, infected by militarism," for it means much more, and his attempt to confine its use to the duello is, to say the least, disingenuous. Permit me also to say that his pathological qualification is not pleasant to any one of lofty ideals, for honor is essentially a healthy and normal sentiment, at least with red-blooded people.

Want of space does not permit me to do more than refer him to Lord Francis Bacon's essay upon "Honour and Reputation." Incidentally I would suggest that he should peruse, if he has not done so, Emerson's stirring words upon heroism, and afterward refer them to his bright young students, most of whom are probably patriotic. If these authorities are insufficient to convey what is meant by honor, he may consult any good history of the United States. It will certainly be more illuminating than the dictionary he uses. He might abandon this and turn to our trusted old friend, "Webster's Unabridged," where the word is defined as "a nice sense of what is right, just, and true," and this is illustrated by the following quotation from Wordsworth:

"Say, what is honor? 'Tis the finest sense of
Justice which the human mind can frame,
Intent each lurking faculty to disclaim,
And guard the way of life from all offense,
Suffered or done."

ALLAN McLANE HAMILTON.
Great Barrington, Mass., March 3, 1916.

Y. W. C. A. OBSERVES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Carnegie Hall Crowded by Women Interested in Work of Association.

TRIBUTES TO MISS DODGE

A Chorus of 300 Sings, and the Rev. Dr. Coffin and Others Deliver Addresses Lauding Organization.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding in the United States of the Young Women's Christian Association was celebrated in Carnegie Hall last night. The great hall was crowded to the doors with women identified with the work of the association, among them many of national prominence, and there was a chorus of 300 young women, all association members. The chief speaker of the evening was the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. James Stewart Cushman, President of the association in New York City, paid a tribute to the memory of the late Miss Grace Hoadley Dodge, for so many years a leader in the work of the organization, and Robert E. Speer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions told of the progress that is being made in the raising of the $500,000 endowment fund which is to be a memorial of Miss Dodge.

The meeting was opened with an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin of Calvary Baptist Church, which was followed by a short speech of greeting by Mrs. Robert E. Speer, President of the National Board of Young Women's Christian Associations. Others who took part in the celebration were Bishop David H. Greer and the Rev. Dr. William Pierson Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Dr. Merrill leading the responsive readings and Bishop Greer making the prayer that followed the offering for the Grace Dodge Memorial Fund.

Like a Great River.

"Like a great river to the region through which it flows," said Dr. Coffin, "is the Young Women's Christian Association to the community in which it is set. All along the courses of rivers the meadows are made richer and the whole countryside more fertile and lovely because of its beneficent presence. A Young Women's Christian Association affords wholesome recreations and happy social life. Through its industrial and educational classes it furnishes abilities to do the world's work, and through its Bible classes ideals and convictions with which to do that work well. With its sympathetic friendliness and its many practical helps—boarding homes, lunch rooms, employment bureas, and what not—it upholds women laden with problems.

"It has been the origin of such parallel enterprises as the Travelers' Aid Society. It brings purifying contacts to lives else uncleansed. How fine it was to see a Young Women's Christian Association located in the joy zone of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco for the special benefit of the many girls employed among the rather coarsening surroundings that so often accompany public amusements. And wherever an association exists the offices, shops, factories, studios, homes of the town are the better for its influences. Sometimes we are so impressed with what a river does that we lose sight of what it is. We are reminded of that when we get back to its source on the mountainside.

"Tonight, in this service of rejoicing, we think of the tiny beginnings of this stream a half century ago. In the '50s and '60s, in Britain and America, groups of women met for prayer. Under the leadership of Miss Emma Robarts in England prayer unions were formed in many places.
unions were formed in many places.

"The Mountain Lakes."

"In this city there was such a prayer circle in the Presbyterian Church of the Puritans, then standing at Union Square and Fifteenth Street, led by a woman of rare talent, charm, and earnestness—Mrs. Marshall C. Roberts. These prayer circles formed the hilltop lakes, in which spiritual energy was gathered, which began to flow out in trickles and brooks of helpful service for women, and which today have grown to the mighty river—the largest, and we may surely add the most widely useful, organization of women in the world."

Dr. Coffin, continuing, paid tributes to Mrs. Marshall C. Roberts, who was the first Director of the association in New York City; to Mrs. Henry F. Durant, the first President of the Boston Association, and to Miss Dodge, "the great heart of this whole company until but fourteen months ago."

Mr. Speer, discussing the effort now being made to raise the $500,000 Grace Dodge National Memorial Fund, said $85,000 was in hand already, and that, if the members of the organization in this country each gave an average of $1 to the fund, the $415,000 still needed would be assured. Women in all the walks of life, he said, were contributing to the fund, some giving large amounts and others small sums, which, he added, were just as much appreciated. Many business women, he said, were giving one day's income to the fund.

He told of Miss Dodge's life interest in the building up of the association and cited instance after instance of her generous activities to help women who were in need, spiritually as well as materially.

"Miss Dodge," said Mr. Speer, "was a working woman who worked fifty weeks each year. She was a dreamer of dreams that have come true. One dream still to be realized is the endowment of the national organization that we ask you to contribute to tonight."

Among those present last night were Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, Mrs. William W. Rockwell, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Miss Elizabeth Dodge, Mrs. Henry S. Coffin, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Miss Charlotte Stillman, Miss Gertrude MacArthur, Mrs. Richard A. Dorman, Mrs. Stephen Baker, and Mrs. W. W. Rossiter.

STAGE FOLK AID BIDE-A-WEE

Francis Wilson Buys Dog Mrs. Fiske Gave to be Sold.

Upward of $1,000 was raised yesterday by the entertainment taking place in the Biltmore ballroom in aid of the Bide-a-Wee Home for Friendless Animals. At the auction Erstwhile Susan, the Airedale terrier presented by Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, went to Francis Wilson of Larchmont, between $40 and $50 being raised by the bidding. John Daly Murphy of Mrs. Fiske's company was the auctioneer.

There was exhibition dancing by professionals and prize dances for amateurs, the prizes including a silver vase and vinaigrette and a cane finished appropriately with a dog's head, and Bide-a-Wee cigarettes. Miss Lillian Grant, daughter of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, was at the head of the girls selling flowers. The Baroness von Rottenthal and Thomas Allen Rector, the former in street costume and the latter in a dog make-up, did what they called a Bide-a-Wee dance to Punchinello music.

John E. Hazard did monologues, Miss Tison Page sang an aria from "Samson and Delilah." Rexford Kendrick of the Grace George Company sang, Langdon Matthews did a hornpipe, and the Baroness von Rottenthal and Mr. Rector danced a South Sea Idyl to Hawaiian music. The officers of the home were the committee in charge of the entertainment. They were Mrs. Harry Ulysses Kibbe, Mrs. William Sakee Hofstra, Mrs. George H. Gould, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, and were assisted by Mrs. Herbert Nix, Mrs. Francis Wilson, and Mrs. A. V. T. Billington. It has been decided to give a second entertainment next month in order to raise the remainder of the $2,000 necessary to pay the taxes of the home.

DANCE FOR MISS OSTERHOLT

Guests Included Most of This Year's Debutantes.

Mrs. Ehler Osterholt of 21 East Ninety-third Street gave a small dance last evening at the St. Regis for her débutante daughter, Miss Marie Osterholt. The ballroom suite was taken, and Spring flowers were used throughout as the decorations. Mrs. Osterholt and Miss Osterholt received in the Louis XVI. reception room, and the dancing was in the marble ballroom. A seated supper was served at 12:30 o'clock in the Oak Room, which was reserved for the party. There were between 150 and 200 guests, who included most of this year's débutantes and a number of girls who are to make their début next Winter.

Among them were the Misses Anna Ballard, Dorothy Battie, Mabel Alker, Josephine Bedle, Irma Hill, Margaret A. Thompson, Margaret L. Phillips, Elizabeth Clark, Emmalena Sizer, Carolyn H. Dorsett, Lilian Palmer, Jeannette Blake, Marie de M. Jordan, Anna Burghardt, Anita de Witt, Adele Prindle, Harriet Lummis, Marjorie Cleveland, Beth and Dorothy Leary, Marjorie Sillcocks, Lilly Stehli, Charlotte Guye, Therese Browning, Elizabeth Osborne, and Amy and Margaret Reick.

PASTOR, 72 YEARS OLD, WEDS

Rev. John Reuber Announces His Marriage at Entertainment.

Surprised at the announcement that the Rev. John Reuber, the 72-year-old pastor of the Harrison Avenue Evangelical Church, Lorimer and Middleton Streets, Brooklyn, had married Mrs. Dorothea Rudolph, 64 years old, of Newark, N. J., many of his congregation called and extended their congratulations to them yesterday.

The marriage took place last Wednesday, the Rev. Paul H. Beck, presiding elder of the Atlantic Conference, performing the ceremony. The bridegroom announced the event Thursday night at the entertainment given by the King's Daughters Class of his church.

California Society Dines.

The annual dinner and dance of the California Society of New York was held last night in the Music Room of the Biltmore. About 200 members of the organization and their friends attended. During dinner a woman's quartet sang some of the familiar songs of California. The speakers were Frank L. Brown, who was the Director of the Panama-Pacific Exposition; John C. Montgomery, Walter W. Price, Edward J. McGanney, J. O'Hara Cosgrave, and Henry Varian. John Hays Hammond is the President of the Society, and among the Vice Presidents are William Randolph Hearst, Clarence H. Mackay, Ogden and Frank Waterman.

Modernist Dance for French Fund.

A Modernist Dance is to be held tonight at the old Knickerbocker Club, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, the proceeds to go to French war relief. The announcements of the dance make the request "to leave your tiaras and company manners at home." It will be in the nature of a carnival affair and is to be preceded by several large dinners.

Ocean Travelers.

Among those who will sail on the steamer Brazos today to Porto Rico and the Caribbean Islands are:

Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn and Mrs. Glynn, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Armstrong, Dr. W. F. Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Fred I Stockwell, C. W. Ten Broock, Horatio J. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Winton and W. W. Winton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Withington, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Woodbridge, John Howard Yardley, Miss Mary Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. George Clapperton, the Rev. A. E. Odell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ward, and F. K. Wariner.

Among those who will sail today on the steamer Havana for Havana are:

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Mears Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kiely, Dr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Mooney, Mrs. Frederick Cox, Mrs. Howard Russell, Mrs. M. E. Nahm, Miss Anna May Alexander, Dr. Florence E. Donnelly, Miss Helen Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Moxey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. McCloud, F. E. Wright, S. Henry Wilson, Mrs. Alberto Verastegin, Miss Amelia de Verastegin, H. D. Robinson, F. A. Quail, Charles A. Paine, E. G. Tillotson, Dr. F. E. Bunts, A. S. Taylor, Colonel and Mrs. Richard R. Lawrence, Colonel and Mrs. Charles Aguirre.

Passengers sailing for Bordeaux today on the Rochambeau are:

Mrs. Marco Tito Alcardi, A. J. Alrston, V. Basch, Mrs. Enrico Burckhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Cormier, Dr. Jane Craven, Mrs. Marguerite F. Clendenning, Mr. and Mrs. Willard B. Cook, Mrs. M. Doney, Miss M. Davis, H. R. Eldridge, Mrs. Marcelle Gallon, Philippe A. Grenier, Mrs. Grace Haviland, Mrs. M. E. Harriman, Mrs. C. W. Huntington, Miss Juliet E. Hanchett.

MOUNET-SULLY DIES IN HIS PARIS HOME

Famous Tragedian Served with Distinction in the Franco-Prussian War.

TOURED AMERICA IN 1894

Dean of the Comedie Francaise and a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, March 3.—Jean Mounet-Sully, the celebrated French tragedian and dean of the Comédie Française, died at his home here today, in his seventy-sixth year.

Jean Mounet-Sully, the fortieth anniversary of whose connection with the Comédie Française, in 1912, was made an occasion of almost national rejoicing in France, was long regarded as one of the greatest tragedians of past and present generations. In addition to his acting, he had been a soldier of the republic, and fought with distinction in the Franco-Prussian War, and was regarded tenderly by his people as one who had not hesitated to shed his blood for France. Many of the theatregoers of twenty years ago will remember his tour of this country, during which he appeared at Abbey's Theatre in this city.

He was born in the Dordogne Department, at Bergerac, on Feb. 27, 1841. Born of a family famous in Navarre in the past, he came honestly by the chivalrous impulses that marked his life. From his early youth he evinced a vocation for the stage, which was bitterly opposed by his parents, and at the age of 21 he was admitted to the Paris Conservatory.

Here M. Mounet-Sully studiously acquired an accurate knowledge of Greek literature and an elevated appreciation of Greek art, but the romanticism which made Banville Hellenic and Hugo Spanish mingled with his artistic temperament Spanish coloring and Greek plasticity with an effect that startled Bressant, his teacher, and one of the greatest men in French stage history. In 1868 he won the first prize in tragedy at the Conservatory.

Later in the same year M. Mounet-Sully made his début at the Odeon, the secondary classic stage of France, with slight success. His efforts then gave no great promise, and critics prophesied that he would only become a mediocre but conscientious player.

Fought in Franco-Prussian War.

Then came the Franco-Prussian War, and he was one of the first to offer his services, being accepted as an officer of the Gardes Mobiles. He acquitted himself with distinction, and during the long period of internecine strife that followed he became enthusiastic about his new calling of a soldier and for a time threatened to join the regular army. However, when peace again came he again turned to his art, and in 1872 became a member of the Théâtre Français, making his first appearance as Orestes.

For the next two years he was a pensionnaire, and in 1874 was made a Sociétaire of the Comédie Française. From then on he became great, and in 1876 appeared as Fabrice in "L'Aventuriere"; in 1880 as Garin in Paul Delair's drama; in 1882 as François I. in "Le Roi S'Amuse," and then again appeared at the Théâtre Française, where he scored an extraordinary success in the part of Orestes.

Francisque Sarcey, whose judgment was said to ordinarily reflect general opinion in Paris in those days, said of him: "There is in Mounet-Sully something of Regnault's Arab. He is inclined to extravagance. I confess there is often in his actions something exaggerated, fatal, and Byronic. I would prefer greater correctness, but he has received from nature many precious gifts. He possesses a noble and expressive physiognomy and a voice richly toned, penetrating, and profound."

M. Mounet-Sully played, in 1884, Yacoub in "Elza," and after brilliant performances in the repertory of Sophocles, Corneille, Racine, Shakespeare, and Victor Hugo, was placed in the front ran kof the Sociétaires of the Comédie Française. He was acclaimed as perfect in the parts of Hippolyte in "Phédre"; of Xiphares, in "Mithridate," and Orosmane, in "Zaire." It was said he had the height, the face, the vehemence, and the dreamy poetry of Didier himself in "Marion Delorme."

Publishes Play in Prose.

In 1885 M. Mounet-Sully suffered a great sorrow when his mother and two of his children died. His grief was so profound that he almost lost his eyesight, and he abandoned the stage for a year. During this time he lectured on the contemporary poets of France and was made an officer of the Academie. He also published a play in five acts of prose, "La Buveuse de Larmes," which critics said was not dramatic.

In 1888 he surpassed all his previous successes in the part of Oedipe Roi, and then played Hamlet for the first time at the Comédie. His Hamlet was unpopular in London, and this was explained by Jules Lemaitre, who said:

"It seems to me that the excellent tragedian has very wisely taken for an ideal model the incomplete, but clear, Hamlet defined by Goethe in 'Wilhelm Meister,' and that he has evaded or attenuated all that in the personage of the Danish Prince remains outside of this celebrated definition. He has made Hamlet very young and very candid; he has given him a mind essentially dreamy and languid, so that a frightful revelation and the atrocity of the duty imposed upon him by this revelation accidentally distracts, but his violence is short and involuntary. Perhaps he has exaggerated too much the feminine tenderness of the character. But it does not matter. How adorable is the Hamlet which he has presented to us!"

Not long after his presentation of Hamlet in 1889, M. Mounet-Sully was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

His appearance in this country was predicted several years before he finally came here in 1894. In 1893-94 Mounet-Sully made what was said to be his first tour as an independent star and appeared in many of the capitals of Europe, where he made a decided impression and was often greeted with much enthusiasm. He made his début at Abbey's Theatre on March 27, 1894, in the rôle of Hernani, one of Hugo's dramas. His audience did not enthuse and gave him a somewhat cold reception, and the critics said that this was owing to the fact that he was not understood. However, there were those who realized that he was a very great actor, and before the end of his engagement he was fully understood as well as appreciated.

Following "Hernani," he appeared in "Antigone," "Andromache," "Le Cid," "Hamlet," "Oedipus Tyrannus," and "Ruy Blas," after which he returned to France. From then on M. Mounet-Sully appeared each year in the rôles he had made famous, and with each appearance his reputation as a great and finished tragedian became more widespread. As Sarah Bernhardt was regarded as supreme in her art, so was he also regarded, and no visitor to Paris felt that he had seen all the sights of that great capital unless he had seen M. Mounet-Sully at the Comédie Française.

The last of his own plays to be produced was "La Vieillesse de Don Juan," which was written in verse and acted at the Odéon by Barbier in 1906.

Final and Most Important Day
Of the Unrestricted Public Sale of
The Moore-Mumford Collection of
Rare Old Chinese Rugs
Most of the Notable Pieces in this Famous Collection
will be Sold This Afternoon, beginning at 2:30 o'clock at
The Anderson Galleries
Madison Avenue at Fortieth Street, New York

SWANN FIGHTS A BILL.

Doesn't Want Board of Estimate to Control His Office.

District Attorney Swann forwarded a letter yesterday to the members of the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and Assembly urging them to report against the provision of the Home Rule bill which authorizes the Board of Estimate to determine the number of assistants which a District Attorney shall have and to fix their salaries. Such an arrangement, according to Judge Swann, would give the city administration too much control over the District Attorney's office and conceivably could embarrass a prosecutor if the occasion arose to investigate evidence of crime committed by city officials. Judge Swann's letter reads, in part:

"If these bills should be allowed to pass as they are presented the effect would be to have the Mayor of the City controlling a part of the State judicial machinery, which would be very anomalous and not within the policy of the State. By reference to the Home Rule Clause, Article 15, Section 3, in the late proposed amended Constitution, you will observe that the District Attorney's office was specially excepted from the operation of the Home Rule Clause after the matter was thoroughly thrashed out in the Constitutional Convention.

"All the functions performed by the District Attorney's office relate to the general administration of the law of the State, and all the actions are on behalf of the people of the State of New York. The District Attorney has no city or municipal functions to perform of any nature or description and he is a State officer. In case the committee have any doubt on this subject I should like to have an opportunity of appearing before the committee at their convenience."

DR. HIGGINS COLLEGE RECTOR

Goes from Long Island City Church to Cathedral Institution.

The Rev. Dr. James J. Higgins, for more than eleven years rector of St. Rita's Church in the Ravenswood district of Long Island City and an official connected with the Catholic Charities Commission, has been appointed rector of the Cathedral College of the Immaculate Conception in Brooklyn by Bishop McDonnell. Within the next few days he will resign his charge at St. Rita's Church, and will take up his new duties.

Father Higgins was born in Brooklyn Aug. 27, 1875, and his family have been residents of St. John's parish in that place for the last forty years. He was graduated from the Brooklyn public schools, received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from St. John's College, and completed his studies in the North American College in Rome, where, after a four years' course, he received the degree of D. D.

On his return to Brooklyn he was assigned as assistant to St. Augustine's parish, and later was transferred to St. Patrick's, and in 1904 he took charge of St. Rita's Church in Long Island City. While in Queens he established the Women's Auxiliary of the St. Vincent de Paul, and was also interested in prison work. He was also a Trustee of the Queens Borough Public Library, receiving the appointment from former Mayor Gaynor, and was reappointed by Mayor Mitchel. Last year he organized the Long Island City Relief Association.

A CRONES SUSPECT HELD.

Springfield, Ohio, Police Say Prisoner Answers Poisoner's Description

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 3.—A man who said he was Harry MacMaken of Chicago, who was arrested here last night on a charge of suspicion, denied he was Jean Crones, the soup poisoner. The man arrested is held in the county jail here, much secrecy surrounding him, and no one is permitted to see him.

The Springfield prisoner says he is a resident of Chicago, and has a wife and child living there. He came here to work as a chef and was at a local hotel when arrested. The police say he tallies with the description of Crones.

Hogue-Austin Wedding.

J. Roland Hogue, a son of the Hon. James Hogue and Mrs. Hogue of Sydney, Australia, and Miss Gwendolyn Ethel Austin, a daughter of George E. Austin, manager of the George E. Austin Company of 253 Broadway, and whose residence is 1,030 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, took place very quietly yesterday in the Church of the Epiphany, Avenue R and Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. Henry E. Payne performing the ceremony. Owing to the illness of the bride's mother none but the immediate family was present. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Hogue will live in Flatbush.

Miss Buel to Wed April 26.

The wedding of Miss Beatrix Buel, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Buel of 103 East Seventy-fifth Street, to Henry Clapp Smith, a son of Mrs. Joseph A. Smith of 480 Park Avenue, will take place on Wednesday, April 26, at 4 o'clock, in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. The small reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends will be held at the Cosmopolitan Club. The attendants have not yet been decided upon.

Banning-Bonnell Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Beatrice H. Bonnell, third daughter of the late J. Harper Bonnell and Mrs. Bonnell of 15 East Eleventh Street, to Waldo Banning of Lyme, Conn., has been announced. Miss Bonnell's father, who died in June, 1912, was the grandson of John H. Harper, founder of the Harper Brothers' publishing firm. Mr. Banning is a graduate of Princeton University, class of '02. No date has been set for the wedding.

Benefit for St. John's Hospital.

An entertainment was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night for the benefit of St. John's Hospital in Long Island City. This is an annual affair and was largely attended. There were tables for euchre and bridge in the grand ballroom and foyer, the ballroom being cleared afterward for dancing.

"Originals"
The signed work of well-known artists drawn for reproduction in the Century. Real treasures for framing or for the portfolio collection. 50c to $250.
DUTTON'S
The Complete Book Store
681 Fifth Avenue, Near 54th Street.

$10,907 FOR CHINESE RUGS.

Second Day of Moore and Mumford Sale Brings Total to $18,380.

The second day of the sale of the Moore and Mumford rugs at the Anderson Galleries yesterday brought $10,907, making a total to date of $18,380. Among the first of the highest prices was $260, paid by W. E. Lewis for a large seventeenth century Kong rug, 12 feet 8 by 6 feet 5. This had a field of salmon pink with an allover lotus flower design, and a large Foo lion in the centre with smaller ones at each corner. The design was in two shades of blue, in white and yellow and natural brown hair. For another seventeenth century rug with a composite design, the "Hundred Antiques," a central medallion of Foo lions with growing plants in pots, worked out in yellows and blues, J. A. Griswald paid $250. This rug was 7 feet 10 by 5 feet 8.

A rug of the Kang Hsi period was sold on order for $425. This was 10 feet 7 by 5 feet 4 in size, a café-au-lait ground with severe Ming design in blues and a yellow border, the central medallion formed by a pair of dragons with foliate legs and tails.

To Deming went a pair of temple pillar hangings for $950. These hangings showed the purpose for which they were intended in the strictly religious significance of the design.

A large square rug in a rich tan, which had a large central medallion, showed a rockery with sprays of peonies growing from it, a bird in the branches. This went to A. C. Henches for $350. An old Kong, or Diwan rug, in coral pink with a richly contrasting border of deep blue, went to J. French for $500.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

$40,000 MARRIAGE PROMISE.

Jury Gives Mrs. Clarke Another Verdict Against Broker Martin.

Mrs. Cora M. Clarke, who sued John Leon Martin, a broker, for $50,000 for breach of promise, got a verdict yesterday before Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court for $40,000. It was the third trial of the action. The first verdict was for $25,000, which the Appellate Division set aside on the ground of error. On the second trial the jury failed to agree. Terence J. McManus, counsel for Mr. Martin, moved to set the verdict aside on the ground that it was excessive; but the motion was denied. Mr. McManus was asked if an appeal would be taken. He replied:

"We haven't decided yet. Probably the case will go to the higher court."

Mrs. Clarke is a small, fair-haired woman, about 42 years old. She has one child, who is being cared for by her relatives.

Mr. Martin testified that he first met the plaintiff in the street in 1907. They became intimate, and he admitted that he had promised to marry her and said he would have kept his promise if she had not misbehaved. In March, 1912, he married Miss Maude C. Eddy, a graduate of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. Mr. Martin's mother is wealthy, but he testified that he had no money. For a time he was employed on the race tracks and said he was a bankrupt.

SCORES WOMEN'S COURT.

Miss Moskowitz Urges New Tribunal for Female Offenders.

Creation of a legal and medical commission to try women violators of the law without publicity was urged by Miss Anna Moskowitz, Chairman of the Night Court Committee of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, in an address she made yesterday afternoon to members of the Equal Suffrage League at the Hotel Astor. Miss Moskowitz told of the bad conditions of the present Night Court for Women and the unnecessary publicity given the cases.

"Of course you all know about the Night Court for Women," she said in opening her remarks. "Every one knows about it. It is one of the show places of the city. People coming in town to see the sights and idle and curious women, who have nothing else to do after going to the theatre, take in the Night Court as a closing feature of the evening's amusement."

She recommended a law to hold property holders responsible for tenants of undesirable character.

RAILROAD EARNINGS RISING.

Lines in Northwest Expect to Set New High Records.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3.—Railroads in the Northwest are doing the largest business in their history as the result of a revival in earnings following the January lull, officials assert.

The earnings are greater than last Fall's, which were the greatest ever known. Railroad men characterized the business as remarkable, and predicted even greater results when the snow melted. W. P. Kenney, Vice President of the Great Northern Railroad, in charge of traffic, said:

"There was a slight falling off in January, but there has been a revival, and this probably will be the biggest year the railroads have ever had in this section."

Grain, lumber, coal, and automobiles are the main products figuring in the heavy traffic. A prominent railroad official said the shipment of automobiles was far in excess of what manufacturers hoped for, and it was limited only by the carrying equipment of the railroads.

George H. Prince, Chairman of the Merchants' National Bank, and John R. Mitchell, President of the Capitol National, declared that speculation had subsided, business was sound and sensible, and prosperity was here to stay.

The past Winter has been the most favorable for laborers for many years, according to Captain J. H. Wilson, Superintendent of the State Free Employment Bureau of St. Paul.

Mme. Ranc Deported.

Mme. Eloise Ranc, who was detained at Ellis Island after her arrival here from Bordeaux on the Rochambeau, was ordered deported as Eva Vigneron by the Board of Inquiry at Ellis Island yesterday. Several hearings on her case were held at Ellis Island, but no official statement was made concerning the charges against her. On her arrival she said she was engaged to marry a New York man, and that the complaint against her was made by a rival, who sought to use the immigration authorities to keep her from marrying her fiancé.

Day Nursery Gets $51,223.

Expectations of the Manhattanville Day Nursery were more than realized when it was found last night at the closing rally in the Columbia Commons that in the week's campaign for a $40,000 building fund $51,223 had been raised. The total collected yesterday was $12,454. Among the gifts was a little bank in the form of a tomato, which contained $6.31. The money in it was contributed by the mothers of children cared for by the nursery.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Alumni Association of De La Salle Institute will have a beefsteak dinner at the Hofbrau House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

The annual conference of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity will be held tonight at the Park Avenue Hotel. Willard D. Straight, Vice President of the American International Corporation; Charles O. Maas, Ernest E. Baldwin, Dr. Frank Wieland of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Floyd S. Leach, and George F. Brumm will speak.

The Knightly Club of New York, the originators of the "First Voters' Reception" plan, will hold its second annual reception and dance at Burland Casino, the Bronx, this evening. Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, Borough President Douglas Mathewson, and other prominent persons are expected to attend.

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UPSETS PLOT INDICTMENT.

Demurrer to One True Bill in San Francisco Is Upheld.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Judge Maurice T. Dooling, in the United States District Court here today, sustained a demurrer to one of the indictments against Franz Bopp, German Consul General, and five others, charging conspiracy to set on foot a military expedition to effect the destruction of British property. A second indictment charging conspiracy to interfere with and destroy commerce between the United States and other countries was not considered by the court.

In addition to Bopp those under indictment are Baron E. H. von Schack, German Vice Consul; George Wilhelm von Brincken, attached to the Consulate; Charles C. Crowley, a detective employed by the Consulate; Mrs. Margaret W. Cornell, employed by Crowley, and J. H. van Koolbergen, said to have been hired to carry out certain alleged bomb plots in Canada.

The court sustained the demurrer on the ground that there was nothing in the indictment apprising the defendants of what they were accused beyond the general statement that they had "conspired to set on foot a military expedition for the purpose of destroying ships belonging to Germany's enemies and blowing up bridges, railroads, and factories in Canada."

It was declared further by the court that there was nothing in the indictment to show that the activities in connection with alleged bombing of bridges and factories in Canada constituted what could be called a "military expedition" and were not merely directed against the individual owners of the property destroyed or threatened.

The Federal Grand Jury was not dismissed tonight by Judge Dooling, as had been expected, and according to the District Attorney's office new indictments may be returned to conform with the court's rulings.

KING FERDINAND ILL.

Bulgar Monarch Suffering from an Attack of Bronchitis.

AMSTERDAM, Saturday, March 4, (via London.)—A dispatch from Vienna says the condition of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has improved, but the King is still obliged to remain indoors.

The attack of bronchitis from which he has been suffering has been alleviated and his pulse and temperature are normal

Mme. Marie Diro Marion.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Mme. Marie Diro Marion, prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York during 1887-8, died last night from acute pleurisy at her home, 7,761 Normal Avenue, in her sixty-fifth year. She removed to Chicago twenty-seven years ago and taught voice culture. Mme. Marion appeared at Covent Garden and at the Royal Opera House in Paris before she came to this country.

Mrs. Helena Leeming Jelliffe.

Mrs. Helena Leeming Jelliffe, wife of Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, neurologist, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at her home, 64 West Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Jelliffe contributed occasional poems and stories to the magazines and had made many translations from the French, German, and Italian. She was a member of the Barnard and Wednesday Afternoon Clubs. Funeral services will be held from her late residence tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. DELIA TRAUGOTT, widow of Herman Traugott, for many years a florist in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 503 St. John's Place, that borough, from kidney disease. She left one son and three daughters.

DAVID FOWLER HAIGHT, 75 years old, a former resident of Brooklyn, and for many years in the carpet business in Williamsburg, died at his home in Rockville Centre, L. I., on Thursday.

THORLEIF HORNBURG, manager of the New York Forwarding Company, died from pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 244 Eighty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-first year. Mr. Hornburg was a native of Christiania, Sweden, and is survived by his widow.

JOHN FLOOD, a contracting mason and member of Adirondack Council, R. A., died in the Norwegian Hospital on Thursday from pneumonia. He lived at 266 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY ADAMS WHEELOCK, widow of John Whitman Wheelock and a member of an old New England family, died at her home, 146 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Mrs. Wheelock had lived in Brooklyn for almost fifty years and was one of the oldest members of the First Presbyterian Church.

ANDREW McNAIR, a retired wholesale milliner and at one time a member of Ward's Minstrels and Hooley's Minstrels of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 171 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year. He left a widow.

Mrs. ELLA M. STOETZER DAWLEY, wife of Bert N. Dawley, a farmer of Kent County, Delaware, is dead at her home, 132 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, aged 46 years.

Mrs. MARGARET MURRAY COX, wife of Patrick T. Cox, a contractor and builder of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 736 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

EDWARD ADRIAN, born in France seventy-eight years ago and a resident of Woodhaven, L. I., for the last forty-two years, died at his home there on Wednesday from a stroke of paralysis.

Mrs. ELIZABETH H. WINNETT, wife of Captain Charles H. Winnett, formerly in the employ of the Clyde Line, died from heart disease on Thursday at her home, 291 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Philadelphia, Penn., seventy years ago.

Mrs. MARIE JEANNE PARKER, wife of William C. Parker, who is connected with Shortland Brothers, 110 Wall Street, died suddenly yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James J. Brady, at 790 Riverside Drive, in her seventy-seventh year.

OTTO ROHN, an artist of 299 Grove Street, Montclair, N. J., died suddenly on Thursday in his office here, in his sixty-first year.

Miss ANNA SMITH of Trenton, N. J., teacher in the Hopewell School at Sparta, N. J., for the last three years, died on Thursday, from pneumonia, following an attack of grip.

JOHN J. TRACEY, died on Thursday at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. Irvin Decker, in Phillipsburg, N. J., in his thirty-seventh year.

ADAM MAGIN, father of Jacob Magin, the six-day bicycle rider, died on Thursday from accidental gas poisoning, at his home, 36 Rich Street, Orange, N. J.

LYMAN N. JONES, a veteran of the civil war, died on Friday at the home of his son in Freeport, L. I., in his eighty-third year. Mr. Jones was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department and ran with No. 12 Hose of Hudson Street, for many years.

Dr. G. LANE TANNEYHILL, formerly of this city and the author of many medical text books, died on Thursday in Baltimore, Md., in his seventy-sixth year.

Dr. WALTER R. DETTERIDGE, Professor of Hebrew at the Rochester Theological Seminary, died on Thursday at his home in Rochester, N. Y.

NICHOLAS EBERLE, a builder, died yesterday at his home, 31 South Fourteenth Street, College Point, L. I., in his seventieth year.

Mrs. CLARENCE WOODCOCK died yesterday at her home on West Seventh Street, Plainfield, N. J., in her sixty-third year.

RYNEIR QUACKENBUSH, a pioneer dry goods merchant of Paterson, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-seventh year.

GEORGE EDWARD AIKEN, for fifty years in musical circles here and in Boston, died yesterday at the Mount Vernon Hospital, in his eighty-third year. He was born in Goffstown, N. H., and was graduated from Amherst College in 1857.

ISAAC ROGERS, a newspaper man, whose whimsical stories earned for him the sobriquet of "The Galesburg Liar," died yesterday at his home in Galesburg, Mich., in his eightieth year.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS BLAKEMAN, a member of the law firm of Blakeman & Scarano of Newark, N. J., and living at 38 Fabyan Place, in that city, died yesterday in Christ Hospital, Jersey City, in his thirtieth year.

TOM RATTY, formerly known along Broadway as a manager of billiard rooms, died on Thursday in Baltimore, Md., in his thirty-eighth year.

WALLACE W. KLOEPFEL, a senior at Rutgers College and the son of the Rev. Dr. Kloepfel of Maspeth, L. I., died on Thursday night in Wells Hospital, in New Brunswick, N. J.

JOHN B. HOW, the last of a prominent New England family, died on Thursday in Stockholm, Sweden, where he usually spent his Summers, in his fifty-fourth year.

The Rev. JOHN H. KENDALL, for twenty-eight years pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Tarentum, near Pittsburgh, Penn., died at his home there yesterday, in his sixty-third year.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE WERNER.

His Associates on the Court of Appeals Bench Are Pallbearers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 3.—The funeral of William E. Werner, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, who died here on Wednesday, was held this afternoon in the Third Presbyterian Church, and was attended by Governor Whitman and many Judges and lawyers.

The honorary pallbearers were Willard Bartlett of Brooklyn, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; Associate Judges Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse, William H. Cuddeback of Buffalo, John W. Hogan of Syracuse, Benjamin R. Cardozo of New York City, Emory A. Chase of Catskill, Frederick Collin of Elmira, Samuel Seabury of New York City, Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport, former Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, and former Associate Judges Nathan L. Miller of Cortland, Albert Haight of New York City, and Irving G. Vann of Syracuse.

The burial took place in Mount Hope Cemetery.

HENRY JAMES'S FUNERAL.

Our Ambassador Among Those Who Pay Last Honors.

LONDON, March 3.—A memorial service for Henry James, who died Monday, was held at the Chelsea Parish Church this afternoon. A brief Church of England service was held, without address or sermon. The body was then taken to Golder's Green for cremation.

Among those present were Walter Hines Page, United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Page; Viscount Bryce, Viscount Morley, Augustine Birrell, Earl Curzon, John Sargent, Rudyard Kipling, and Moreton Frewen.

Charles Falkenbach, Sculptor, Dies.

Charles Falkenbach, a sculptor employed in preparing exhibits at the American Museum of Natural History for the last fifteen years, died suddenly yesterday morning from heart disease at his home, 730 Oakland Place, the Bronx, in his forty-first year. At the time of his death he was engaged in preparing the skull of a four-tusked mastodon for exhibition. Some of his work now on exhibition in the museum are specimens of ancient Permian reptiles of South Africa and Texas, and he had assisted in preparing many of the cretaceous dinosaurs, found in Alberta by the Barnum Brown expeditions. Mr. Falkenbach is survived by his wife.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

GILLAM—RAE.—Feb. 22, 1916, Gertrude K. Rae, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rae, to Charles Bruce Gillam.

Long Island.

GILBERT—NICHOLS.—March 1, Flushing, Marion B. Nichols to Frederick B. Gilbert.

Died.

ASHLEY.—On March 3, 1916, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Bertha Ashley Searle, Arrochar, S. I., Eliza Goldsmith, widow of Edwin E. Ashley of Troy, N. Y., in the 74th year of her age. Funeral services at 203 Barrett Av., Arrochar, S. I., on Sunday afternoon, March 5. Interment at Athens, N. Y., Monday, March 6. Troy papers please copy.

BERGER.—Constance. Services, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Frank Campbell Building,) Saturday morning, 11 o'clock.

BERNARD.—William. Brethren of Centennial Lodge, 763, F. and A. M., are respectfully requested to attend funeral services of our late brother, William Bernard, 849 Whitlock Av., Bronx, Sunday, March 5, at 10:30 o'clock sharp. By order
LEWIS SCHULDENFREI, Master.
HENRY LIPPMANN, Secretary.

BERNARD.—William. Members of Sinai Congregation of the Bronx are requested to attend the funeral of our late trustee, Sunday, 10:30 A. M., 849 Whitlock Av.
WILLIAM DAUB, President.
WILLIAM MITCHELL, Secretary.

BONNELL.—Entered into rest on March 3, 1916, Mary Applegate, widow of the late Lewis Bonnell. Funeral private, at her late residence, 920 8th Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 5, at 2 P. M.

CLARK.—On Friday, March 3, 1916, Armedia S. Clark, widow of the late Bainbridge S. Clark. Services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Childs, 26 East 56th St., New York, Monday, March 6, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

COHN.—On Thursday, March 2, 1916, at Tulsa, Okla., Isaac Cohn, formerly of Bradford, Penn., beloved husband of Molly Marcus Cohn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONDICT.—On March 3, 1916, Anton Hodenpyl Condict, son of Silas Albin and Emmeline Hodenpyl Condict, in the 27th year of his age. Funeral services Sunday afternoon, March 5, at 4 o'clock, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York.

DAVIS.—On March 3, at her residence, 16 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Maria Davis, in her 91st year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOYLE.—On March 2, 1916, Michael J. Doyle, beloved husband of the late Fredricka Doyle, (nee Wagner.) Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Russell, 723 Union Av., on Monday, March 6, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Anselm's Church, Tinton Av. and 155th St.

FIELD.—Passed away at the Hannemann Hospital, Friday, March 3, Elizabeth C., widow of Franklin Clinton Field and daughter of the late George S. Fitch. Services in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Monday, March 6, 1916, at 10 A. M.

GILLIGAN.—On March 1, at her residence, 2,574 Bainbridge Av., Fordham, Margaret E., beloved daughter of the late William and Margaret Hughes. Funeral Saturday, March 4, 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham Road and Marion Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

HOFFHEIMER.—Sarah, widow of Solomon Hoffheimer, dearly beloved mother of Lillie Goldsmith, Albert, Bertha, and Gertrude Hoffheimer. Funeral from her late residence, 730 Riverside Drive, Sunday, March 5, 1916, 11 A. M.

HOW.—John B., at Stockholm, Sweden, March 2, 1916.

HOWARD.—At 161 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, on March 2, 1916, infant twin sons of Heermance Montague and Mary Vidaud Howard.

JELLIFFE.—Helena Leeming, beloved wife of Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, on Friday, March 3, after a brief illness. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 64 West 56th St., on Sunday, March 5, at 4 P. M.

JIMENEZ.—At the Hotel Bonta, on March 1, 1916, Henrietta J. Jimenez, wife of the late Dr. Saturnino M. Jimenez. Services at St. Matthew's Church, 28 West 84th St., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Philadelphia (Penn.) papers please copy.

JONES.—Lyman N., beloved husband of Rosina N., on March 2, in his 83d year. Services March 4, 3:30 P. M., at 55 Whaley St., Freeport, L. I. Interment at Greenwood.

LATZ.—Friday, March 3, Annie Latz, beloved wife of Morris Latz, devoted mother of Irving Latz and Kittie Katzenstein. Funeral from her late residence, 946 Kelly St., Sunday, March 5, at 10 A. M. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery, L. I.

LOEWENBERGER.—On March 3, aged 57 years, Rosa, widow of the late August and devoted mother of Simon, Theresa, David, and Emil. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 519 West 152d St., on Sunday, March 5, at 1:30 P. M.

LORD.—Suddenly, March 3, 1916, George M., son of the late George F. and Julia E. Lord, aged 55 years. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday, 2 P. M.

LOUIS.—On Friday, March 3, Achille P. Louis. Funeral services at his late residence, 206 West 80th St., Manhattan, Sunday, March 5, 1916, at 7 P. M.

MORTON.—At Jersey City, Thursday, March 2, 1916, Esther Mills Morton. Funeral services at her home, 8 Fleet St., Sunday, March 5, 3 P. M. Interment private.

MYERS.—Emma J., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James C. Bennett, 545 West 111th St., on Friday, March 3, 1916. Services and interment at Pittsburgh, Penn. Please omit flowers.

OVERMAN.—Suddenly, on March 3, at his residence, 2,131 Broadway, William R. Overman, formerly of Philadelphia. Funeral private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

PARKER.—Suddenly, March 3, Maria J. Parker, wife of William C. Parker. Funeral services Sunday, 3 P. M., at residence of her son-in-law, James Jay Brady, 790 Riverside Drive, corner 157th St.

POST.—Suddenly, Friday, March 3, Frank H. Post, 23 Cliff Av., Yonkers. Funeral private.

PRESBY.—On March 1, 1916, Mrs. Elizabeth J., widow of the late Charles M. Presby. Funeral services on Saturday, March 4, 1916, at 1 P. M. at the First Baptist Church, corner 79th St. and Broadway.

RICKER.—After a short illness, on Thursday, March 2, Edna M. Schleth, beloved wife of George M. Ricker, in her twenty-ninth year. Funeral service private, at the residence of her brother, 118 Shore Road, Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, March 4, at 8:30 P. M. Interment Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

RIESS.—On March 2, 1916, Julius Riess, in his 59th year, beloved husband of Johanna, beloved father of Hattie, Robert, and Mrs. Betty Schacht. Funeral Sunday, 10 A. M., from his late residence, 849 Freeman St., Bronx, New York. German papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—In Philadelphia, Penn., on March 3, 1916, Mary Howe, wife of Dr. James Weir Robinson and daughter of Herbert M. and Mary W. F. Howe. Funeral services on Monday, March 6, at 2:30 P. M., at 1,622 Locust St., Philadelphia, Penn. Interment private.

SCHANTZ.—Funeral services for Mrs. Louise Graham-Schantz will be held at the residence of Miss Isabelle Doolittle, Genesee St., Utica, N. Y., at 3:30 Sunday afternoon.

SHEPARD.—Entered into rest March 2, in Buffalo, Margaret Grace, beloved daughter of William T. and Julia Carrington Shepard. Funeral Saturday, March 4, in New Haven, Conn.

TAPPAN.—Pauline. In Bound Brook, N. J., March 2, in the 84th year of her age, Pauline, daughter of the late George F. Patten of Bath, Me., and widow of the late Winthrop Tappan. Funeral Saturday, March 4, at 5 P. M., St. Paul's Church, Bound Brook.

TWEEDIE.—On Thursday, March 2, 1916, at his residence, 640 Madison Av., New York City, David Tweedie, in his eighty-third year. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, 44th St. and Madison Av., on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

VAN WAGENEN.—Entered into rest March 2, Mary E. Van Wagenen, beloved mother of Kate Van Wagenen. Services at Raymond's Funeral Chapel, South Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, March 4, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Station at 12.03 o'clock.

WADE.—After brief illness, at his late residence, 30 Briggs Av., Richmond Hill, Walter Wade, in his 64th year. Funeral services Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the Richmond Hill Baptist Church, Fulton St. and Stoothoss Av. Members of Putnam Lodge No. 338, F. and A. M., Manhattan Chapter, R. A. M., and York Commandery K. T., Mystic Shrine, Kismet Temple, and Vigilantia Council, R. A., please attend. Interment Sunday forenoon at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

WHITE.—At Arrochar, S. I., on March 3, 1916, William Nicholas White. Funeral private.

WILLIAMS.—William J. Services, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

WING.—Suddenly, on March 1, 1916, of angina pectoris, at his late residence, 8 West 48th St., New York City, L. Stuart Wing, in his fifty-second year. Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner 44th St. and Madison Av., on Saturday, March 4, at half-past twelve o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

WOODCOCK.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, March 3, 1916, Jeanette H., beloved wife of Clarence Woodcock. Services at her late residence, 678 West 7th St., Plainfield, Sunday, March 5, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in Hillside Cemetery.

BAY.—August, 698 Melrose Av., Bronx, March 2, aged 59. Funeral March 6.

BEHMEN.—John, 238 West 62d St., March 1. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

CLANCY.—Peter, 437 West 56th St., March 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CRAWLEY.—William, 419 East 17th St., March 1, aged 38.

CURRIE.—James, 879 6th Av., March 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CURRY.—Frances, 2,470 Tiebout Av., Bronx, March 2, aged 2. Funeral today.

ENDICOTT.—Annie R., St. Paul Hotel, March 2. Funeral private.

FINNERAN.—Joseph, 302 West 152d St., March 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FLOOD.—Margaret, 118 Jane St., March 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GUT.—Fannie, 52 Cathedral Parkway, March 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

HANLON.—Mary, 552 West 48th St., March 2. Funeral March 6, 9:30 A. M.

HEALY.—Mary, 270 West 96th St., March 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOFFMAN.—Hiram, 1,500 Williamsbridge Road, March 1, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HUGHES.—Jane, 600 West 47th St., March 1, aged 49. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

JENNINGS.—Margaret, 509 West 21st St., March 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

KOHLER.—Charles, 868 1st Av., March 1, aged 22. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

LEAHY.—William, 2,662 Valentine Av., Bronx, March 2. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.

MOORE.—Albert E., March 2, aged 44. Funeral 500 1st Av. today, 1 P. M.

MURPHY.—Abigail D., 520 Manhattan Av., March 1.

ORTLIEB.—Emma, 4,440 Matilda Av., Bronx, March 2. Funeral private.

SAFFER.—George J., 132 Lawrence St., March 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

STOLL.—Allen C., 211 East 237th St., March 1. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

TOBIN.—Lawrence, 774 9th Av., March 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VETTER.—Albert, 2,143 Belmont Av., Bronx, March 2. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

WARD.—Patrick, 433 East 122d St., March 1, aged 60. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

FLOOD.—John, 266 42d St., March 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FREY.—Virginia C., 804 Greene Av., March 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

JOHANSON.—John, Long Island College Hospital, March 2. Funeral tomorrow.

KEATING.—James, 280 South 3d St., March 2. Funeral March 6, 9:30 A. M.

LIGGAN.—John, 360A Thompson Av., March 1. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

LUBLIN.—Isaac, March 2. Funeral 503 Atlantic Av. tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McBRIDE.—Mary, 36 Luqueer St., March 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

NIAL.—Matthew, 89 Pineapple St., March 2. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

PICASO.—May, March 1. Funeral 393½ Gates Av.

RAHN.—Gustav, 252 50th St., March 1, aged 6.

SAVOLDY.—Laura, 665 Hicks St., March 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TRAUGOTT.—Delia, 503 St. John's Place, March 2. Funeral March 6.

VAN RONK.—Arthur C., 1,168 Flatbush Av., March 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WEHR.—Mareana, 1,723 Linden St., March 2, aged 73.

WILKES.—Albert R., March 2, aged 81. Funeral 697 3d Av.

WOLF.—May V., 143 Harman St., March 1.

Hoboken, Jersey City and Newark.

BAUER.—Robert, 407 Clinton Av., Newark, March 3. Funeral service tomorrow.

BEHRING.—Charles A., Jersey City, March 2, aged 53.

BERNHARDT.—Charles, 267 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, March 1, aged 32.

BERRY.—Martin, Newark, March 2.

BIDWELL.—Jennie N., 160 Bergen Av., Jersey City, March 2.

BLAKEMAN.—William W., Newark, March 3, aged 29. Funeral notice later.

FULCHER.—Catherine, 416 Jane St., West Hoboken, March 1, aged 69.

HEERY.—Margaret, 97 Van Winkle Av., Jersey City, March 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HIGGINS.—Mary E., 118 South 9th St., Newark, March 2. Funeral today.

MASON.—Emmie, Hoboken, March 2. Funeral notice later.

O'CONNELL.—Michael J., 48 West Hamilton Place, Jersey City, March 3.

O'HARE.—Andrew, 54 Washington Av., Newark, March 2.

SCHILLING.—Frederick W., 379 Springfield Av., Newark, March 3, aged 61.

STEINHART.—Henry W., 81 Hedden Terrace, March 2, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow.

STURCKEN.—Henry, 130 Glenwood Av., Jersey City, March 2.

SULLIVAN.—Marie, 43 Chelsea Av., Newark, March 2, aged 19.

WADDELL.—Charles M., 543 Ocean Av., Jersey City, March 2, aged 60.

Long Island.

BURTSCHER.—Frank, 223 12th Av., Astoria, March 1, aged 44. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COLTON.—Samuel, Hollis, March 1, aged 63.

GREEN.—William, 1,721 Decatur St., Evergreen, March 1, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HAIGHT.—David F., Rockville Centre, March 2. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

HEEGER.—Oscar, Flushing, March 1, aged 66. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HEIM.—Margaret, Woodhaven, March 2. Funeral notice later.

KRATZER.—Barbara, Woodhaven, March 1, aged 74. Funeral today.

LORENZ.—Agnes, Maspeth, March 2. Funeral March 6, 9:30 A. M.

SMITH.—Mary, 21 Ely Av., Long Island City, March 2. Funeral March 6.

VICTOR.—Adolph, Dunton, March 1, aged 45. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

WAGNER.—Louis, 12 Franklin St., Astoria, March 1.

WALKER.—Wm. F., Whitestone, March 1.

In Memoriam

FARRELL.—Ellen A., in memory of, died March 4, 1915.

FARRELL.—Olga, in memory of, died March 4, 1914.

GOODMAN.—Emma F., in memory of, died March 4, 1911.

HUESTON.—Susan, mass Sacred Heart Church, March 6, 9:30 A. M.

IRVING.—George J., mass St. Bridget's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

KESSLER.—William, mass St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

MALONEY.—John, mass St. Anthony of Padua Church, today, 8:15 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

1970 B'way FRANK E. CAMPBELL 241-3 W. 23d St.

CEMETERIES.

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80 MAYORS UNITED IN DEFENSE LEAGUE

Permanent Organization Is Formed in St. Louis to Promote Preparedness.

NOTED NEW YORKERS HEARD

Mitchel, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Robert Bacon, and Dr. Manning Are Among Speakers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—A permanent organization of American mayors to promote the cause of national defense was effected here today at a meeting of Mayors and their representatives from eighty large cities.

The organization is to be known as the National Defense Conference of Mayors. Mayor Kiel of St. Louis, who presided, appointed a committee on resolutions of eleven men. This committee is to report tomorrow afternoon.

Among these named for the committee on permanent organization were: Massachusetts, George I. Rockwood; Georgia, Mayor James S. Woodward of Atlanta; New York, Martin W. Littleton; Louisiana, Harold W. Newman.

The principal speakers at today's sessions were Mayor Mitchel, Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Rev. W. T. Manning, and Martin W. Littleton, all of New York. In the evening the principal speakers were Robert Bacon, former Secretary of State; Richard L. Metcalfe of Omaha; Luke E. Wright, former Secretary of War, and Owen Miller, Secretary of the American Federation of Musicians, who spoke for organized labor.

Mayor Mitchel's Address.

Democracy was on trial in the Western Hemisphere, and the American Congress must meet the test by establishing a complete and adequate national defense this year, Mayor Mitchel declared. The preparedness of European nations at the beginning of the war, he asserted, taught the United States that its condition was "at once precarious and humilliating.

"When, later, the lessons of preparedness and of international cold-blooded selfishness were daily and hourly being driven home to the world and we saw our Congress utterly supine, apparently prepared to gamble this nation's security and future on the accident of chance," he said, "some of us conceived that it was the duty of local Governments to stimulate public opinion within their own jurisdictions and to bring their impact to bear upon those representatives in Congress who, either through ignorant stupidity or the venal service of special interests, have demonstrated that they held the selfish, immediate, temporary, apparent interests of localities, classes, or groups superior to the security and integrity of the nation as a whole."

The Mayor said that it was the duty of the conference to conduct an active campaign to the ends, first, "that our people may be informed as to the nation's real situation, present resources, and immediate needs in this matter of the national defense," and, second, "that our representative Congressmen and Senators may hear the massed voices of their constituents speaking to them in no uncertain tone and bidding them do their duty in the establishment now, this year, of complete and adequate national defense.

"Sees Menaces in Plenty."

"It seems to me," Mr. Mitchel said, "that no thinking man can look out on world affairs today to east or west or south of us without seeing such menaces in plenty. To the west of us, across the Pacific, lies an ambitious, proud, and warlike people, of civilization and social order so dissimilar to ours that little sympathy can exist between them and us. For years they have looked longingly toward the western coasts of the Americas as the richest field for their expansion and colonization. We have in self-protection virtually excluded them, and they resent it. Our interests and theirs are ever drawing closer to conflict in the Pacific. Our continuance upon the course that we have followed in the past, a course from which we cannot now depart, itself involves a menace to our peace of the first order.

"To the south our maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, and the newer, broader obligations of Pan-Americanism, involve a hazard in the case of each of the twenty republics of Central and South America, a hazard, however, which we must continue to accept, or substitute for it the infinitely greater hazard of the establishment of a European or Asiatic foothold in the Americas.

"To the east, each day's developments in the great war, and our relations as a neutral with the belligerent nations, daily present questions any one of which might conceivably plunge us into the conflict, or constitute the ground for quarrel later when the warring nations, at peace again with one another, are free to turn their attention elsewhere.

"On the close of the European war our newly established trade relations, our expanded commerce, our vast accumulated wealth, will invite envy, rivalry, interference, and attack.

"The first national necessity is a strong, efficient, modern navy, composed of balanced units and officered and manned to full strength, a navy equal to that of any nation of the world. Ours today ranks fourth. With a full, strong navy we must have coast defenses to protect our harbors and to give refuge to our ships in case of need.

"Behind them both, and quite as necessary as either, we must have a mobile army, trained, organized, equipped, prepared, of strength sufficient to deal with any force that may be sent against us.

"Lastly, we must organize the physical resources of our nation, to serve army, navy, and coast defenses with supplies, equipment, munitions, and transportation instantly in case of need.

"It is chiefly to the necessity for a mobile army and what we must do to secure it that I would direct your attention at this session.

"Many people believe that an adequate navy is alone sufficient protection against invasion. Let it be remembered that we have a sea coast of 5,000 miles; that attack may be directed against either coast or against both together; that the Panama Canal is, after all, not a dependable highway for our navy, since a single stick of dynamite could put it out of commission for the period of a modern war; that the objective of a landing expedition will be unheralded, and that there are, for example, about 116 points other than harbors between Maine and the Chesapeake at which an expeditionary force could safely land.

"Let us remember, too, that practically all of the munition and ordnance producing plants of the United States lie within a district covered by a hundred and fifty-mile radius from New York, the most vulnerable seaport upon our Atlantic coast. Let America once lose that district and its resources to an invader, and even a trained and serviceable army would not avail her, for it would be without the source of munitions.

"We must recognize the duty of universal male military training under complete Federal control as a fundamental obligation of democratic citizenship, and we must enshrine it in the law, that every man, be he rich or poor, high or low, may recognize his duty to the nation, and prepare himself to discharge it, in answer to the nation's call.

"I believe in universal obligatory male military training under Federal authority, not as a theory or an abstract principle, but as a policy of self preservation which the American people must adopt at once, this year, through the enactment of the sitting Congress, if they would avoid the real and imminent hazard of complete national disaster.

"Sometimes we hear it said that this matter of defense is a problem that concerns the Atlantic and Pacific coasts alone, that even the investment of our ports and the seizure of our coast would have little significance for the great industrial and agricultural middle district of our country. When this view comes to hold among any material proportion of our people, we may as well admit that we have ceased to be a cohesive nation and have lapsed back into a loose federation of provincial groups, without economic understanding or national sense."

Vanderbilt for Free Speech.

Freedom of public speech by American naval officers was urged by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chairman of New York City's Committee on National Defense.

"In this crisis these officers should, as American citizens, have the right to express their expert views about our naval needs. Further, we civilians have the right to hear what these, our representatives, are able to tell us," he said.

"Yet, arbitrarily, they are deprived of their Constitutional right of free speech and we are robbed of our right to hear from our representatives on matters involving our lives and the honor of our country's flag. In defense of this high-handed measure it is said that naval officers must not be permitted to meddle in politics—as though the defense of our country were a matter of politics, or as if it were usual for our naval officers to commit such improprieties."

Mr. Vanderbilt said the corps of American naval officers was much too small, and not before 1930 could the United States equal Germany in this respect, even if a start were made today and Germany took no steps to meet the competition; and that Japan and other leading naval powers had overtaken this country in the number of trained officers.

Since the European war began, the speaker asserted, Great Britain had added to her navy one and a half times as many units as comprise the entire American Navy of today.

"If our Government would spend for naval purposes a sum equal to Great Britain's war expenditure for two weeks," he declared, "we would have the material of a navy sufficient to protect us from all chance of invasion."

Mr. Vanderbilt contended that a historical review would show that "the preservation of our independence was primarily due to an extreme remoteness, which no longer exists, for the progress in methods of transportation has entirely destroyed our once splendid isolation.

"A false patriotism has permitted the instruction of our school children in a false history, creating exaggerated notions of our military prowess," he continued. "It must be remembered that the War of the Revolution was won only after eight years of strife in which 395,000 men were enrolled in the American Army to fight forces which at no time exceeded one-tenth of that number; that in the War of 1812 over 500,000 men were called out to fight, generally unsuccessfully, a total force that never equaled 10 per cent. of that number. That the City of Washington was captured and the Nation's Capital burned by an enemy which drove from the field an American Army of three times its number, although we had lost but eight men killed and eleven wounded.

"It is impossible to conceive of any better proof of the incompetence of an army of untrained citizens with no other military qualifications than bravery. It may as well be admitted that our past military policy has been marked by mistake and incompetency, and it is imperative that any future plan of military defense should be founded on correct military principles.

"The easiest and most natural defense of this country is on the sea. The history of the present war shows that an invasion by water has actually been made over a distance greater than that separating the United States from the shores of Europe. We have the military advantage that has preserved Great Britain and Japan from invasion for a thousand years, and will ourselves be forever immune from invasion if we have the foresight to provide a naval defense superior to that of any nation likely to attack us."

Dr. Manning Speaks.

The Rev. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, New York, said:

"Jesus Christ does not stand for peace at any price. He stands for righteousness at any cost. He proved that by going to his death on the cross.

"The new testament does not teach us that God will do for us that which we may do ourselves. We can protect ourselves, and prayers without action will avail us naught.

"A minister of the gospel is supposed to be a man of peace. I am a man earnestly desiring peace and I am spending four days on the trains in order to raise my voice at this wonderful meeting and say a few words for preparedness.

"Preparedness, adequate preparedness, will command peace. We don't want preparedness for war. We want preparedness against war. There are worse things than war. Every true American would rather see this land involved in war than see the flag dishonored or the American name stained with disgrace."

Former Congressman Littleton said there were "just two kinds of people in the United States—Americans and traitors.

"Some of us who are for preparedness may not know the difference between a battleship and a beer garden," he continued. "I do not pretend to know what would be adequate defense. I do not know whether it should be as deep as a well or as wide as a door. I only know the defense should be enough.

"It is righteous to hope for peace, but it is intellectual to expect war. We will join the pacifists in their prayers if they will help us get ready."

Mrs. Phillip Moore, President of the National Council of Women, which consists of thirty-three organizations with a combined membership of 7,000,000, addressed the convention, saying:

"The women of America are willing to sacrifice themselves for their country. They are willing to give their services and the lives of those they love best, if necessary, in its defense."

General George Marris of Omaha referred to the "authorized murder" of American soldiers in the Spanish-American war through negligence. He said American army officers were humiliated by the incompetency displayed in the presence of the military attachés of foreign nations.

DUCAS AGREEMENT INVALID.

Appellate Division Affirms Judgment in Separation Suit.

Mrs. Rachel N. Ducas was successful again yesterday in her efforts to set aside the separation agreement entered into on Dec. 1, 1906, between herself and husband, Benjamin P. Ducas, a wealthy manufacturer of chemicals, whereby she has been receiving $4,000 a year for her maintenance and $2,000 yearly for the support and education of their son, Benjamin P. Ducas, Jr. The Appellate Division affirmed the judgment of the lower court setting aside the agreement.

Mrs. Ducas had complained that she signed the agreement because of false representations made to her by lawyers and because of misstatements to her by her husband as to his wealth. She will now proceed to have her allowance increased by court order, unless her husband takes the case to the Court of Appeals on a dissenting opinion written by Justice McLaughlin, who says, in part:

"Agreements are not set aside which in the absence of fraud, duress, or mistake are deliberately entered into because one of the parties receives less than what the other, if generous, ought to have paid. If so, written contracts rest upon a very slender reed, because each party, so to speak, in effect acts as the adviser of the other. When parties deal at arm's length, as these parties were dealing, each must look out for his own interest. Actions to set aside separation agreements where the motive of the moving party is pecuniary and not otherwise rest upon and are to be determined by the same general principles which are applied in actions brought for a similar purpose affecting other contracts."

The Justice then makes this observation: "An allowance made for the support of a wife, where the parties live separate and apart, is not based solely upon what the husband is worth, but rather upon the amount necessary to enable her to live, taking all the facts and circumstances into consideration, in a manner fitting to her station in life." Justice McLaughlin then concludes: "The court performs its duty by enforcing such contracts unmoved and uninfluenced by sympathy or sentiment."

ATTACKS ROCKEFELLER GIFT

State Seeks to Tax Residuary Bequest to Foundation.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday adjourned argument on the merits of the controversy arising over the appeal of the State Controller from the decision of Transfer Tax Appraiser Spencer in exempting from taxation the residuary bequest of $437,000 under the will of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller to the Rockefeller Foundation, and set the hearing for March 31.

The State maintains that the Foundation is not a charitable corporation and therefore is not exempt from the transfer tax.

WOMEN DECRY ABUSE OF RETURNING GOODS

Express Belief That Most Offenses Are Committed by Thoughtless Shoppers.

FOR EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, and Others Discuss the Subject.

The voice of the merchant who complained through the columns of THE TIMES yesterday that at least 20 per cent. of the purchases made in stores by women in this city were returned for no good reason at all, was heard in various quarters during the day and evoked discussions of the situation from varying points of view. Every one of a number of women interviewed admitted that the undoubtedly valuable return-purchase privilege accorded to shoppers by nearly all stores was greatly abused, and several suggested simple steps which they thought would remedy the evil.

The sum of the opinions expressed seemed to be that the greater number of offenses were committed by thoughtless women and that if their attention was systematically called to the consequences of their thoughtlessness, they would be more responsible in their shopping and return merchandise only for good and sufficient reasons. All agreed that there would always remain "an irreducible minimum" of selfish or dishonest purchasers who would take unfair advantage of the privilege of returning goods, but it was generally maintained that if the storekeepers made the right appeal to their customers this minimum would be very small.

There was no dispute about the evils resulting from the present abuse. It was conceded that the extensive unprofitable handling of merchandise, made necessary by the large number of returned purchases, forced the merchants to recover their losses in part by increasing their retail prices on all goods. The needless work imposed upon saleswomen, clerks, and other store employes by the abuse, and the effect upon the salaries of those employes paid on a commission basis, were also generally pointed out. That C. O. D. purchases and those made on charge accounts were the ones most frequently returned without good reason was another undisputed point.

Says Charge Account Saves Money.

Those who discussed the situation, therefore, started more or less upon common ground, and there was practical unanimity in deploring the abuse of the return privilege, though, of course, several women were found who defended a shopper's right to use the privilege to any extent desired. One such was quite frank in expressing her attitude. When told of the complaint of the merchants she exclaimed:

"But that's why I keep charge accounts—so I can return goods. It saves me money. Why, lots of times a woman will go into a store, see something pretty, decide that she just has to have it, and order it sent to her home. Then after she gets home she'll realize what a fool she's been and send the pretty thing back because she doesn't really need it at all."

This, however, was not the attitude of most of the women who seriously took up the discussion yesterday. Among these was Mrs. William Astor Chanler, who said:

"I suppose a great many women make purchases on charge accounts or for C. O. D. delivery just for the fun of buying things, and then return what they have bought, all the time not thinking of the losses, higher prices, and unnecessary work that result from their fun. This practice, I believe, is more prevalent among the wealthier women, for the poorer women haven't time to go shopping for fun. Also, the women who have important things to do every day haven't time for such frivolity.

"As the abuse is largely by people with charge accounts, I should think that the merchants could do much to lessen it by investigating their customers and giving credit only to responsible persons. It seems astonishing that the merchants should permit flagrant abuse of the privilege of returning goods.

"Of course, many women offend through mere thoughtlessness, and, if these were made to think, they would show more consideration. Suppose, for example, a merchant in sending out his monthly bills included a polite notice in each, calling attention to the abuse of the privilege and requesting customers to co-operate with him in reducing the number of unnecessary returned purchases. I believe that this would do a great deal of good."

Offended by Merchant's Query.

The importance of having such notices worded so as not to offend customers was emphasized by another woman, who said that she had returned a C. O. D. purchase and had afterwards received an impatient query from the merchant affected which had so offended her that she had closed her account at the store.

When THE TIMES reporter broached the subject to Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw she fired this shot:

"Well, if 'the woman's place is in the home,' why shouldn't she do her shopping at home?"

Then, going on with the question, Mrs. Laidlaw said:

"This trouble is only another result of the inefficiency and lack of practical sense among some women—and it's one of the things that woman suffrage would help to cure. Shopkeepers want their customers business-like and responsible; they want them trained and educated in practical matters, and yet many of them say that woman's place is in the home and that she should not be mixing in men's affairs. How can they expect women to be efficient and trained in one branch of public life without being so in all branches?"

Miss Rose E. Young, the suffragist, had made a study of the subject of women shoppers, it was found, and gave these opinions and suggestions:

"There are two sides to the question—the obvious side of the merchants and the side of the customers. Speaking generally in behalf of the latter, let me point out that there is justification for many unexplained returns of purchases. In the first place, salespersons are often reluctant to display goods to possible customers who seem doubtful about making purchases.

"Also the eagerness of many salespersons to sell goods influences customers to buy what they really do not want, with the result that the goods so bought are returned after the customers have had a chance to think about the purchases free from the representations and personalities of the salespersons.

"It must be admitted, after all this is said, however, that there is widespread abuse of the return privilege and that the shopkeepers have a perfectly just complaint. And to my mind the trouble is that women generally do not realize their responsibilities and powers as the purchasing agents of society."

NO GAS FOR VILLAGES.

Order Affecting Douglaston and Douglas Manor Reversed.

Residents of Douglaston and Douglas Manor, L. I., must get along without gas as the result of a decision of the Appellate Division yesterday reversing an order of the Public Service Commission. The order in question granted an application by the residents of the two villages in question to compel the New York and Queens Gas Company to extend its mains from Bayside to the points in question.

The Appellate Division's opinion reversing the commission states that east of Bayside a marsh and navigable creek extend for more than a mile, and to reach Douglas Manor and Douglaston the mains would have to cross this marsh. The two towns have about 230 houses, and are now supplied with electric light. They are not piped for gas, indicating that the builders did not expect gas could be obtained. The Court says that gas is needed there only for cooking and possibly for heating in the Summer months, and that if it was also needed for illumination a different question would be presented.

DENIES RECEIVING HUNTER PRIVATELY

Mrs. Grenor Says, in Divorce Case, She Always Had a Chaperon Present.

MISS SHINE OFTEN THERE

Trial Apparently Enjoyed by Every One, Except Critic Kerfoot, Countersuit Co-respondent.

Mrs. Anna B. Hunter's suit for a divorce from Frederick W. Hunter, wealthy lawyer, was concluded yesterday morning, and then his counter suit against Mrs. Hunter was begun. At recess Justice Erlanger of the Supreme Court adjourned the case until Monday because he was ill of a cold.

John Barrett Kerfoot, author and critic, who is the co-respondent in Mr. Hunter's suit and brother-in-law to Mr. Hunter, was the only person in the courtroom who did not appear to be having a thoroughly good time.

Mrs. Sarah E. Grenor, the co-respondent in Mrs. Hunter's suit, testified that the friendship between her and Mr. Hunter was platonic. She had herself created, she said, a code of ethics by which she guided her behavior, and she would never receive a married man alone in her apartment. If Miss Shine, who lived with her, was not present when Mr. Hunter called, she would invite a relative or a friend to her apartment. But a chaperon, she said, was necessary only in case her caller was married. If the caller was single, she said, she felt she could receive him without any sense of indiscretion or danger from poisoned tongues. It was easy to observe the proprieties in the case of Mr. Hunter, she said, because he supported her in that. Once he even wrote and told her that he never, never wanted to be alone with her, she declared.

"Did he call you Sallie when he wrote to you?" Mrs. Grenor was asked.

"Why, yes," was the demure reply. "He called me Sallie and I called him Mr. Hunter. How did I come to meet him the first time? Let me see. It was in a picture gallery, about twelve years ago. My fiancée, Mr. Dolph—he was an artist, and is now dead—introduced us. Mr. Dolph left me $3,000 in his will. Some court proceedings were necessary in the matter of the gift, and Mr. Hunter was a willing adviser. Afterward he used to call upon me."

"But there were times when you were alone with him?"

Mrs. Grenor said that if being alone referred to their trip to New Orleans and back in a Pullman car, why, then she was alone with him, but not otherwise. Henry L. Scheuerman, counsel for Mrs. Hunter, asked Mrs. Grenor if her husband was dead.

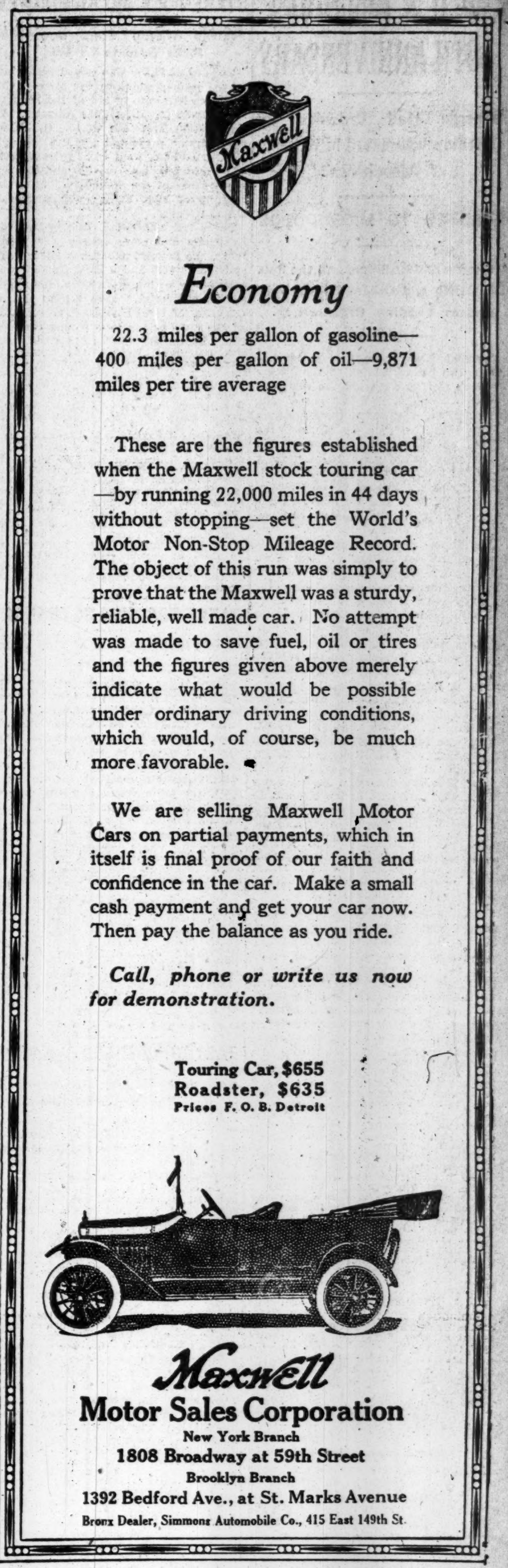
"I believe so," she replied. "I was told seven years ago that he was dead."

"I don't want to give you heart failure, but your husband is alive and in business in this city."

"Now, isn't that strange," the witness replied, clamly. "We were divorced seventeen years ago. Our love was dead and we were dead to each other. Well, I prefer to think him dead."

Then the trial of Mr. Hunter's suit began. Bessie J. Conover, a colored woman, who had been employed by Mrs. Hunter as a maid, testified that, in the Summer of 1913, in the Hunter Summer home at Freehold, N. J., she had seen Mr. Kerfoot kiss Mrs. Hunter. That, she said, occurred when Mr. Hunter was away hunting curios, which he was collecting. Bessie said that when Mr. Hunter was away Mr. Kerfoot used to remain in his room in the house during the mornings. She thought he did literary work during this time, and in the afternoons he sometimes went out.

Whenever Mrs. Hunter would return home from shopping or visiting she would look in a closet to see if Mr. Kerfoot's coat and hat were there. If she found them she would call "John," and Mr. Kerfoot would immediately answer.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FEDERAL JURY ACTS AGAINST BREWERS

100 Companies and the United States Brewers' Association Are Indicted in Pittsburgh.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

Alleged to Have Made Contributions in the 1912 Presidential Campaigns.

PITTSBURGH, March 3.—One hundred and one indictments against 100 brewing companies located in various parts of Pennsylvania and the United States Brewers' Association of New York were returned late today by the Federal Grand Jury which has been investigating the alleged political activity of brewers. The indictments charge the brewing companies and the association with conspiracy in the alleged unlawful expenditure of money in elections at which votes for Federal officials were being cast.

The indictments make no mention of individuals, but are directed at corporations themselves. Fifty-eight of the companies named are members of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association, while forty-two are members of the United States Brewers' Association. The companies in the first-named group are accused jointly of a conspiracy entered into on Sept. 1, 1912, "unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, fraudulently, and feloniously" to make contributions to political campaigns at which Presidential and Vice Presidential Electors or Representatives in Congress were to be voted for.

Little is said in the indictments regarding the specific offenses alleged under Section 83 of the Federal Penal Code, the so-called Federal Corrupt Practices act, and Section 37 of the same act. Under the sections fines not exceeding $5,000 in the first and $10,000 in the second may be assessed. There is also a provision providing for the imprisonment of officers and Directors of the corporations under both sections.

The Grand Jury which has been in session six weeks was at once excused by Judge W. H. S. Thompson of the United States District Court after making its report.

Among the brewing companies named in the indictments are the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, the Independent Brewing Company, and the Fort Pitt Brewing Company, all of Pittsburgh, and the following concerns located in Philadelphia:

The American Brewing Company, J. & P. Paltz Brewing Company, Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company, Bergner & Engel Brewing Company, Class & Nachod Brewing Company, Consumers' Brewing Company, Fred Fell Brewing Company, Theodore Finkenauer Brewing Company, Liebert & Obert Brewing Company, Philadelphia Brewing Company, Premier Brewing Company, Rieger & Gretz Brewing Company, Peter Schemm & Son, C. Schmidt & Sons Brewing Company, and the Robert Smith Brewing Company.

The Erie Brewing Company of Erie, Penn., is also named.

Four officials of the two brewers' associations under investigation were to have been called into court today on contempt proceedings growing out of their refusal to answer certain questions before the Grand Jury, but the hearings were postponed until next Thursday morning. This action was taken after United States District Attorney Lowrey Humes had charged that a preliminary examination of the files of the United States Brewers' Association, which were seized in New York last week, showed that they contained some records which had been subpoenaed, but which it was sworn had been destroyed. The District Attorney asked for more time in which to examine these records, and the request was granted.

PROVIDENT LOAN REPORT.

Repayments on Unusually High Scale in Last Four Months of 1915.

The report of the Provident Loan Society, which is managed by several leading bankers for the benefit of persons of moderate means, shows that while more loans were made in 1915 than in any preceding year, repayments were on an exceptionally high scale. The loans are secured by pledges of personal property. The number outstanding Dec. 31 last was 294,093; a decline of 4,603 from the total on Dec. 31, 1914. Loans made during the year numbered 571,059, amounting to $19,544,534, an average of $34.23 a loan. The amount still in the hands of borrowers when the year ended was $9,815,173.

The statement shows that repayments were heavier in the last four months than in other periods of 1915. During the months beginning with September, $6,416,508 was borrowed and $7,155,930 was paid back. The society earned in the year $1,337,105, and had a surplus of $475,819 after interest had been paid on bonds and certificates of contribution. The society owned free and clear at the close of 1915 ten office buildings, exclusively occupied for its own work, representing an investment of $1,330,000.

James Speyer is President of the society. Other officers and members of the Executive Committee are Otto T. Bannard, Percy Rockefeller, Mortimer L. Schiff, Robert W. de Forst, William Sloane, and Frank Tucker.

YUAN HONORS J. W. FOSTER.

Former Minister to China Decorated on His Eightieth Birthday.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—John W. Foster, Secretary of State under Harrison, former Minister to China and for the last thirty years a legal adviser to the Chinese Government, has been honored on his eightieth birthday by President Yuan Shih-kai with the first class of the Order of the Golden Grain, the highest decoration that can be bestowed by the Chinese. Executive notification of the President's action was sent to Mr. Foster today by the Chinese Minister here, who also sent as gifts two silver vases of Oriental design, and transmitted the President's expressions of "high appreciation of your long and meritorious services to the Chinese Government."

Mr. Foster was the only American present at the Japanese-Chinese peace negotiations and is regarded as a high authority on Oriental affairs and international law. His long connection with the Chinese Government as adviser forms a unique chapter in diplomatic history. He makes his home here with his son-in-law, Secretary Lansing.

NEW DESIGNS FOR 'CHANGE.'

1916 Styles of Halves, Quarters, and Dimes May Be Out in June.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, will this year provide new designs for the silver half dollar, quarter dollar, and dime. This is done every twenty-five years. The last change in the design of these coins was made in the Harrison Administration in 1891.

The process of making a new coin is somewhat slow and laborious. Probably it will be next June, at the earliest, before the dies are prepared and the coins actually struck off. The artists who are to make the new designs have not yet been selected, and the changes that are to be made have not been fully decided upon.

Under an executive order it will be necessary to submit the designs to the members of the Federal Art Commission, not necessarily for their approval, but for their advice and suggestion, before final action is taken by the Secretary of the Treasury.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Powder Puffs and Ivory Carvings Among Things Passed On.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne failed yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers to secure lower duty on powder puffs, which Collector Malone assessed at 40 per cent. as pile fabrics. It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that, if the material was not wholly made of pile, it was at least in chief value of pile. The claim for entry at 35 per cent. as manufactures of wool was overruled and the Collector affirmed.

The S. & G. Gump Company contended that certain carvings of ivory were properly entitled to free entry as "original works of art." The Collector returned the carvings at 35 per cent. as plain manufactures of ivory. As it was possible that the work on the articles had been executed by machinery, the board denied relief. A further claim for a rebate of 5 per cent. on the allegation that the merchandise was shipped to New York in a vessel of American registry was also overruled.

Lack of evidence regarding the condition of pepper imported by G. W. Sheldon & Co. resulted in the protest being overruled. It was taxed 20 per cent. and 1 cent per pound as ground, whereas the firm claimed the commodity to be unground and, therefore, properly dutiable at only 1 cent per pound. Judge Waite decided that the board would have to take the Collector's classification as correct.

The American Express Company was partly successful in claims affecting the classification of parts of sprocket chains. The importation covered 10,000 feet of sprocket chain, 80 feet of chain in knocked-down condition, and various chain repair parts. Duty was levied at the rate of 25 per cent. as "sprocket chains," whereas the forwarding company claimed 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. The board held that, as the 10,000 feet of chain was shown to be transmission chain, it was properly assessed. The balance of the other items making up the shipment was given the lower rate.

Disputes between importers and the Government officials regarding the values to attach to Takase pearl ball buttons from Japan resulted yesterday in reappraisement decisions being made by Judge Waite, in which advances made by the customs men were upheld in all but one instance. R. Kegawa of Kobe sent over several classes of the buttons, which were entered at prices ranging between 31.04 and 74.69 yen per 100 gross. The General Appraiser decided that the first-named price was too low, and approved the taking of duty on the basis of 33 yen, while the latter class of goods were held dutiable at 84.90 yen per gross. Pearl buttons from Winckler & Co., Kobe, also came in for advances. Buttons entered at 43.75 were advanced to 44.50 yen per 100 gross, although goods invoiced as "cat eye and clear" were allowed to enter at a lower rate. The importers here entered these goods as worth 37 yen per 100 gross, while Judge Waite decided 36 yen represented proper dutiable value.

Rubber-faced card cloth, imported by the Howard Brothers Manufacturing Company of Boston, came before the board. It was returned as in chief value of cotton, but the importers contended that rubber was the chief component. Their contention was upheld by Judge Cooper and entry granted on the basis of 10 per cent. duty.

CHARITY BOARD DEFENDED.

Employe, on Witness Stand, Calls Investigation Methods Good.

The methods of inspecting charitable institutions in the State were discussed at length yesterday at the investigation of the State Board of Charities at the Bar Association. Commissioner Charles H. Strong estimated that it would take fifty inspectors, working every day except Sundays and holidays, a year to investigate the 775 institutions in the State along the lines suggested by the City Department of Charities.

The State Board of Charities has eight inspectors and the institutions are inspected once a year. Clarence E. Ford, an inspector of the State Board of Charities, declared that he thought the present method of inspection was sufficient.

Commissioner Strong asked Mr. Ford if it had ever occurred to him to make night inspections to determine what precautions against fire had been taken, and Mr. Ford admitted he had made no night inspections. William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for the City Department of Charities, said the fire protection phase of the State investigations was better than the sociological investigations.

William R. Stewart, President of the State Board, was put on the stand late yesterday afternoon. John M. Bowers, counsel for the State Board, had begun a series of questions concerning the history of the State Board when an adjournment was taken until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

NEW PANAMA LINE TO OPEN.

National Railroad in Chiriqui Province to Start April 22.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 3.—The date for the opening of the new national railroad in the Province of Chiriqui was set today as April 22. The ceremonies are to last three days, and the Diplomatic Corps, with the canal civil and military heads, will be invited to attend.

All but two miles of the road, which is sixty miles in length, is now completed, and preliminary surveys for the extension of the Pacific Railroad in Nicaragua from Managua to Bluefields on the Atlantic Coast are to be started shortly by Hebard & Co. of Panama and New York.

The extension will be about 170 miles long. It will be financed, it was understood, by Brown Brothers and other New York interests.

Silks Are Really Scarce.

If there is any buyer who thinks that silks are not really scarce in this market, especially black ones and blue ones, let him try going through the Fourth Avenue wholesale district "with a fine tooth comb" and see what he gets. Plain black taffeta is particularly scarce, and of several houses visited yesterday by a buyer only one had any for immediate delivery. Even here the number of available pieces was small enough to be counted on a man's fingers. Two of these houses were among the very largest of their kind in the city. Black silks in stripes and figures are very scarce, too, some of the houses having only 24 and 26 inch goods for immediate shipment. Crêpes, principally Georgettes and de chine, are very hard to get also. One wholesaler tried to buy back some Georgette crêpe yesterday from a customer who had covered his needs earlier in the season. All the customer asked was an advance of 40 cents a yard over the price he bought the goods for.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; colder on the coast Sat.; fresh w. to n. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair. Sat. and Sun.; continued cold Sat.; warmer in n. w. Sun., diminishing n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; colder in the peninsula Sat., continued Sun.; diminishing n. w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy and warmer; diminishing n. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

Ohio—Fair Sat. Sun cloudy and warmer; moderate w. winds.

Ind—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy and warmer.

Lower Mich—Fair Sat.; cloudy and warmer Sun.; moderate and variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun; warmer Sun.

Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

La. and Ark.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. cloudy.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Mo.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun; warmer Sat. in s. and extreme e. Sun.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. probably unsettled.

Minn.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Sun. probably unsettled and colder.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. probably unsettled.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Sat., not so cold in e. Sun. probably fair and colder.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. probably unsettled and colder.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. probably fair and colder.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOTHS, BUCKLES.—50,000 gross, black, white overalls buckles; also low priced suitings, trouserings, overcoatings, serges; write, stating range of prices. Room 61, Long Acre Hotel.

PLUSH.—Are interested to buy various qualities for immediate or future delivery; quantity no object; cash; answer, stating quality, quantity, price, and discount. Z 299 Times Annex.

SUITINGS.—Open for large quantities ladies' woolen suitings for Fall wear; quantities below 50 pieces not considered. Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16 West 22d.

SUITS AND COATS.—Will look at silk suits and novelty coats. 3d floor, 129 West 29th.

WASH DRESSES.—Contractors call with samples; merchandise furnished for orders if desired. E. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CORDUROYS for sale in pastel shades. Zeitz, Greeley 877.

EMBROIDERY, (Swiss,) at reasonable prices for manufacturers of ladies' underwear and children's dresses. Goldwater Bros., 22 West 27th.

SEWING THREAD.—O. N. T. 60-6 cord, French gray; 1,200-yard spools. International Thread Co., 21 West 19th St.

TAFFETAS.—We have all colors of taffetas for immediate delivery. Ansonia Silk Mills, 106 East 19th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

Salesmen Too Eager for Orders.

It is a difficult matter for some wholesalers to restrain their salesmen from taking orders that either cannot be executed or must be filled at a loss. "The worst enemy of the house under present circumstances," said one manufacturer, "is the salesman. With a couple of lean years behind him, he is anxious to make up for the small commissions earned in the past. We are getting into constant snarls, owing to the fact that the salesman will not recognize that every order cannot be accepted. Furthermore, certain conditions have to be stipulated in a sale made nowadays that would not have to be laid down ordinarily. It does not do to overlook these things, because it is so easy to make a mistake that will cost money."

⁂

Limiting Low-End Numbers.

The decision to show only a limited number of styles in the lower priced numbers is quite general among clothing manufacturers. One prominent house that is a national advertiser will have twenty styles next season in its $16.50 price range, whereas in the past it has been accustomed to show about fifty. In cutting down their lines the manufacturers are only protecting themselves, as the rising costs of piece goods have made it impossible to include many of the former materials in the low-end numbers. Quite a few concerns have been in the habit of taking a small loss on their lowest priced goods, which have been used as special inducements to the retailers.

⁂

Will Fixed Prices Go?

The movement against fixed prices, both in the retail and the wholesale lines, is making good progress under the spur of present conditions. Manufacturers, however, are not so optimistic over the results to be achieved, as the opinion is quite common that the retailers are somewhat opposed to an overthrow of the system. The principal reasons put forward to uphold fixed prices are that it simplifies purchasing from the retail customer's standpoint, and makes a comparison of values easier for the buyer of retail stores. The manufacturers claim, however, that the retailers would obtain better bargains if arbitrary prices were abolished, because standards of manufactuing could be maintained under any and all conditions. In other words, the quality of workmanship or materials need not be slighted when the price of either is increased, the proper advances being made to offset higher costs.

⁂

Dye Scarcity Hits Upholsterers.

The shortage of dyestuffs, together with the scarcity and high cost of all kinds of yarns, is working real hardship on the upholstery goods trade. The domestic manufacturers are about at their wits' end trying to devise some way of getting the materials they need in order to meet the heavy demands that are being made on them. Receipts of foreign goods are small, and business for the domestic producers would be unprecedented if the necessary things could be got. The general scarcity has hit one large Philadelphia concern so hard that it has been obliged to contract its output to only four numbers, and on these it is sold ahead until August. Fancy couch and table covers are said to cost as much at wholesale now as they did at retail in normal times, and more so in some cases. A linen velour fabric that not long ago could be bought at $4 a yard is now priced at $5.50.

⁂

One Drawback to Exports.

A selling agent in the piece goods market yesterday bewailed the fact that, now a start has been made in exporting goods, chiefly to South America, the manufacturers are not in a position to supply their usual standards, owing to the dye shortage. "We are making great headway," he said, "and I think the feeling is beginning to spread among the mill owners that a good deal of this business will stick, even after the war. The South Americans seem to like our goods, if the fact that there are constant duplications coming in is any criterion. The only drawback, however, is that we cannot use fast dyes. We expect to see some hurtful misrepresentation by houses starting in this business that look upon it only as a temporary affair. These concerns will use loose colors and not inform their customers of the fact. The result will be a loss of faith on the part of the merchants in Latin America."

⁂

Gray Goods Trading Fair.

Taken as a whole, there was quite a little doing in the local gray goods market yesterday, though no really large sales of any one construction or class of goods were reported. Fine goods and fancies did well, good-sized sales of such fabrics as voile and pongees being told of. There was active trading on 40-inch 7 and 10-ounce Osnaburgs, but 3.50s were none too active. Much better trading on these goods is looked for in the near future, however. On 3.50-yard drills some good sales were reported at 6½ cents for nearby delivery, with many holders asking 6⅝ cents. The best printcloth business was apparently done on 38½-inch 64-60s, which sold quite freely at 4⅞ cents for spot and nearby shipment. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*5c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s	*5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅞c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅛c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅜c

*Asked.

⁂

Not Much Change in Carpets.

Sellers of carpets and rugs in this market are still trying to dodge buyers, rather than solicit them, the call for practically all kinds of this merchandise being larger than the manufacturers can hope to meet this season unless a miracle happens in relation to the color and raw material situation. The whole country is said to be seeking goods, and not a little bit of this trading, especially on the part of the jobbers, is thought to have an air of speculation. The larger retailers are said to be in the market trying to replenish stocks depleted by the excellent business they did during last month's home furnishings sales which, reports from this and other cities say, were the most successful in several years. Higher prices have but little effect on the demand for goods, buyers apparently believing in most cases that any kind of available merchandise now is cheap merchandise. In other words, any price looks reasonable to them if they can be sure of getting the goods.

⁂

His Word Was No Good.

A certain silk buyer of the "my-word-is-as-good-as-my-bond" type, the kind that will give verbal orders, but not written ones, was painfully surprised to learn recently that so far as a certain house in this morket was concerned his "bonds" had no value. This man would give no written orders because he was one of the buyers whose purchases were often repudiated after the goods had been shipped, claiming no order had been given. He gave one of his usual "orders" some time back when the road man for the house in question called on him, but time went on and he got no goods. Letters and telegrams brought no satisfactory response, so he came here in person to see what was wrong. He at once began talking of suing the seller, as the goods he had "ordered" had advanced very sharply, but he backed water when the head of the house asked him to produce the order he had given. Then he decided he would give a written order for the goods at the advanced prices, subject to the mill's ability to deliver. He is still waiting for them.

Inferior Merinos Decline.

LONDON, March 3.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,400 bales. The demand was poor and, while the best grades of merinos were steady, inferior sorts declined from 10 to 15 per cent.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—S. Kahn, men's, women's furnishing goods; Imperial.
AUBURN, N. Y.—J. J. Shapiro, ready-to-wear; Continental.
BALTIMORE—Miller, Baker & Goldsmith; B. Miller, middy suits; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—Strause & Bros.; M. A. Strouse, woolens; 212 5th Av.
BEVERLY, Mass.—Rogers & Chase; E. W. Rogers, rugs; Albert.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goldstein Bros.; J. Goldstein, notions, furn. goods; Broztel.
BOSTON, Mass.—M. Gordon, kitchen furnishing goods; B'way Central.
BOSTON, Mass.—Marks & Knoring Co.; L. Marks, novelties, toys, &c.; Imperial.
BOSTON—Brown-Durrell Co.; E. W. Scott, ladies' neckwear, infants' wear, knit goods; 19 W. 19th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.; J. T. Ryan, clothing; Imperial.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—De Witt-De Mar Mfg. Co.; C. De Mar, laces, &c.; Park Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; Miss H. C. O'Keefe, millinery; 621 B'way.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Miss M. A. Ludden, millinery; Park Av.
CHICAGO—Edson, Keith & Co.; C. A. Platt, flowers, feathers; 225 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Enterprise Mfg. Co.; M. J. Devay, shirtings; Imperial.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss L. L. Price, waists; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; F. H. Theis, silks, dress goods; 72 Leonard.
CORNING, N. Y.—J. M. Greig & Co.; J. M. Greig, dry goods, carpets, millinery, &c.; Herald Square.
DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; S. B. Moody, ribbons, leather goods, china, glassware, lamps; 200 5th Av.
FRESNO, Cal.—Wonder Cloak & Suit Co.; M. Kahn, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The Fair Dept. Store; Mr. Abrams, jobs skirts, children's dresses; Room 509, 1,170 Broadway.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. M. Worcester, notions, jewelry; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; M. C. Dahill, cloaks, suits; Miss S. Newman, dresses, waists; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; W. L. Ledger, leather goods; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; S. Nussbaum, photo supplies, art goods; 353 4th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—W. V. Hargrove & Co.; W. V. Hargrove, coats; Breslin.
INDIANAPOLIS—E. Rains, dry goods; Wallick.
JAMESTOWN—Delaney & Throop; H. W. Throop, dry goods, carpets; Grand.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—A. C. & C. A. Anderson Co.; J. H. Christian, dry goods, &c.; Grand.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Millinery Shop; Mrs. W. Wolf, millinery, dressmaking; Belleclaire.
LINCOLN, Neb.—S. Nefsky, clothing; Latham.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gerrettson Co.; R. W. Gerrettson, cloaks, suits, waists; Imperial.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Docher Co.; J. L. Locher, hats; 640 B'way.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.; Miss E. B. Kneeland, cloaks, suits, dresses; Broadway and 32d.
MONTREAL, Canada—Fels, Ltd.; Mr. Fels, children's, misses' Fall coats; Room 1,507, 1,140 Broadway.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Strause, Adler & Co.; L. M. Ulman, corsets; 45 E. 17th.
NEW HAVEN, N. Y.—Grady Furniture Co.; J. F. Grady, furniture, &c.; Gregorian.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—H. Kraft, tailor; Gregorian.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—North Adams Millinery Co.; A. Boyer, millinery; Broadway Central.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Globe Mfg. Co.; J. Siegel, overcoats, raincoats; New Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; I. Bornstein, domestics; 1,261 Broadway; Hermitage.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss W. Kern, women's, misses', children's knit underwear; 1,140 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss A. Brown, merino, muslin underwear, waists, shawls; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; P. Seixas, sporting goods; S. Levy, ready-to-wear, basement; 1,261 Broadway.
RALEIGH, N. C.—Hunter-Rand Co.; W. B. Hunter, notions; Grand.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; F. L. Lockett, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—R. Goldstein & Co., L. Goldstein, woolens; Breslin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co.; C. F. Fisher, silks, velvets; 220 5th Av.; Gregorian.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Touhey Co., Inc.; J. Marks, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th; Cumberland.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—P. Greenberg Co.; P. Greenberg, woolens, tailors' trimmings; New Victoria.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.; F. S. Hulse, toys, china; 105 Grand.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; V. H. Hutchison, cloaks, suits, waists, children's wear; 450 4th Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Goldberg's Dollar Shirt Shop; Max Goldberg, hosiery, underwear, shirts; Prince George.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros; G. Mannheimer representing; 353 4th Av.
STROUDSBURG, Penn.—Wallace Dept. Store; A. Wallace, general mdse; Breslin.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; C. J. Barnard, mfg. dept. waists; 320 B'way.
TROY, N. Y.—Samuel Lewis; J. N. Lewis, cloaks, suits; Wallick.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Schwartz Notion Co.; A. Schwartz, notions, hosiery; Albert.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Youngstown D. G. Co.; W. C. Stitt, domestics; 72 Leonard.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

UNITED FIVE AND TEN CENT STORES COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the United Five and Ten Cent Stores Company, Inc., a New York corporation, with offices at 106 East 19th Street, by Ludwig M. Wilson, attorney for creditors.

ALFRED L. KOHN, dentist, of 111 West 118th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $78,462 and no assets. Of the liabilities $75,000 were on bond and mortgages on property at 206 and 208 West 148th Street, 216 East 117th Street, and 162 East 111th Street.

FRANCIS B. WOOD, a real estate operator and lawyer, of 233 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $28,388 and no assets.

ABRAHAM WOLFE, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Wolfe, Inc., wholesale dealer in chickens at 274 Delancey Street, by William Jacobs, a creditor.

EUGENE VON BACH, liveryman, of 541 West 124th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,236 and no assets.

JOSEPH H. LYNCH of 110 West Fortieth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,703 and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city and Red Bank. He owns nine department stores in this city.

MAX L. GROSSMAN, manufacturer of dresses at 33 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $11,256 and assets of $7,521.

HARRY V. DUPONT.—J. Haviland Smith of Port Chester has been appointed receiver by Referee Stephen H. Thayer of Yonkers for Harry V. Dupont, dealer in auto supplies at Port Chester. Liabilities were $2,089 and assets $1,010.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 332 business failures in the United States during the week, against 354 for the previous week and 416, 266, 259, and 287 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 77, New England 30, Southern 90, Western 89, Northwestern 30, and Far Western 16. Canada had 46, against 43 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Ash, Magnus—Petra Schmidt & Bergmann	$164.84
A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—Loy & Nawrath Co.	209.61
Adinofi, Frank—R. Adinofi; costs	129.75
Ahern, Joseph L., Fred M., Valentine M., Michael V., Frances C., Mary T., and Josephine M.—Rector, &c., of Calvary Church, in the City of N. Y.	8,787.30
Bocchicchio, Domenick—D. Pomponio	146.15
Bloomberg, Leo—People, &c	200.00
Bang, Weldemar E.—B. J. Conroy	212.20
Brenner, Abraham—A. Johnson	158.15
Blumberg, Wm. I.—D. J. Frankel	2,419.49
Bruck, Rudolph, and Alex Reich—Schmookler, Cohen & Co	356.05
Braun, Max—Commonwealth Edison Co.	694.61
Borman, Charles, and Samuel Reinish—I. Perlberg	117.73
Bosanko, Thomas—F. H. McGuire	453.78
Brill, Simon D.—J. Loeser	319.61
Covey, George A.—Central Consumers Wine & Liquor Co.	307.62
Cee Bee Cee Waist & Costume Co. Inc.—Franken & Frank	181.94
Circolo Mazionle Italiano—J. M. Conklin	370.59
Colombe, Allie E.—United Distillers Co.	277.19
Curran, Peter—J. G. Wallach	7,540.48
Christman, Mary—J. G. Wallach	3,065.19
Cuff, William—D. J. Begley	195.16
Cleveland, Charles—Scientific American Compiling Department	115.53
Deegan, John J.—Hood Tire Co., Inc.	352.27
Draudt, Louis—F. Oschmann's Sons, Inc.	1,524.20
Dodt, Martin—Koester & Wiemers	178.30
Deutsch, Dora—I. Berkowitz, costs	110.06
Egre, Joseph—D. Dalessandro et al., costs	182.08
Eckhardt, Peter C. and Frederick—L. W. Walter	1,596.56
Flugelman, Haskel—E. L. Richards	134.53
Fleming, John J., or Jack—Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. of New York	105.60
Fifth Avenue Coach Co.—J. Fletscher	882.05
Same—J. A. Pineda	430.93
Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York—H. N. Baruch	451.57
Fogel, Louis—Lawson Mfg Co.	219.49
Glory of Israel Hebrew Institute, East New York, and Samuel Schor—B. Brimberg	120.91
Goodman, Edmund L., and Henry G. Hershfield—J. Bonne	1,341.19
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corp. of Perth, Scotland, Ltd.—Press Pub. Co.	3,255.79
Goodfriend, Herman—German Bank	119.24
Gaites, Joseph M.—Stern Bros	471.45
Holington Co.—United States Fidelity and and Guaranty Co.	576.40
Harris, Jesse J., and Catheryne Finny—E. Seelig	111.74
Hart, Sidney—S. Lipman	122.21
Hurwitz, Meyer—M. H. Herbert	335.39
Hunt, William H., and Melville D. Chapman—L. E. Whicher	574.24
Harrington Park Villa Sites—G. B. Grenny	1,420.52
Hutchison, Alexander R.—Iron and Steel Board of Trade	181.03
Hitchings, George—Scientific American Compiling Department	145.53
Italian Press Pub. Assn.—New York Edison Co.	402.86
Heilbrun, Joseph B.—W. M. Oppenheimer	883.36
John Dunbar, Inc.—Richmond Cedar Works	444.43
Kurzman, Michael—J. H. Ladew et al	87,872.76
Lac Guidice, Domenico—M. Nicolosi	258.90
Leeds, Josephine M.—Lord & Taylor	225.28
Levine, Jake—Trossachs Realty Corporation, costs	107.70
Levy, Minnie, and John L. Phillips and Roy S. Pollock—N. Y. Telephone Co.	102.62
Lawler Fire Prevention Equipment Co.—G. Staats et al	205.20
Lyons, Arthur J.—E. M. Townsend & Co.	353.00
Lynch, James J.—Hood Tire Co., Inc.	356.29
Landt, William C.—E. E. Hollander et al.	308.76
Meader, Maud W.—Lord & Taylor	353.10
M. H. Powers Co.—I. Heuman	1,095.89
McKnight, Edgar S. and John C.—First National Bank of Seabright, N. J.	423.63
Morris, Leo M.—N. Y. Master Printers' Assn.	2,471.24
Nechamkus, Benjamin D.—L. Greenberg	116.18
Nolan, William J.—Samuel Streut Co.	445.72
N. Y. Railways Co.—J. Novitzky	2,630.45
Nechemias, Harry—E. G. Jockers	200.59
Otera, Caroline—J. F. De Beau	198.60
Phelps, Isaac J., or Joseph Stokes Phelps—Whitaker & Co.	200.67
Pierdon, Edmond B.—G. Rosenow	194.92
Rodgers & Haggerty, Inc.—G. W. Danz	100.00
Same—F. W. Danz	250.00
Runkle, Maurice—Westinghouse Air Spring Co.	196.38
Reilly, Joseph B.—First Battery Farm, Inc.	225.50
Rohmeling, Frank—D. Zeldin	117.17
Soos, Rose—People, &c	200.00
Simon, Victor—Same	200.00
Schaljian, Jack—Same	200.00
Schrager, Sally—W. Becker	575.00
Spinghorn, William—Langrock Bros. Co.	117.59
Sweeney, Mortimer L.—R. C. Turnbull	184.67
Spies, Frederick, and Benjamin Green—People, &c.	500.00
State Engineering Corp.—Lawson & MacMurray	1,022.92
Smith, Charles J. and Elizabeth—M. Kroger	3,129.10
Snyder, George, and Edward Gorman—H. K. T. Wright	315.13
Sweeney, Charles—R. Dewey	325.53
Schroeder, John—F. Nuzzo	5,043.64
Scholer, Selig, and Max Cohen—D. Price	102.37
Silverman, Barnett, Maurice, and David—I. T. Geffen	1,249.42
Stimpson, George W.—H. Hesser	103.72
Tucker, James H.—Hood Tire Co., Inc.	158.48
Thorn, Samuel—Stern Bros	120.60
Tate, Starrett—Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	255.38
Terens, Joseph A., Max A. Havelin, and Joseph Sprairain—D. E. Singer	380.96
Violiti, John—Hood Tire Co., Inc	148.34
Von Den, Driesch Albert—A. Klein	137.36
Whitridge, Frederick W., rec.—V. Yankansky	200.00
Same—S. T. Yankansky	2,192.49
Williams, William—A. J. Baldwin	6,377.35
Webb, Frank E.—A. J. Sullivan et al	654.40
Wagner, Richard G.—A. B. Connable	1,760.24
Wechsler, Abraham—R. Salzman	300.00
Walz, Jacob F.—G. A. Feld Co	145.73
Weindorf, Phillip—S. Peltz	154.50
Fried, Elias—City of New York	249.56
Funk Machine Co.—Same	191.78
French Cafe and Restaurant Co.—Same,	133.85
Thomas F. Cushing Co.—Same	365.22

John Stolz, mentioned in a judgment yesterday, is not the Mr. Stolz who is a member of the firm of Stolz & Greenberg, 1,122 to 1,126 Forest Avenue, New York.

In Bronx County.

Baraff, Jacob—J. S. Freidman	$431.38
Bloomfield, William and Adele—P. Kamenoff	120.78
Baum, Seligman—G. E. Schwar et al	120.66
Cutting, Henry L.—Robert Rossman Co.	103.70
Crown Roofing Co., Inc.—Realty Records Co.	138.53
Gillette Clipping Machine Co.—W. H. Elting et al	53.04
Golemba, Rose—L. Manesse	35.71
Gordon, Benjamin—L. Sheinber et al	197.15
Iktowitz, Meyer—A. Futterman	130.92
Johnson, Price R.—M. D. Harris	1,122.26
Leifer, Isador—N. Y. Telephone Co	31.05
Montgomery, Richard M.—A. D. Manson	117.58
Moser, Charles—L. Sheinberg et al	137.57
Robson, Frank C.—W. S. Travis	45.40
Schaffer, Louis—F. W. Dodge Co	169.16
Southern Stock Buyers, Inc.—M. Markel	230.02
Stimpson, George—H. Hesse	103.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Auletta & Co. and Pasquale Aluetta—Bronx Investment Co., March 30, 1915	$2,793.64
Becher, Sol and Celia—C. Ernst, Sept. 16, 1915	1,583.83
Casualty Co. of America—I. Abramowitz et al., March 2, 1916	2,170.17
Carpenter, Annie C.—I. Maier, Dec. 15, 1915	3,234.04
French, Fred F.—F. Coyle, July 6, 1915	396.35
Falb, Louis—S. Rosenblum et al., Jan. 14, 1916	103.09
Grathwohl, Elizabeth—F. Seebeck, Nov. 29, 1915	160.72
John Wanamaker, New York—M. Greenwood, Jan. 13, 1915	2,684.94
Same—M. Greenwood, Jan. 13, 1915	500.00
John J. McAdam & Co., Inc.—O'Connor & Hanrahan, Jan. 25, 1916	192.50
McAdam, John M.—H. L. Zimmerly, Feb. 8, 1916	137.54
Nevins, Church Press—H. Bridgman Smith Co., Feb. 16, 1916	347.75
Old Dominion Steamship Co.—A. D. White, Nov. 26, 1915	2,662.20
Plonsky, Philip, and Careful Realty and Construction Co.—Y. Kaufman, Feb. 29, 1916	275.00
Rutland R. R. Co.—J. J. Felloruis, Feb. 15, 1916	531.46
Simon, Charles—J. Gallo, Feb. 4, 1916	225.40
Tauber, Dezso, or David—I. Finkenberg et al., Dec. 12, 1915	119.01
Tauber, Dizso—Aeolian Co., Sept. 9, 1915	447.65
Wells Bros.—E. Wittgren, April 16, 1915	17,654.10
Tantillo, Gaetano, and James Salvator—People, &c., Dec. 8, 1914, vacated	300.00
Long Island R. R. Co.—P. Liebowitz, June 25, 1915, reversed	2,102.74
Same—M. Liebowitz, June 24, 1915, reversed	15,134.14

In Bronx County.

Bentz, John J., and Bentz Contracting Co.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Nov. 5, 1915	121.65
Nicol Building Corp., Ferdinando Cioffi and Matthew D. Kennedy—A. B. Beith et al., Feb. 24, 1916	395.58
Akron Building Co.—H. Hummel, Jan. 15, 1916, suspended	12,775.06

IMPORTS KEEP GAINING.

Some Details of Those Received at This Port Last Week.

Imports at this port continued to climb upward in the week ended Feb. 26, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. They amounted to $23,100,241, compared with $19,878,720 in the week before, and $16,638,856 in the week before that, a gain in the fortnight of over $6,000,000. Goods entered for warehouse had a value of $3,340,975, while merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouses amounted to $2,588,955. In the week before these transactions were, respectively, $1,907,762 and $2,498,477. It appears from this that stocks in warehouses were added to materially last week.

Imports of indigo fell off slightly from the week before, the entries just reported being 28,758 pounds from England, worth $59,281, and 2,681 pounds from British India, valued at $5,562. Total logwood entries reached a value of $23,543, the biggest shipment coming from Haiti, which sent 572 tons, appraised at $10,680. Other dyewoods, all from Mexico, were set down at $7,145, covering 401 tons. Coal tar and all other colors received in the week totaled $120,073, the sources of import being China, $105,265; Switzerland, $8,364, and the rest from Italy, Mexico and Canada. Alizarin from Mexico had a value of $1,291. Argols totaled $210,129.

Undressed fur entries were reported at $227,262, dressed furs at $16,731, and fur hats at $19,578. Precious stone imports were reported as follows: uncut diamonds, $87,284; stones cut but not set, $147,422; pearls, not set, $257,813, and all other cut but not set, $21,288. Imitation gems amounted to $10,071. There was little change in the entries of cotton, wool and silk finished fabrics and yarns. Crude India rubber brought in had a value of $3,583,505, while raw cane sugar totaled $1,689,920.

Imports of coffee were valued at $1,205,475, while raw cocoa imports were returned at $422,485. England sent over 385 bales of cotton, appraised at $195,550. Raw wool suitable for making clothing aggregated 1,459,457 pounds, worth $374,983. Most of it came from Australia, the other contributing countries being Chile and Peru. Asiatic Russian carpet wool was returned at $229,471. Dry cattle hides had a value of $307,111; green or pickled, $188,208, and dry goat, $125,544.

BRANDEIS INQUIRY WIDENS.

Committee to Take Up Campaign for Price Maintenance Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate committee which is considering the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as a Justice of the Supreme Court plans to open a new line of inquiry. William Whitman, a woolen manufacturer, of Boston, and William H. Ingersoll, a watch manufacturer, of New York, were summoned today to testify, it is understood, as to what connection, if any, Mr. Brandeis had with the unsuccessful campaign for passage of the Stevens Price Maintenance bill by Congress.

There was no announcement of the committee's exact purpose, but Senator Walsh said that Mr. Whitman had been asked to appear because it had come to the committee informally that he might know something adverse to Mr. Brandeis.

The only testimony heard thus far by the committee as to Mr. Brandeis's part in the price-maintenance campaign was that of A. Whittier, Secretary of the American Fair Trade League, who said that Mr. Brandeis refused to receive pay for furthering the objects of the league—the passage of such a measure as the Stevens bill.

The entire time of the committee today was consumed by Edward F. McClennen, a member of Mr. Brandeis's law firm, in explaining Mr. Brandeis's connection with the Warren will case and the Gillette safety razor case.

Fabrikoid Plant to Enlarge.

Plans have just been completed for the expansion of the du Pont Fabrikoid plant at Newburg, N. Y. This industry, one of the subsidiaries of the du Pont Company, has developed rapidly. An enlargement to raise the output to 40,000 yards of finished leather goods a day has been decided on. This will be an increase of 15,000 yards a day.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Oriflamme, at Bordeaux, Feb. 29.
SS Bergensfjord, at Kirkwall, March 1.
SS Megrez, at Rotterdam, March 1.
SS Navigator, at Teneriffe, March 2.
SS Miaoulis, at Malta, Feb. 28.
SS Mentor, at Liverpool, March 2.
SS Lancing, at Aarhuus, Feb. 25.
SS Canadian, at St. Kitts, March 3.
SS Panama, at Cristobal, March 3.
SS Minnehaha, at London, March 3.

Sailed.

SS Le Coq, from Cardiff, March 2.
SS Patria, from Palermo, Feb. 29.

Passed.

SS La Campine, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 11, SS New York.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 11, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 11, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 7, SS San Guglielmo.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURsuant to the provisions of the mortgage, dated April 1, 1909, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book Volume 82, page 1 et seq., from Isabella Connellsville Coke Company to The Colonial Trust Company, Trustee, sur judgment at law in the sum of $7,043,796.00, with six per centum per annum interest from September 29, 1914, at the suit of said Trustee against said Coke Company, in the Court of Common Pleas of said Fayette County at No. 401 September Term, 1914, under a writ of levari facias at No. 103 March Term, 1916, E. D., of said court, issued on said judgment, the Sheriff of said Fayette County, at the Court House in Uniontown, said Fayette County, Pennsylvania, at one o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 6, 1916, or later pursuant to adjournment, will sell in one lot, at public auction, all the right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand, of the said Isabella Connellsville Coke Company, of, in, and to, all the coal, mining rights, land, mining equipment, and property, real and personal, embraced in said mortgage, and now owned by said Coke Company, the same consisting of a contiguous block of coal underlying a tract of land approximately 2950 acres, together with approximately 413 acres of land, with mining rights and mining equipment and property, real and personal, all situate in Luzerne Township, said Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and mentioned and referred to in said mortgage and in the Sheriff's advertisements published in the Morning Herald newspaper in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and in the Courier newspaper in Connellsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee, Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BUDD & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Mar. 10th, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 155 W. 34th St., and immediately thereafter at 71 Spring St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of household furniture, such as bureaus, dressing tables, chairs, wicker furniture, davenports, dining room sets, library tables, bedroom sets, lamps, mirrors, &c.; office furniture, such as cabinets, desks, chairs, leather furniture, metal racks, fixtures, &c., and (1) Studebaker automobile, (5) passenger, 1916 model, and at 71 Spring St., office furniture, such as filing cabinets, desks, chairs, fixtures, &c.

BENNO LEWINSON, Receiver.
JESSE S. EPSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 128 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FEMINA RESTAURANT CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Mar. 9th, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 W. 48th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, groceries, cigars, household furniture, beds, chiffoniers, dressers, springs, mattresses, pictures, &c.; also the unexpired term of lease of the liquor license and cigar license.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Assignee.
BERNARD BERNBAUM, Attorney for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:26|Sun sets..5:51|Moon sets..6:46

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:42	8:10	1:34	2:00
Governors Island	8:15	8:42	2:10	2:35
Hell Gate	10:21	10:48	3:51	4:16

Arrived—Friday, March 3.

SS Amilia, Cuba, Feb. 28.
SS Atlantico, Boston, Feb. 28.
SS Atlas, Lisbon, Feb. 12.
SS Curaca, Baltimore, Feb. 28.
SS Denis, Barbados, Feb. 19.
SS Grayson, San Juan, Feb. 24.
SS Rhydwen, Rouen, Feb. 18.
SS Times, Matanzas, Feb. 27.
SS Manxman, Havre, Feb. 15.
SS Armenia, Bordeaux, Feb. 1.
SS Comal, Galveston, Feb. 26.
SS Richmond, London, Feb. 12.
SS Lygenfjord, Shields, Feb. 15.
SS Sif, Shields, Feb. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Cacique	Bordeaux	Feb. 16
Sicania	Naples	Feb. 8
Romsdalfjord	Kirkwall	Feb. 13
Falkland	Manchester	Feb. 15
Manhattan	London	Feb. 17
Prosper III	Christiania	Feb. 15
Headcliffe	Tyne	Feb. 17
Kirkoswald	Gibraltar	Feb. 18
Maroni	Bordeaux	Feb. 18
City of Columbus	Savannah	Mar. 1
Apache	Jacksonville	Mar. 1
El Valle	Galveston	Feb. 27

DUE TOMORROW.

*Lapland	Liverpool	Feb. 26
*Rotterdam	Falmouth	Feb. 26
*Esperanza	Havana	Feb. 20
Aladdin	Lisbon	Feb. 17
Cayo Citano	London	Feb. 20
Marie d'Giorgio	Seville	Feb. 21
Wenvoe	Gibraltar	Feb. 15

DUE MONDAY.

*Carolina	San Juan	Mar. 1
*Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Feb. 23
*Tenadores	Cristobal	Feb. 28
Monginevro	Genoa	Feb. 15
Stockholm	Greenock	Feb. 25
Atlanten	Cardiff	Feb. 17
Antonio Lopez	Vera Cruz	Feb. 21
Cymric	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Evelyn	San Juan	Mar. 1
Earl of Elgin	Hull	Feb. 19
Kariba	Gibraltar	Feb. 16
Samnanger	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Sixaola	Santiago	Mar. 1
Momus	New Orleans	Mar. 1

DUE TUESDAY.

Chicago	Bordeaux	Feb. 27
Anglo-Bolivian	London	Feb. 20
Belgier	Azores	Feb. 23
Morro Castle	Havana	Mar. 2
Pheoda	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Gamma	Tampa	Mar. 2
El Mundo	Galveston	Mar. 1
El Siglo	Galveston	Mar. 1
Lampasas	Tampa	Mar. 2
Nueces	Galveston	Mar. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 4

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
†Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Korea, London	5:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Rochambeau, Bord'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Verdi, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hammershus, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephan, Para	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metina, Nassau	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Lepanto, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

California, Liverpool		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

San Guglielmo, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 3.

SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 90 miles N. of Nassau at 8 P. M. 2d.
SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 1,048 miles from Nantucket at 8 P. M. 2d.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,017 miles S. at 8 P. M. 2d.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 107 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 156 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 19 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Standard, Tuxpam to New York, was 335 miles S. W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Camaguey, Tampico to New York, was 161 miles E. of Progreso at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 250 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 15 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 280 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 205 miles S. E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 63 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS San Marcos, Mobile to New York, was 167 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Siglo, bound to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 5:40 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 140 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 82 miles S. at noon.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China	Mar. 9
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.,)—Niagara	Mar. 10
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma	Mar. 16

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES J. TREANOR, Bankrupt.—No. 22,613.

To the creditors of James J. Treanor of the City of New York, County of Bronx and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1915, the said James J. Treanor was duly adjudicated bankrupt and a first meeting of creditors held on December 31st, 1915, and an order was entered dispensing with appointment of a Trustee, and the bankrupt having filed amended schedules on December 29th, 1915, you are hereby notified that a second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 16th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1916.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22915.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE D. SNYDER, JR., also known as GEORGE SNYDER, individually and as a member of the firm of SNYDER & RIDGEWAY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said George D. Snyder, Jr., also known as George Snyder, individually and as a member of the firm of Snyder & Ridgeway, are hereby given notice that on February 25th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 16th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22932.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL GOLEMBA, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Samuel Golemba are hereby given notice that on March 1st, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District of N. Y.—No. 22,669.—In bankruptcy.—ABE HIRSCH, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Abe Hirsch are hereby given notice that on January 12th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 16th, 1916, at 1 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District of N. Y.—No. 22,926.—In Bankruptcy.—LEON A. ROSENTHAL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Leon A. Rosenthal are hereby given notice that on February 28th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 16th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Catch Him in FLORIDA

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EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
*California, Sunday, Mar. 5, Noon
*CAMERONIA - SAT., MAR. 18, 10 A. M.
ORDUNA, - SAT., MAR. 25, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA - SAT., APR. 1, 10 A. M.
*En Route to Glasgow.
NEW YORK—LONDON
PANNONIA - SAT., MAR. 18, 10 A. M.
†ANDANIA - THURS., APR. 6, 10 A. M.
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American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
New York.......Mar. 11 | St. Louis........Mar. 18

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Lapland..........Apr. 12 | Baltic..........Apr. 15
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic.......April 5 | Canopic.......April 18
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

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Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ROCHAMBEAU . Mar. 4, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . Mar. 11, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Mar. 18, 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE . . Mar. 25, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
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S. S. STOCKHOLM, 22,070 tons displacement.
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BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VERDI............Mch. 4, 9:30 A. M.
S. S. BYRON...........Mch. 18, 2:30 P. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

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FALL RIVER LINE
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Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:00 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.65
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
COLONIAL LINE
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS $1.00.
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $4.00; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
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From Pier, 19, E. R. 'Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
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$3 Direct MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Between NEW YORK & PORTLAND
Reduced Fares All Points. Phone 8980 Cort.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY.
Newburgh, Beacon & return, $1. Franklin St., 9; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Tel. 4675—Franklin.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. District, N. Y.—No. 22,913.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN CONROY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said John Conroy are hereby given notice that on February 24th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector St., N. Y. City, March 16th, 1916, at ten A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Province of
Alberta
(Canada)
4½s
Due February 1, 1924
Price to yield 5.35%
Particulars of this and many other issues of
Municipal Bonds
Yielding 4% to 6%
on request.
Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
SPITZER & CO
Established 1871
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo Chicago

March Bond Circular
We shall be pleased to send a copy of our March General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.
Send for General Circular 90
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

WANTED
Hercules Powder Preferred
FOR SALE
Du Pont 6% Deb. Stock
WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
SPECIALISTS
Phone 9717 Rector 120 Broadway

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
100 American Thermos Bottle Stock
5000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip
100 Cincinnati Northern Stock
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
200 Inter State Co. Com. Stock
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
100 International Salt Stock
25 Phelps, Dodge & Co. Stock
25 Preferred Accident Insur. Stock
15 Singer Manufacturing Stock
50 Victor Talking Mach. Com. Stk.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
200 Alaska Steamship Stock
100 Aluminum Co. of America Stock
100 Amer. Graphophone Com. Stk.
150 Central Petroleum Pfd. Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
100 Foundation Co. Pfd. Stock
100 Midland Securities Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
25 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Stock
10 Sen Sen Chiclet 6s
100 Ward Baking Com. Stock
5 Winchester Repeat'g Arms Stk.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Foreign Exchange
Investors have been reading considerable about making money in foreign exchange, but very few know how to go about it. It is an intricate problem. In this week's issue is an article by a competent authority intelligently explaining the methods to employ in purchasing foreign exchange.
Send for Copy
The Financial World
18 Broadway, New York.

A. E. Fitkin & Co.
141 Broadway Tel. 7305 Cort.
Nat'l Light, Heat & Pwr. Pfd.
Federal Light & Tr. Pfd.
Middle West Util. 6s

Wm. A. Read & Co.
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Investment Bankers
128 Broadway, New York

E. C. Randolph
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111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Carefully Selected Bonds For Investment
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

Investment Bonds
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York buys and sells investment bonds; investigates and examines bond issues; maintains for the Company and its clients a bureau of statistical information on investments.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Acts as Trustee and Agent for Persons and Corporations.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks, Still Dull, Turn Strong—Relation of Trade to the Stock Market.

The excited discussion in the Senate over the Administration's foreign policy, following the tabling of Senator Gore's resolution warning Americans off armed merchantmen, did not stand in the way of a resumption yesterday afternoon of the rise in the stock market. A forward movement had occurred early in the session, but was interrupted during a subsequent period of dullness. In the last hour trading increased in volume and prices again moved forward, advancing very close to the end of trading. Experience for some days had been that the market became dull when it became strong, and was active only when it was weak. This recent rule did not hold true of the trading yesterday afternoon, although the dealings for the session as a whole fell somewhat short of the previous day's total, and very far short of the larger dealings on the recent days of acute reaction.

The discussion in the Senate seemed to make it plain that the vote taken by that body in nowise disposed of the sentiment which gave rise to the introduction of the Gore resolution and to a similar resolution in the House, but recognition of this fact did not prove an unsettling influence in stock market sentiment. During the last few days the view has been emphasized that what was going on in Washington had much more to do with internal policies than with the country's international relations. The wider acceptance of that view did much to rob the excitement in Washington of power to unsettle the security market.

In view of the fact that the recent success of the Germans in the fighting around Verdun was a potent adverse factor in the stock market, it may be that not enough attention has been paid by the market to further, although much less conspicuous, German gains since the first great onslaught in the attack on the French fortress. The market's indifference to this phase of the news within the last few days has no doubt, however, been due to the fact that what disturbed the market last week was not the loss of a certain amount of ground by the Allies, but fear lest the fortress might be captured and the French line broken. Relieved of that fear, the market has been disposed to look upon minor war news as a negligible factor.

With the unsettling influence of the war news and of the situation in Washington greatly diminished, the improvement in the market yesterday may readily be attributed to the underlying fact that business continues to thrive the country over. Such complaint as comes these days from trade circles has largely to do with the rapidity of the rise in prices, which suggests the possibility of a curtailment of consumption, though no such result has made itself manifest so far. When demand, already large, increases more rapidly than supply, a rise in prices is inevitable, the more so in a time when the reserve supply of credit has been made abnormally large. At the same time reserve and foresightedness on the part of merchants and others committing themselves to future purchases are particularly called for in such a period. It is of good augury, therefore, that business men are showing that they recognized the danger inherent in a too rapid rise in prices.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3¼	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ....2@2¼
Ninety days ....2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	2	1¾

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2¾	5 months	3
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months ....3 @3¼
30 to 90 days ....2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ....3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76½	$4.76⅜	$4.76 7/16	+.00 1/16
Cables	4.77	4.76⅞	4.77	+.00 1/16
Paris—				
Demand	5.88⅜	5.88½	5.88¼	−.00⅛
Cables	5.87⅝	5.87⅞	5.87⅞	−.00⅝
Berlin—				
Demand	73.37½	73.31¼	73.31¼	−.06¼
Cables	73.43¾	73.37½	73.37½	−.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76 7/16	4.77
5.1826	Paris	5.88¼	5.87⅞
95.28	Berlin	73.31¼	73.37½
20.20	Austria	13.05	13.10
26.70	Scandinavia	28.10	28.15
19.29	Spain	19.03	19.08
5.1826	Switzerland	5.24	5.23
40.19	Holland	42.50	42.62½
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826	Italy	6.69½	6.69
51.45	Russia	......	32.25
	China—		
....	Hongkong	46.20	46.35
....	Shanghai	63.50	63.62½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	......
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	......
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
32.44	Rio	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.70⅝	$4.71⅝	$4.69¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $505,763,812; balance, $31,104,353; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $849,046.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $7.81¼ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27d, off 1-16d; New York, 56⅝c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 43⅝c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	348,715
Same day last year	264,230
Year to date	29,637,858
Same period last year	10,519,569
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.84 + .98
Same day last year	61.42 + .71

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	83.49 Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.68 Jan. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Cnge.
20¼	20½	6,900	Alaska Gold Mines	20½	20½	19¾	20⅛	− ¼
8¾	9	1,400	Alaska Juneau	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	− ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅝
70½	77	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	76¼	77	76¼	77	+1
67	67¼	4,100	Am. Beet Sugar	67½	68	65½	67	− ¼
58¾	59	5,500	Am. Can	58⅛	59	57¾	59	+1⅝
110½	111½	200	Am. Can pf.	110¾	111	110¾	111	+1
66	66¼	1,500	Am. Car & Fdry.	65	66¼	65	66¼	+1¼
158½	160	2,300	Am. Coal Products	159½	161	156½	158½	−1½
115½	116½	300	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ¼
9½	10	25	Am. H. & Leather	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
47	49	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	47	48	47	48	+2
28½	29	200	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28½	28½	28½	...
21¾	22	2,200	Am. Linseed	21	22	21	22	+1
40½	41	1,700	Am. Linseed pf.	39⅞	41¼	39⅞	41	+1⅞
70⅜	70½	21,900	Am. Locomotive	69	70⅞	68¾	70½	+2⅞
101	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅜
32	33¾	100	Am. Malt pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¾
98	98¼	2,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	96⅝	98½	96⅝	98¼	+1⅝
92¾	93	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	92⅞	93	92¾	93	+ ⅛
50½	51	850	Am. Steel F'dries	50	50¾	49⅞	50¾	+1
109¼	110	200	Am. Sugar Ref.	109½	109¾	109½	109¾	+ ⅝
127⅛	127½	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	127⅜	127⅜	127¼	127¼	− ¼
192	194½	100	Am. Tobacco	194¼	194¼	194¼	194¼	+ ¼
106	107	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+1⅜
52⅝	52¾	1,600	Am. Woolen t. r.	52	52⅝	52	52½	+ ¾
98½	99	700	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	98⅞	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	+ ⅝
78½	78¾	2,600	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	78½	78½	78	78½	+ ⅝
85¾	85⅞	11,350	Anaconda Cop. Co.	85¼	85⅝	84⅞	85¾	+ ⅞
67	68	200	Associated Oil	68	68	68	68	− ½
102⅛	102½	400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102½	102½	102⅛	102⅜	+ ⅜
101½	102	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101¾	101¾	101½	101½	− ½
102¼	102½	26,200	Baldwin Loco.	100¾	102⅞	100	102½	+1¼
108	109½	200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	109	109	109	109	− ½
86	86¼	700	Baltimore & Ohio	86	86¼	86	86	+ ¼
75½	76⅝	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
2	2¼	900	Batopilas Mining	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	...
460	470	200	Bethlehem Steel	460	468	460	468	+18
80	82	100	Burns Brothers	81	81	81	81	−1
112¾	116¾	100	Bush Terminal	114½	114½	114½	114½	−1
92⅝	93	2,550	Butte & Superior	92¼	93	92¼	92⅝	+ ⅜
29½	31¼	100	Butterick Co.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
28	28¾	2,300	California Petrol.	27	28	26⅞	28	+ ¾
59¾	60	600	California Pet. pf.	58	59½	58	59⅝	+1⅝
58½	60	50	Canada Southern	58½	58½	58½	58½	...
166	166½	500	Canadian Pacific	164¾	166	164¾	166	+1¼
52⅞	53	1,400	Central Leather Co.	52¾	53	52½	53	+ ½
92½	93	2,800	Chandler Motor	90½	93	90½	93	+2½
61½	61¾	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61½	61	61½	...
12⅜	13	100	Chi. Great Western	12½	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
93⅝	94	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	+ ⅛
126	127	100	Chi. & Northwest	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	+ ¾
18	18¼	2,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅝
22⅞	23	800	Chile Copper	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	...
56⅞	57	2,800	Chino Copper	56⅝	57	56⅝	56⅞	...
67	70	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	70	70	70	70	...
102	111	100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	109	109	109	109	−1
41¼	41¾	1,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	40½	41½	40¼	41½	+1¼
26	27	100	Colorado Southern	26	26	26	26	−1
46	47½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec.	46½	46½	46½	46½	...
131½	133	100	Consolidated Gas	132	132	132	132	...
109¼	114	300	Con. Gas, E. L. & P. B.	109¾	109¾	108¼	108¼	−5¾
80	80¾	300	Continental Can	80¼	80½	80¼	80¼	+1
23	23⅛	30,350	Corn Products Ref.	21¼	23⅜	21¼	23⅛	+2
97½	98	900	Corn Pro. Ref. pf.	96½	98	96½	97⅞	+1⅞
73½	73¾	11,400	Crucible Steel	72¾	73¾	72½	73⅝	+1½
112	114	100	Crucible Steel pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	− ¼
190	193	100	Cuban Am. Sugar	183¼	183¼	183¼	183¼	+1¼
..	..	200	Det. Edison Co. rgts.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
84¼	90	100	Detroit United Ry.	85	85	85	85	...
102	104	100	Diamond Match	102½	102½	102¼	102½	+ ¼
46⅛	46¼	1,000	Distillers' Secur.	46¼	46¼	45⅝	46¼	+ ¼
24⅛	24¼	600	Dome Mines	24	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
62¾	64	100	Elec. Storage Bat.	63	63	63	63	...
36⅜	36½	2,100	Erie	36⅛	36⅝	36	36⅜	+ ½
43¾	44½	300	Erie 2d pf.	43	44	43	44	− ¼
50⅝	53	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	− ¼
114	117½	100	Gen. Chemical pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	−1½
166½	167	400	General Electric	165¾	166½	165¾	166½	+ ½
460	475	400	General Motors	450	460	450	460	...
70⅝	71	5,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	69	70¾	69	70¾	+1¾
88	88½	300	Granby Consol	88	88	88	88	...
120¼	120½	916	Great Northern pf.	120¼	120⅝	120⅛	120¼	− ¼
41⅝	41¾	1,600	G. N. certs. ore prop.	41	41½	40¾	41½	+ ⅝
41⅝	41¾	15	Do., odd lot	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	...
44	44¾	200	Greene-Cananea	44¼	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅜
21	21⅛	500	Guggenheim Explor.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
100⅞	103	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	+1
44⅞	45	2,900	Inspiration Copper	44⅝	45	44½	45	+ ¼
16½	16¾	300	Interboro Consol	16⅛	16¾	16⅛	16¾	+ ¼
73½	74	200	Interboro Con. pf.	73½	73⅝	73½	73⅝	+ ⅝
61	62	100	Int. Agricultural pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
109½	110	200	Int. Harvester, N. J.	109	109¼	109	109¼	+ ½
15¼	15⅝	1,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	15⅜	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ⅛
63½	64	7,600	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	63	63⅞	61¾	63½	+ ⅞
45¼	45½	4,100	Int. Nickel	44½	45½	44½	45½	+1⅝
9¾	10½	200	Int. Paper	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾	...
43	45	200	Int. Paper pf.	44	44	44	44	+ ½
25¼	25½	100	Kansas City South.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ½
54⅝	54¾	8,100	Kennecott Copper	54½	54⅞	54⅜	54¾	+ ¼
127	128½	15	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	128½	128½	128½	128½	...
76½	77¼	3,300	Lackawanna Steel	75½	77½	75½	77	+1
49½	49¾	650	Lee Rubber & Tire	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+ ¾
77¼	78	800	Lehigh Valley	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
240	250	100	Liggett & Myers	249¾	249¾	249¾	249¾	−2¼
118½	..	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	122	122	122	112	+2
15	18¾	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	15	15	15	15	−1½
..	56¾	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	50	50	50	50	−5
117¼	..	100	Loril. (P.) Co. pf.	120	120	120	120	+ ⅝
129	132	500	Manhattan Elev.	130	130	130	130	...
60¼	60⅝	7,000	Maxwell Motors	58	60¾	57¼	60½	+2¾
83	83½	500	Max. Motors 1st pf.	82	83	82	83	+ ¼
44	46	1,300	Max. Motors 2d pf.	42¾	44½	42¾	44½	+2¼
98¼	98½	22,100	Mexican Petroleum	95½	98½	95½	98¼	+3¼
95¼	97	200	Mex. Petroleum pf.	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
35½	35⅝	2,600	Miami Copper	35⅛	35¾	35⅛	35½	+ ¼
4¼	6	80	Minn. & St. Louis	5	5	5	5	...
75	85	80	M., St. P. & S. S. M., l. l.	75	75	75	75	...
109	..	100	Montana Power pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	− ¼
24¼	25	200	Nat. En. & St. Co.	24	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅝
66⅜	67	400	Nat. Lead Co.	66¼	66½	66	66½	+ ¾
16⅜	16½	900	Nevada Con. Cop.	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
138½	140	200	N. Y. Air Brake	139	140	139	140	+1¾
104⅝	104¾	2,800	N. Y. Central	104⅛	104¾	104⅛	104¾	+ ¾
67	67½	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67	67	67	67	...
27¾	28	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27½	27½	27½	27½	− ¾
115	115¼	500	Norfolk & Western	114¾	115	114¾	115	+ ¾
112¼	112½	1,200	Northern Pacific	112	112¼	111¾	112¼	...
7⅛	7½	500	Ontario Mining	6⅝	7½	6⅝	7½	+ ⅞
28¼	28½	1,500	Pacific Mail	28½	29	27½	28⅛	− ⅝
57	57⅛	600	Penn. R. R.	57	57⅛	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
40½	41½	1,100	Philadelphia Co.	40	40	39¾	39¾	− ¼
30¼	30½	400	Pittsburgh Coal	29¾	30	29¾	30	+ ⅜
104½	105	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	104½	105	104½	105	...
50	50½	2,200	Pressed Steel Car	49	50	49	50	+ ½
101	102	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	− ⅛
101	102	40	do., odd lot	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	...
162	164	100	Pullman Co.	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼	...
4¾	4⅞	200	Quicksilver	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	− ½
6¾	7¼	500	Quicksilver pf.	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞	− ⅛
38¾	39½	100	Railway Steel Sp.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	− ⅝
24⅜	24½	1,900	Ray Con. Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
82⅛	82⅜	3,500	Reading	82⅛	82½	81¾	82⅜	+ ⅜
44¾	46	100	Reading 2d pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	− ¼
51⅛	51¼	2,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	50½	51⅛	50¼	51⅛	+1⅛
15	16¼	100	Seab. Air Line	16	16	16	16	− ¼
175	176	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	175	175	174½	175	+ ¼
126⅝	127¼	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	− ⅛
36¾	36⅞	1,300	Shattuck-Arizona	36⅞	36⅞	36	36¾	+ ⅜
54	55	500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	53¼	54	53¼	54	−1
97⅛	97¼	1,900	Southern Pacific	96⅝	97¼	96⅝	97¼	+ ¾
109	111	100	S. Porto Rico Sug. pf. odd lots	110	110	110	110	...
20⅛	20¼	900	Southern Railway	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
137⅞	138½	14,400	Studebaker Co.	135¼	138⅜	133½	138⅜	+3½
54½	54¾	600	Tennessee Copper	54⅝	54¾	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
200	201	1,200	Texas Co.	199½	201½	198	201	+3
7	7½	200	Texas & Pacific	7	7	7	7	− ¾
60	60¼	100	Third Avenue	60	60	60	60	+ ⅜
102	103	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	− ⅜
7⅜	7½	100	Union B. & P. Co.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
28	30	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	...
131¾	132	1,500	Union Pacific	131½	132⅛	131⅛	132⅛	+ ⅞
59	60	50	United Cigar Mfrs.	59	59	59	59	...
9⅜	9⅝	1,200	United Cigar Stores	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
11¾	11⅞	75	Un. Cigar Stores pf.	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	...
60⅛	70	30	Un. Dry Goods pf.	65	65	65	65	...
143	143¼	2,160	United Fruit Co.	141	143⅜	141	143⅜	+2⅛
14	14¾	100	United Rys. Inv.	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ½
17⅛	17½	700	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ⅝
151½	152½	3,350	U. S. Ind. Alco	152¼	152½	150¾	151¾	+ ¾
49½	49¾	400	U. S. Rubber	49	49¾	49	49¾	+ ¾
81⅞	82	36,300	U. S. Steel	80¾	82	80⅝	81⅞	+1⅜
115¾	116	100	U. S. Steel pf.	116	116	116	116	+ ⅛
84⅜	84½	4,925	Utah Copper	84½	84½	83⅞	84⅜	+ ½
17⅛	18	100	Utah Securities	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ½
43	43½	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	42⅝	43½	42⅝	43½	+ ½
13⅝	14	700	Wabash	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	− ¼
43	43¼	954	Wabash pf. A	42⅞	43	42¾	43	+ ½
26¼	26½	500	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	+ ½
25¾	26¼	200	Western Maryland	25½	26	25½	26	...
88⅛	88½	600	Western Union Tel.	88⅛	88¼	88	88¼	+ ¼
63⅛	63⅜	7,600	Westingh. E. & M.	62	63⅜	62	63⅜	+1¾
211	215	100	Willys-Overland	210	210	210	210	...

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The situation at Washington in relation to the German submarine issue continued to dominate the trading in the market on the Consolidated Exchange. Prices improved on the news that the Gore resolution in the Senate had been tabled and that the House was likely to also table the resolution there. Best prices of the day were generally attained in the closing dealings.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
95	Alaska Gold	20⅝	20⅝	14⅞	20⅝
10	Alaska Jun.	9	9	9	9
60	Allis-Chal.	27⅝	28	27⅝	28
190	Am. B. Sugar	66	67¼	66	67¼
1,620	Am. Can	58	59	57¾	59
140	Am. C. & Fy.	65	66⅛	65	66⅛
10	Am. H. & L. pf.	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
5,870	Am. Locomo.	69	70¾	68⅜	70¼
1,270	Am. Smelting	96⅞	98⅝	96½	98⅜
30	A. Z., L. & S.	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78¼
2,170	Anaconda Cop.	85½	86	84⅞	86
4,940	Baldwin Loco.	100⅞	102¾	99¾	102¾
20	Balt. & Ohio	86	86	86	86
50	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
275	Butte & Sup.	92⅜	92¾	92⅛	92¾
40	California Pet.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
40	Can. Pacific	165⅝	165⅞	165⅝	165⅞
240	Cent. Leather	53	53¼	53	53¼
40	C., R. I. & P.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
140	Col. F. & I.	40¾	41⅜	40¾	41⅜
50	Consol. Gas	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛
1,690	Corn Products	21⅜	23¼	21⅜	23⅛
2,500	Crucible Steel	73	73⅞	72½	73⅞
110	Dist. Secur.	46¼	46¼	45½	45½
400	Erie	36⅛	36½	36	36⅛
240	Goodrich Co.	70	70½	64⅞	70½
80	Gt. Nor. Ore	41¾	41¾	41	41⅞
100	Insp. Copper	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44⅞
85	Int. Mer. Mar.	15	15⅝	15	15⅝
490	Int. M. M. pf.	62¼	63⅝	62	63⅛
40	Ken. Copper	54½	54⅞	54½	54⅞
280	Lack. Steel	76⅝	77⅝	76⅜	76⅞
20	Lehigh Valley	77½	77½	77½	77½
230	Max. Motors	57¾	60	57¾	60
2,850	Mexican Pet.	96	98⅝	95⅞	98¼
140	Miami Copper	35⅛	35¼	35⅛	35¼
70	N. Y. Central	104	104⅝	104	104¼
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67	67	67	67
430	Pacific Mail	28⅝	29⅜	27¾	28⅜
20	Pr. St. Car	49⅝	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛
30	Ray Copper	24¾	24¾	24⅝	24¾
800	Reading	82¼	82⅝	81⅛	82¼
90	Rep. I. & S.	50⅝	51⅝	50⅝	51⅝
50	Sl.-Sh. S. & I.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
20	Southern Pac.	96⅝	97	96⅝	97
990	Stude. Co.	134⅞	138¼	133¼	138
40	Tenn. Copper	54½	54⅞	54½	54⅞
100	Texas Co.	197⅞	199⅝	197⅞	199⅝
110	Union Pac.	131½	132	131¼	132
100	United Fruit	141⅞	143¼	141⅞	143¼
120	U. S. Ind. Al.	150½	151⅝	150½	151⅝
40	U. S. Rubber	49½	49½	49½	49½
11,500	U. S. Steel	80¾	82⅛	80½	82
280	Utah Copper	84⅛	84⅝	84	84⅝
250	Wes. E. & M.	62	63½	62	63½
41,685					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	Atlanta	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
300	Batopilas	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
300	Goldfield Con.	.89	.89	.89	.89
400	Halifax	.67	.68	.67	.68
200	Horn Silver	.45	.45	.45	.45
150	Iron Blossom	1.56	1.57½	1.56	1.57½
300	Jumbo Ext.	.97	.97	.97	.97
500	Montana	.26	.26	.26	.26
2,500	Rescue Eula.	.15	.16½	.15	.16
200	Sierra Nev.	.30	.30	.30	.30
100	Tono. B'mont.	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
800	Tono. Ext.	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½
500	Uncle Sam	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
[illegible]					

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Government 2s Above Par.

A block of something more than $100,000 Government 2 per cent. registered bonds was sold yesterday by a dealer at a price fractionally above par. The fraction was less than one-eighth, but large enough to record for the transaction the highest price reported in the local market in more than three years. There was a time, not so long ago, when the 2s of 1930 fluctuated between 106 and 108, and they have sold in the last decade around 112. In recent weeks a growing scarcity of the Government bonds because of steady purchase by national banks for resale to the Federal Reserve banks has caused the price to rise. It was supposed yesterday that the buyer of the block of 2s was a national bank which desired to increase its circulation.

⁂

Divergent Views.

Commission houses were generally advising customers yesterday to let the market alone until the international situation shapes itself, on the theory that a buyer could afford to pay a point or two more for his stocks for waiting until the clouds clear away, if they are to be cleared, while he could buy them cheaper if serious complications arise. In some houses the several partners lined up on opposite sides of the old question as to what the market was going to do. Floor traders reported that some of the big short sellers had decided that a break is not likely, and had covered their commitments, and they thought they saw evidence of accumulation of stocks by some of the big banking interests. On the other hand, some brokers were convinced by the failure of the market to become more active on the recoveries that another pronounced dip must come before there would be a noteworthy change in the tone of the market. After all, if the troublesome factors now in sight are to be surmounted without involving the United States, stocks are a good purchase, while, if they are to lead to a break with Germany, they are high. No one in Wall Street has any better information on the political situation than that supplied by the newspapers, and the market appears likely to jump with the outcome.

⁂

Converting National Banks.

Announcement from Albany yesterday of applications from four national banks for State charters aroused interest as seeming to indicate a movement on the part of out-of-town banks away from the Federal Reserve system. All four of the banks now withdrawing are small, the largest having $300,000 capital. Bankers in close touch with the operations of the new currency system said that when the new law went into effect a number of the smaller banks had about decided to change to State charters, but decided to give the new system a year's trial. In some cases there are two or more banks in towns that supply business enough for only one, and it is expected that the reserve system will lose a few members through the conversion of member banks into State institutions preparatory to consolidation with other banks. So far no national bank of more than local standing has signified its desire to surrender its charter, but a number of up-State member banks have been debating the relative advantages of National to State charters, and it will not be surprising if they decide to change to State banks or trust companies in order to utilize broader powers.

⁂

Japan's Prosperity.

Japan, though at war, is enjoying her top-notch prosperity. She is turning her natural resources and mechanical ability into millions at the expense of the Allies, as is the United States. Her railroads are prosperous because they carry war supplies to the seaboard. Her shipping is prosperous because her ships are depended on to supply the scarcity of bottoms experienced by her sister belligerents. Her merchants are getting fat on commissions and inflated prices. Russia, her old enemy, has become a godsend for the little nation. Normally Japan's imports exceed her exports by several millions. In 1915, however, her exports exceeded her imports by about $84,000,000. Wall Street is watching Japan's prosperity. Expressions of opinion are heard that it does not seem just to have one belligerent prospering at the expense of the others. The question is asked whether the "almighty dollar" is not going to interfere ultimately with plans of war.

⁂

Woes of the Exporter.

These are days to put lines of worry upon the faces of exporters while their dispositions are affected by many exasperating matters. One figures out an excellent profit on a bill of goods sold to a South American merchant, say, and arranges for his cargo space on a steamer. The goods are made up in a Western plant and are shipped with a fair time allowance for delivery at the steamer's side. Railroad congestion delays the shipment, perhaps no further away than New Haven or Poughkeepsie, the ship sails without it, the exporter is unable to fill his contract, and besides, if he decides to ship the consignment on the next steamer, two weeks later, he finds the freight cost up $1,000 or more. The profit originally contemplated can easily shrink 25 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William B. Anderson, who was manager of the Fifth Avenue branch office of H. Content & Co. for several years, has been admitted to partnership in the Stock Exchange firm of Finlay Barrell & Co. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Charles W. Hill has withdrawn from the bond and securities department of the Guaranty Trust Company to engage in the investment security business at 66 Liberty Street.

Stockholders of the United Cigar Stores Company voted yesterday to restore the par value of the common and preferred stocks to $100 a share. About half the shares were turned in a year ago for stock, with a par of $10 a share.

The Anglo-South American Bank withdrew $950,000 in gold coin from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to South America. A banking firm withdrew $116,000 in coin for domestic purposes.

The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company yesterday declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock, as well as the usual quarterly payment of 3 per cent. and the regular preferred stock disbursement of 1¾ per cent., all payable April 1 to stock owners of record March 21.

Sutro Bros. & Co. will remove to their new offices in the Equitable Building today.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
6s—Sept., 1916	101⅝	101¾	101⅝	101¾
6s—Sept., 1917	103⅝	103¾	103⅝	103¾
4½s—June, 1965	107	107¼	106⅞	107⅛
4½s—March, 1963	106¾	107⅛	106⅝	107
4½s—Nov., 1957	106⅝	107	106½	107
4½s—May, 1957	106½	107	106½	107
4½s—Nov., 1917	101	..	101	..
4½s—May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4¼s—March, 1964	101⅞	102⅜	101⅞	102⅜
4¼s—March, 1962	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4¼s—Sept., 1960	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4¼s—March, 1930-'60	101⅜	102⅛	101⅜	102⅛
4s—May, 1959	98⅝	98⅞	98½	98¾
4s—Nov., 1958	98⅝	98⅞	98½	98¾
4s—May, 1957	98⅝	98⅞	98½	98⅝
4s—Nov., 1956	97⅝	98⅜	97½	98⅜
4s—Nov., 1955	97⅝	98⅛	97½	98⅛
4s—Nov., 1936	97⅞	..	97⅞	..
3½s—Nov., 1955	88	..	88	..
3½s—Nov., 1954	88½	88⅞	88½	88⅝
3½s—May, 1954	88½	89	88½	89

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales March 3	$2,365,500
Same day last year	3,099,500
Year to date	207,437,000
Same period last year	112,611,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	86.47 — .08
Same day last year	82.76 + .23

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	87.35 Feb. 4	86.47 Mar. 3
Same period last year	83.97 Feb. 4	81.51 Jan. 2
Year 1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.54 Jan. 2
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Panama 3s, reg
1,000....103⅜
3s, coupon
1,000....103⅜
Anglo-French 5s
10,000....94
3,000s30f....94
1,000....94⅛
5,000s15f....94
10,000....94
1,500....94
500....94¼
6,000s30f....94
10,000....94
1,000s30f....94
500....94¼
10,000....94
108,000....94⅛
[illegible]

4,000....98⅝
51,000....98¾
10,000....98⅞
Illinois Div 4s
1,000....94¾
Nebr ext 4s
14,000....98¼
Chi, Mil & St P 4s, 1934
5,000....92
gen 4s, Ser A
14,000....92¼
gen 3½s, Ser B
10,000....80½
conv 4½s
27,000....100⅝
10,000....101
2,000....100⅞
3,000....101
[illegible]

Inter Paper 6s
2,000....102
Iowa Cen ref 4s
3,000....57½
1st 5s
1,000....89
1,000....89⅛
Kan City So 5s
1,000....92
1,000....91½
Kan City Ter 4s
8,000....88¾
2,000....88⅞
30,000....88⅝
Kings Co Elv 4s stpd gtd
3,000....85
Lack Stl 5s, 1950
18,000....93
[illegible]

Pac Tel & Tel 5s
2,000....100⅜
2,000....100⅜
Penn 4s, 1943
1,000....99⅝
Penn R R con 4½s
7,000....105⅜
25,000....105⅝
gen 4½s, tem c
2,000....102¼
15,000....102
Phila Co cv 5s, 1922
5,000s30f....93½
Philippine Ry 4s
1,000....50
P, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser A
6,000....102½
Pub Serv C s f 5s
[illegible]

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

[illegible]

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

[illegible]

C R R of N J	270	310
C & S A T	136	140
Chi & Alton	..	9
Do pf	11	30
C Gt W pf	34⅝	35
C, M & St P pf	128½	129¾
C & N W pf	170	180
C, St P, M & Om	115	125
Do pf	130	140
Int H Corp Do pf	100	110
Int Nickel pf	109	112
Iowa Cent	..	5
Do pf	..	10
K C, F S & Mem pf	61	65
K C So pf	59¾	61
Kayser (J) & Co	80	85
Do 1st pf	110	..
K & D M	2	4
Do pf	..	35
Pac T & T	35	40
Do pf	95	99
Peo Gas, C	103⅛	104
Peoria & E	10	13
Pettib-Mul	50	55
Do 1st pf	90	93
P, C, C & St L	70	78
Do pf	88	90
P, Ft W & C	157½	..
Pitts Steel pf	93½	96
W E & M 1st pf	75	79
Weym-Bru	205	240
Do pf	114	120
W & L E	3	3½
Do 1st pf	12	15
Do 2d pf	4¼	4¾
Willys-O'l'd pf, f pd	102	104
Wis Cent	35	36
W'lw'h (F W)	120	121
Do pf	126	..

TRADING DULL IN LONDON.

Prices Are Inclined to Drop from Lack of Support.

LONDON, March 3.—Money and discount rates continued easy today. The banks, it is reported, are refusing to grant loans on American securities and are referring borrowers to the American Committee in order to assist the mobilization scheme.

The stock market passed a dull session. Prices were inclined to droop from lack of support except in Japanese bonds, Russian issues, and oil shares, which were steady. American securities were hesitating, pending the clearing of the political situation.

Trading Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 3.—Trading was irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 20 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 5 centimes.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, March 3, (via Sayville.)—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany is as follows, according to the Overseas News Agency:

Gold reserve 2,457,100,000 marks, increased 700,000; commercial paper and Treasury bills 5,771,000,000 marks increased 279,000,000; circulation and banking notes 6,554,000,000 marks, increased 268,000,000; private deposits 1,986,000,000 marks, increased 199,000,000. Gold reserve covering circulation and banking notes decreased from 39.1 per cent. to 37.5 per cent. Money borrowed by loan banks on collateral increased 385,000,000 marks, to 1,606,000,000 marks.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, March 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand decreased	20,839,000
Silver in hand increased	566,000
Notes in circulation increased	164,847,000
Treasury deposits increased	23,293,000
General deposits increased	12,899,000
Bills discounted decreased	7,901,000
Advances increased	481,000

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Resources, - 70,000,000
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Member Federal Reserve Bank
United States Depository
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Cor. John St.
BRANCHES
Greenwich and Warren Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
345 Grand St.
Fifth Avenue and 14th St.
Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Fifth Avenue and 20th St.
2 West 33rd Street
57th Street and Third Ave.
86th Street at Second Ave.
Broadway and 104th Street
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
125th St. and Lex. Ave.
We Invite Your Account

New York, New Haven & Hartford
During the past half dozen years we have issued a series of analyses of this property which have steadily foreshadowed the developments that have subsequently occurred. We have now prepared a new analysis, treating the subject from the current standpoint. This new letter should be of special interest to all stockholders of the company.
A few copies are available for free distribution.
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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Interborough-Metropolitan Company
Interborough Consolidated Corporation

TO THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES:

You are hereby notified that the Voting Trusts under agreement dated March 6, 1906, between Edward J. Berwind, John D. Crimmins, Andrew Freedman, Thomas P. Fowler, Gardiner M. Lane, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, (a Committee under an agreement dated January 26th, 1906, between August Belmont & Co. and said Committee), and August Belmont, Walter G. Oakman, Thomas F. Ryan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Peter A. B. Widener, Voting Trustees, and under agreement dated February 6, 1911, between all the holders of voting trust certificates and of the preferred stock of Interborough-Metropolitan Company who should become parties thereto, and August Belmont, Edward J. Berwind, Andrew Freedman, Theodore P. Shonts and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Voting Trustees, will expire on March 6th, 1916, and that the holders of outstanding voting trust certificates issued under said Voting Trust Agreements may exchange them for certificates of the capital stock of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, successor to the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, to the amount and of the class called for by the respective voting trust certificates. That such exchange may be made at the office of the Company, Room 1213, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on March 6, 1916, and thereafter when and as said voting trust certificates, properly endorsed for transfer, are duly surrendered for exchange.

Dated, February 21, 1916.

AUGUST BELMONT,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
THOMAS DeWITT CUYLER,
THEODORE P. SHONTS,
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
Voting Trustees.

Des Moines Suburban Railway Company of Des Moines, Ia.

First Mortgage Refunding & Improvement Bonds.
Notice of Redemption on 27th day of March, 1916.

Pursuant to the second paragraph of the Deed of Trust dated August 11, 1891, made by the Des Moines Suburban Railway Company with the undersigned as Trustee to secure $300,000 six per cent. First Mortgage Refunding and Improvement Bonds of the said Des Moines Suburban Railway Company, the Iowa Loan & Trust Company as Trustee thereunder hereby give notice that funds have been deposited with the Trustee, and that on the 27th day of March, 1916, the Des Moines Suburban Railway Company of Des Moines, Iowa, will redeem all the outstanding bonds of the above mentioned issue, each for the principal sum of $1,000.00.

Said First Mortgage Refunding & Improvement Bonds will be redeemed pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Deed of Trust securing the same at par, together with accrued interest due on said bonds on the redemption date, upon the surrender thereof duly transferred to bearer at the office of the Chemical National Bank of New York City, or at the office of the Iowa Loan & Trust Company, Des Moines, Iowa, on or after March 27th, 1916. Interest on said bonds will cease on March 27th, 1916.

Des Moines, Iowa, February 26th, 1916.

Iowa Loan & Trust Company
By G. B. HIPPEE, President.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals, in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 5, 1916, for the sale to it of forty (40) outstanding 6% bonds of THE COLORADO FUEL CO. due 1919. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1916, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St., New York City.
Denver, Colo., Feb. 29, 1916.
J. A. WRITER, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES No. C-9127, 50 shares, dated June 22d, 1905; No. C-9148, 34 shares, dated June 29th, 1905; and No. C-9232, 16 shares, dated July 20th, 1905, of The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company were lost from our office in Hartford, Connecticut, on or about October 5, 1915.
RICHTER & COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

400,000.
The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Are a Shade Higher in a Fairly Active Market—Bonds Dull and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 315,935 shares of stock and $220,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 101,050; oil, 49,145, and mining, 165,740. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,100	‡Aetna Ex., w.i.	22¾	24	22¾	23⅞
800	Ajax Rub., Inc.	68¼	69	68¼	69
1,200	A., G. & W. I. S. S.	29½	30	29	29
8,500	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	47	49½	46	47
1,500	Can. Nat. Gas.	1⅛	1⅝	1½	1½
5,000	‡Can. Light & P.	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5¼
235	Carwen Steel	8½	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
2,055	‡Chev'let M.	*135	139	135	139
1,000	Corp. R. & H.	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
1,000	‡Cuba Cane Sug.	48¾	48¾	48¼	48½
25	Driggs-Seab'y	138	138	138	138
450	‡Electric Gun.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
220	Emerson Phono.	11½	11¾	11½	11¾
25	‡Hall Signal	13	13	11½	11½
10	‡Hall Signal pf.	25	25	25	25
900	H. & B. Car Co.	46	46¾	*45	45¾
8,500	Katho. Br. pf.	21⅛-21½	25	21⅛	24
100	Kelly Springf'd Tire	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
50	Kelly Springf'd T. new 1st pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½
100	‡Lake Tor. Boat	9½	9½	9½	9½
8,000	Man. Transit.	1⅛	1⅜	1½	1⅜
400	Marconi of Am.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
9,320	‡Maxim Muni.	7	7½	6¾	7¼
4,000	xx‡Midv. Steel.	62¾	63¼	62¾	63¼
10,000	‡Midvale S. rts.	15/16	1 1/16	15/16	1 1/16
2,000	‡Nevins Elec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	¾	[illegible]
600	Peer. Tr. & M.	*24	26½	24	26
415	†Poole E. & M.	101	114	101	114
160	Redtop El. Inc.	6½	6½	6½	6½
2,300	‡S.S.Kresge, w.i.	12½	13¼	12½	13
100	‡Stand. Motors	8	8	8	8
200	‡St. Jos. Lead.	15½	15½	15½	15½
400	Sub. B. v.t.cfs.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼
13,500	‡Tobacco Prod.	41	44⅝	41	44⅛
200	‡U. Cig. St., w.i.	96¼	96½	96¼	96¼
10,000	U. Prof. Shar.	1½	1⅞	1½	1¾
1,250	‡Univ M., w. i.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
200	‡U. S. L. & H.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
700	‡Virginian Ry.	23	23¾	23	23¾
35	White Motors.	46¾	48	46¾	48
500	World Film C., v. t. ctfs.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
55	Ohio Oil	230	225	225	—1
10	Prairie O. & G.	415	415	415	—10
30	S. Oil of N. J.	506	504	506	+2
180	S. Oil of N. Y.	209	206	208	+1
20	Swan & Finch.	150	142	142	+12

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,600	‡Am. Oil & G.	1⅜	1⅜	1 1/16	1⅜
800	‡Barn't O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
2,000	‡Cosden & Co., (oil ref.)	20⅝	21	20¼	21
1,500	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9½
1,200	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i. pf	4½	4¾	4⅜	4¾
2,200	Empire Pet.	6¾	7	6¾	7
2,900	‡Federal Oil	⅝	¾	⅝	11/16
100	‡Houston Oil	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1,150	‡Int. Petrol'm.	11⅞	*12⅛	11¾	12
15,000	†‡Midwest Oil.	72	72	67	68
1,000	†‡Midwest Oil pf.	95	95	95	95
4,000	‡Muskogee R.	2¾	2 11/16	2 11/16	2¾
1,500	‡Sapulpa Oil & Ref.	11¾	12¾	11½	12¾
900	‡Ventura Cons. Oil	10⅛	10⅛	9¾	9⅞
600	‡Victoria Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11,400	Wayl'n O. & G.	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	†Am. Comm'er	8½	8½	8½	8½
2,500	†‡Atlanta	18	18	17½	18
2,000	†Beaver Cons.	35	35	35	35
3,500	Bingham Min.	10⅝	11⅛	10¾	11⅛
200	Butte C. & Zinc, v. t. ctfs.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Butte & N. Y.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	‡Calaveras Cop	3	3	3	3
1,500	‡Caledonia	97	98	97	98
1,525	‡Canada Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
1,500	‡Cashboy	5	5	4½	4½
200	Cerro de P. Cop.	37¾	37¾	37	37
2,700	Cons. Ariz. Sm.	1 3/16	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
200	Cons. Nev.-Ut'h	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
16,000	†‡Emma Cop.	69	70	65	69
18,200	†‡Fed. Res. Min	22	24	22	23
500	First Nat. Cop	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,520	†Goldfield Con.	90	91	90	90
8,000	†‡Goldf'd Merg	14	15	14	14
4,500	†Greenwater	5	7	5	6
1,800	Howe Sound	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
1,000	Hecla Mining.	4⅛	4 3/16	4⅛	4⅛
200	†‡Iron Blos'm.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
1,200	†‡Jim Butler.	92	92	90	91
2,700	Jumbo Exten.	98	98	95	98
2,000	†‡Kewanas	16½	16½	16¼	16½
600	Magma Copper	17⅜	17½	17¼	17⅜
4,400	†‡Marsh Min'g	37	38	37	37
200	Mines of Am.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	†‡Mont. Cons.	½	½	½	½
700	‡Mojave Tun.	5⅛	5⅝	5	5⅝
700	†‡Mother Lode	21	22	21	21½
1,800	N. Utah Bing.	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
1,800	‡N. Butte Dev.	5/16	⅜	5/16	⅜
400	Ohio Cop.	7/16	7/16	7/16	7/16
6,000	†‡Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
[illegible]	†Ray Her. M.	3	3	3	3
[illegible]	‡Rex Cons M.	22	22	22	22
1,[illegible]	Rochester M.	60	60	59	59
[illegible]	†Round Mt.	61	61	60	60
700	*†Ruby Silver.	53	53	53	53
4,[illegible]	Scratch G. G.	87	90	86	89
8,000	†Seven Tr. C.	43	43	43	43
1,000	†‡Silver Pick.	6	6	6	6
6,200	†‡Silver Top (a prospect)	20	20	18	20
500	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,000	†‡Success Min.	93	93	92	93
1,100	†Tono. J. But.	91	91	91	91
13,000	†Tono. Res. E.	15½	18	15½	17
600	Tono. Ext.	4 7/16	4½	4 7/16	4 7/16
270	United Eastern	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛
5,000	†‡U. S. Cont.	13	13	12	12
8,000	‡Un. Verde Ex.	14½	14½	13⅞	14½
2,000	†West E. Con.	75	75	73	74
425	‡W. Oaks M.	6	6¼	6	6¼
500	‡Yuscaran C.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$300,000	‡B. & O. n. 5s.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
40,000	‡C., M. & St. Paul 4s.	95¼	95¼	95	95¼
75,000	‡Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
75,000	‡M'vale Steel, conv. 5s, w.i.	99	99	99	99

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. xxEx rights.

⁂

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Am. British Mfg. Co.	18	28	18	28
Am. Drug Syndicate.	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾
Atlantic Steel	54	56	54	56
Balt. Tube Co.	108	111	108	111
Balt. Tube Co. pf.	90	92	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., O. B.	14	15	14	15
Canadian Car & F.	62	66	62	66
Canadian C. & F. pf.	83	86	83	86
Crocker Wheeler	102	105	103	105
Curtiss Aero., v.t.ctfs.	46	48	46	48
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼
Guantanamo Sugar.	71	74	71	75
Hartman Corp.	72	73	72	73
Hopkins & A. Arms.	..	65	..	65
Intercontinental Rub.	12½	13½	12	13
Inter. Mer. Marine.	14¾	15½	14¾	15½
Jewel Tea	62	67	62	67
Jewel Tea pf.	101½	105	101½	105
New York Transport.	14½	16	14½	16
O. Eisenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	18½	19½	18½	19½
Saxon Motor Car Co.	65	67	65	67
Standard Shipb'ing.	12½	13½	12½	13¼
Tri. Film., v. t. cfs.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
U. S. L. & H. pf.	4¾	5	4½	5
Wab.-Pitts. T., w. i.	17½	19	17½	19
W.-P. Ter. pf., w. i.	47	52	47	52
OIL ISSUES.				
Midwest Ref.	59	60	59	60
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15	15
Savoy Oil	9½	10½	9½	10½
MINING STOCKS.				
Bannack Gold	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Booth	32	34	32	34
Superstition Mining.	92	93	92	93
Temiskaming	51	53	49	51
Yukon Gold	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
BONDS.				
Erie rights	¼	5/16	¼	5/16
Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

⁂

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Aetna Exp., (new)	22	24	..	..
Aetna Explosives	70	80	70	80
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	83	79	83
American Brass	253	257	253	257
Atlas Powder	246	250	246	250
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	125	118	122
Bliss, (E. W.)	340	350	340	350
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	83	75	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	165	195	165	195
Canadian Explosives.	300	330	320	340
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	840	860	840	860
Du Pont Powder, new.	340	360	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf.	106	108	106	108
Hercules Powder	385	396	390	400
Hercules Powder pf.	114	120	114	120
International Arms	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	165	169	165	169
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms	495	..	495	..
Scovil Mfg. Co.	470	485	470	485
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,500

Loeb Now Heads Yukon Gold Co.

William Loeb, Jr., was elected President of the Yukon Gold Company yesterday, succeeding S. R. Guggenheim, and Leopold Frederick succeeded Murry Guggenheim as Treasurer. The usual quarterly dividend of 7½ cents a share on the Yukon stock was declared, payable March 31 to stockholders of record March 10.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for January—

	1916.	1915.
Total operating rev.	$1,724,556	$1,482,695
Oper. exp. and taxes	1,209,458	1,117,310
Operating income	515,097	365,376
Add other income	438,119	414,384
Total income	953,217	779,761
Proportion of fixed chgs. and rentals	581,530	560,223
Net income	371,686	219,538
Deductions	44,985	27,011
Surplus	326,701	192,526
For the seven months ending Jan. 31—		
Total operating rev.	15,237,477	13,680,056
Operat. exp. and taxes	9,729,655	9,673,249
Operating income	5,507,821	4,006,807
Add other income	985,734	1,039,720
Total income	6,493,556	5,046,527
Proportion of fixed chgs. and rentals	4,164,378	4,132,536
Net income	2,329,177	913,990
Deductions	185,387	162,120
Surplus	2,143,790	751,869

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for January—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$5,041,144	$4,126,431	$5,006,281
Net after tax.	1,576,831	756,189	873,170
7 mos. gross.	34,306,387	30,970,710	36,740,606
Net after tax.	10,260,314	6,218,240	8,173,753

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Total income	$6,652,639	$4,406,117	$4,4[illegible],889
Expenses, &c.	3,531,455	2,682,095	2,849,051
Net income	3,121,184	1,724,021	2,062,837
Interest	211,220	210,781	254,611
Surplus	2,909,964	1,513,240	1,808,226
Reserves	420,000	220,000	470,371
Net profit	2,489,964	1,293,240	1,337,854
Applic. to min. interest	7,728	12,764	14,069
Balance	2,482,236	1,280,476	1,323,785
Preferred div.	175,000	175,000	175,000
Surplus	2,307,236	1,105,476	1,148,785
Common div.	1,299,932	750,869	744,751
Surplus	1,007,304	354,607	404,034

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net income	1,701,334	1,685,668	1,919,304
Preferred div.	238,818	245,442	248,744
Balance	1,462,516	1,440,226	1,670,561
Common div.	1,320,000	990,000	1,595,000
Surplus	142,516	450,226	75,561
Previous surp.	1,215,234	1,273,497	2,650,275
Res. on work. capital	698,273	698,273	698,273
Total surp.	2,056,023	2,421,996	3,424,109
Stock distrib.	......	508,489	1[illegible]
P. & L. surp.	2,056,023	1,913,507	1,971,770

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	155,738	126,161	29,577
Net after tax.	67,804	52,877	14,927
Surp. aft. chgs.	47,934	33,473	14,461
12 mos. gross.	1,544,771	1,328,942	215,829
Net after tax.	631,140	510,387	120,753
Surp. aft. chgs.	399,841	288,338	111,503

DALLAS ELECTRIC CO. for January—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	173,132	179,354	6,222
Net aft. tax.	71,513	74,334	2,821
Sur. aft. ch.	36,700	40,918	4,218
12 mos. gross.	1,822,267	2,187,161	364,894
Net aft. tax.	705,493	922,882	217,389
Sur. aft. ch.	300,736	545,283	244,547

EL PASO ELECTRIC for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	105,283	92,402	12,881
Net aft. tax.	56,715	48,407	8,308
Sur. aft. ch.	52,042	44,221	7,821
12 mos. gross.	994,769	1,041,481	*46,712
Net aft. tax.	469,137	471,562	*2,425
Sur. aft. ch.	418,282	420,304	*2,022

*Decrease.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP for January—

Eastern Steamship Co.			
Operat. rev.	75,478	55,630	19,848
Total deficit.	25,569	32,527	*6,958
Deficit aft. ch.	48,768	55,701	*6,933
Metropolitan Line.			
Operat. rev.	124,195	87,053	37,142
Total income.	27,735	18,431	9,304
Net income	6,055	†3,250	9,305
Maine Steamship Line.			
Operat. rev.	49,908	44,328	5,580
Total deficit.	10,780	1,674	12,454
Deficit aft. ch.	25,307	11,562	13,745
System.			
Deficit aft. ch.	68,020	70,515	*2,495

*Decrease. †Deficit.

FISK RUBBER CO. for the fourteen months ended Dec. 31, compared with previous reports for the years ended Oct. 31, 1914, and Oct. 31, 1913—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net profits	1,791,579	942,204	606,000
Invent. reserv.	145,000	160,000	117,688
Balance	1,646,579	782,204	488,312
Preferred divs.	359,042	350,000	*285,833
Surplus	1,287,537	432,204	202,479

*Includes $42,777 dividend on preferred stock of Fisk Rubber Co. of Delaware.

In accordance with first preferred stock provisions there was retired Dec. 31, 1915, out of profits 3,750 shares of first preferred stock.

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC for January—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	156,439	161,999	5,560
Net aft. taxes.	50,337	59,988	9,651
Sur. aft. chgs.	13,746	23,779	10,033
Gross, 12 mos.	1,930,669	2,288,842	358,173
Net aft. taxes.	720,120	1,096,119	375,999
Sur. aft. chgs.	286,429	655,269	368,840

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross sales and earnings	27,792,935	16,281,639	29,879,275
Mfg. cost and op. exp.	21,061,731	14,057,189	23,008,546
Inc. for mfg. and op.	6,731,204	2,224,450	6,870,730
Other income	344,622	338,489	749,345
Total income	7,075,826	2,562,939	7,620,074
Gen. exp., tax, disc., &c.	1,098,357	981,560	1,014,313
Net earnings	5,977,470	1,581,378	6,605,762
Int., rent, and royalties	2,044,720	2,167,186	2,187,671
Surplus	3,932,750	*585,808	4,418,091
Skg. fd., dep., and renew.	1,523,642	1,066,637	1,662,208
†Spec. prof.	......	......	267,200
Surplus	2,409,108	*1,652,445	3,023,083
Dividends	88	350	347,526
Surplus	2,409,020	*1,652,795	2,675,557
Prev. surplus.	5,777,457	7,514,876	4,839,319
‡Spec. approp.	104,205	......	......
Fire loss	......	84,625	......
P. and L. sur.	8,082,272	5,777,457	7,514,877

*Deficit.

†Special profit from sale of capital assets of subsidiary companies.

‡Appropriation for net balance of discount and commission on gold notes issued, less discount on gold debentures redeemed.

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEM for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	113,369	98,336	15,034
Net aft. taxes	36,550	26,525	10,025
Sur. aft. chgs.	441	*9,401	9,842

*Deficit.

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC for January—

Gross	150,628	144,672	5,956
Net aft. taxes	56,014	57,402	*1,388
Sur. aft. chgs	26,928	30,137	*3,209
12 mos. gross.	1,819,169	2,042,677	*223,508
Net aft. taxes	662,117	910,418	*248,301
Sur. aft. chgs	329,478	589,877	*260,399

*Decrease.

OSCEOLA CONSOLIDATED for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Production, lbs.	19,731,472	14,970,737	4,760,735
Net	1,610,860	352,586	1,258,274
Dividends	1,057,650	288,450	769,200
Surplus	553,210	64,136	489,074
Prev. surplus.	1,613,436	1,549,300	64,136
Total surplus.	2,166,646	1,613,436	553,210

Cost of production was 10.03 cents per pound, against 10.79 cents previous year.

Copper was sold at average price of 18.19 cents per pound, yielding gross revenue of $3,589,604, compared with a price of 13.14 cents for copper and a gross of $1,967,725 in 1914.

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER for December—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	699,702	717,550	17,848
Net aft. taxes	284,704	301,776	17,072
Sur. aft. chgs	102,286	124,034	21,748
12 mos. gross.	7,559,583	8,450,974	891,391
Net aft. taxes	2,804,820	3,443,966	639,146
Sur. aft. chgs	624,885	1,825,110	700,110

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	75	77
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	133	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Power & Light	64	66
American Light & Power pf.	86	87½
American Light & Traction	373	378
American Light & Traction pf.	112	115
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	50	60
American Public Utilities	45	48
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American Water Works & Elec.	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	99
Cities Service	115	117
Cities Service pf.	75	77
Colorado Power	27	28
Colorado Power pf.	99	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	61	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers Power pf. (Me.)	93	96
Consumers Power 5s, 1929	102	104
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	102
Empire District Electric pf.	77	82
Federal Light & Traction	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Nor. Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf.	59	62
Nor. Ontario L. & P. 6s, 1931	83	86
Northern States Power	46¼	46¾
Northern States Power pf.	91¾	92¾
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	62¾	63
Pacific Gas & Electric (original)	91½	93
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	89½	92½
Republic Ry. & Light	21½	23
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison	88½	91
Southern California Edison pf.	103	105½
*Standard Gas & Electric	8	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30½	31½
Southwestern Power & Lt. pf.	97½	100
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10¼
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	44½	45½
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	19	21
Toledo Traction, Lt. & Power pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Light & Rys.	51	54
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	[illegible]	
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	56½	58

*Par value, $50.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
330	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,165	Alaska Gold	20⅝	20⅝	19⅞	20¼
150	Algomah	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,330	American Zinc.	78½	78¾	77⅞	78⅜
110	Anaconda	85¼	85⅜	85¼	85⅜
100	Arizona Com.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
155	Butte & Balak.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
924	Butte & Sup.	92¼	93	92¼	93
240	*Cal. & Ariz.	72¼	72¼	71	71½
11	Cal. & Hecla.	550	552	550	552
5	Chino	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
145	Copper Range.	62¾	63¼	62¾	63¼
682	East Butte	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛
80	Franklin	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
60	Granby	87⅞	88	87⅞	88
80	Greene-Can.	44½	44½	44½	44½
500	Helvetia	40c	40c	40c	40c
7	Island Creek	90½	90½	90½	90½
15	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
10	Lake	16½	16½	16½	16½
20	Mass Con.	13½	13½	13½	13½
10	Mayflower	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	Miami	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
100	Michigan	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Nevada Con.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1,915	New Idria	18⅞	21	18⅞	21
955	North Butte	29½	29½	28⅞	29¼
120	Old Dominion.	70½	72	70	71
20	Osceola	93½	94	93½	94
130	Pond Creek	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	Quincy	92	92	92	92
25	Ray Con.	24½	24½	24½	24½
25	Santa Fe	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
190	Shannon	10½	10½	10⅜	10½
5	Shattuck	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
500	South Utah	30c	30c	30c	30c
111	St. Mary's	70	70	70	70
100	Sup. & Boston.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	Superior Cop.	18½	18½	18½	18½
35	Tamarack	50	51½	50	51½
225	Trinity	9	9	9	9
2,390	U. S. Smelter.	60¾	61¾	60⅝	61¾
105	U. S. Smelt. pf	50⅝	50½	50½	50½
662	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅛	4 1/16	4⅛
100	Utah Con.	14	14	14	14
10	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
80	Wolverine	65½	65½	64½	65
250	Wyandotte	2	2	2	2

*Ex dividend.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Bos. & Alb.	195½	195½	195½	195½
114	Boston Ele	82	82	81¼	82
25	Bos. & Lowell.	140	140	140	140
130	Boston & Me.	45½	46	45½	45½
10	B. & W. El. pf	44	44	44	44
5	Conn. & P. pf	98	98	98	98
46	Fitchburg pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
5	Me. Central.	101½	101½	101½	101½
20	Mass. El. pf.	35½	36	35½	36
2	Nor. & W. pf.	160	160	160	160
45	New Haven	65¾	67	65¾	67
10	West End	66	66	66	66
22	West End pf.	84	84	84	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
31	Am. A. C. pf.	98	98	97¼	97⅞
15	Am. Pn. Sve.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
16	Am. Sugar pf.	115½	115⅞	115½	115½
554	Am. T. & T.	127½	127¾	127¼	127½
209	A., G. & W. I.	29½	30	28½	28½
8,143	A., G. & W. I. pf	47½	49¼	46¼	47¼
120	E. Bos. Land.	10¼	10¼	10	10
45	Edison	245	245	245	245
45	Gen. Elec.	166	166	166	166
60	Mass. Gas	85	85⅛	85	85⅛
25	Mass. Gas pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
40	N. E. C. Y. pf.	55	55	55	55
108	N. E. Tel.	135½	135½	135½	135½
25	Nipe Bay	125	125	125	125
5	Reece Button.	16	16	16	16
146	Swift	129¾	130¼	129¾	130¼
31	Torrington	44½	44½	44	44
35	Torrington pf.	32	32	32	32
186	United Fruit.	141	143	141	143
112	Un. Shoe Ma.	54½	54½	54	54
62	Un. S. M. pf.	29	29	28⅞	28⅞
483	U. S. Steel	80⅝	82	80⅝	82
34	U. S. Steel pf.	115¾	116	115¾	115⅞
5,225	Ventura Oil	10	10¼	9⅝	10
25	Wollaston Ld.	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. A. C. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
500	Atchison 4s	94½	94½	*94½	94½
2,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	77½	77½	77	77
2,000	Swift 5s	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99¾
2,500	West. Tl. 5s.	100	100	100	100

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
21	Mt. Vernon Cotton Duck	13½	13⅛	13½	13½
7	do pf	53	53	53	53
95	Penn. W. & P.	73½	73½	73¼	73½
315	Sapulpa	11½	13	11½	13
250	do rights	1	1	1	1
115	W'land C. & G.	8	8	8	8

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Anacosta & Poto. 5s.	97	97	97	97
10,000	A. C. Line Con. 4s.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1,000	City & Sub. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
3,000	Con. C. Ref. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	89½	89½	89½	89½
6,000	Cosden 6s.	119⅞	120	119⅞	120
12,000	Elkhorn C. 6s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
500	Elkhorn F. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Ga. Con. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	103½
1,500	G. B. S. Brew. scrip.	30	30	30	30
2,000	do Income 4s	1½	1½	1½	1½
5,600	M'yland State 4s, 1925	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000	do 4s, 1924	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Nor. & P. Tr. 5s	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
6,000	Nor. R. & L. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
5,000	United R. & E. Income 4s.	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Ship. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½
125	Chi. P. Tool	65½	66½	65¼	66½
1	Chi. Rys., S. 2.	16	16	16	16
100	Chi. Rys., S. 3.	3	3	3	3
15	Edison	143	143	142	143
95	Dia. Match	103	103	103	103
10	Illinois Brick.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
55	Nat. Carbon pf.	122	122	122	122
185	Pacific Gas	62¾	63	62¾	63
20	People's Gas	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Public Service.	112	112	112	112
25	Public Svc. pf.	103	103	103	103
340	Sears-Roebuck.	174½	175	174½	175
415	S. Warner	84½	85	84½	85
471	Swift	130	131	129¾	131
43	Union Carbide.	170	170	170	170
10	Corn Products.	23	23	23	23
23	Deere pf	95½	95½	95½	95½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Chi. Rys. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
5,000	Chi. E. Ry. 5s.	95	95¼	95	95¼
1,000	Chi. C. Ry. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Edison 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
3,000	Morris 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
2,000	Public Svc. 5s.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
3,000	Un. Sta. 4½s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alliance I. Co.	19½	19½	19½	19½
20	Am. Loco.	70½	70½	70	70
200	Buffalo & Sus.	41	41	41	41
30	Cambria Steel.	81	81	81	81
25	Elec. St. Bat.	63¼	63¼	63⅛	63¼
22	Hunt. & B. T.	5½	5½	5½	5½
20	H. & B. T. pf.	12	12	12	12
202	Ins. Co. N. A.	25	25	25	25
250	Lake Sup. Cor.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
222	Lehigh Nav.	75⅝	76	75⅝	76
105	Lehigh Valley.	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾
20	Norf. & West.	115	115	115	115
480	Penn. R. R.	57⅛	57¼	57	57¼
340	Penn. Steel pf.	98½	98½	98⅜	98⅜
136	Phila. Co.	40	40	40	40
216	Phila. Co. pf.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
104	Ph. Co. cum. pf	44	44	44	44
89	Phila. Elec.	27½	27⅝	27¼	27¼
719	P. R. Tr. t. c.	19	19¼	19	19¼
17	Phila. Trac.	79	79	79	79
50	Ray Cons.	24½	24½	24½	24½
33	Reading	82¼	82¼	82	82
10	Tono. Belmont.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
20	Ton. Mining	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
118	Union Trac.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
228	Un. Gas Imp.	89½	89½	89¼	89¼
1,835	U. S. Steel.	80¾	81¼	80¾	80¾
100	Utah Copper.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
100	Westm. Coal.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
10	W. Cramp	70	70	70	70

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	A. G. & E. 5s.	93½	93½	93½	93½
400	El. & P. T. 4s.	82½	82½	82½	82½
1,000	Har. Elec. 6s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	L. V. con. 4½s.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10,000	Penn. gn. 4½s.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
25,000	Penn. & Md. Steel 6s.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
8,000	Ph. Co. cn. 5s.	93	93½	93	93½
10,000	Ph. Co. 1st 5s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2,000	Phila. Elec. 4s.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
3,000	Reading gen. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
5,000	Read. J. C. 4s.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2,000	Sp.-Am. I. 6s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
3,000	Stand Gas 6s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
2,000	W. N. Y. & P. gen. 4s.	83¼	84½	83¼	84½
2,000	W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,000	Welsbach cn. 5s	98	98	98	98

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	1½
Bay S Gas	.16	.18
Bingham	10⅞	11¼
Bohemia	2	2¼
Begole	.70	1.00
Boston Ely	.35	.45
Butte & L	.68	.70
B & N Y.	3	3½
Bos & Mon	.49	.50
Calaveras	3	3¼
Chief Con.	1⅝	1¾
Con Ariz.	1½	1⅝
Con Cop.	1⅞	2
Cortez	.60	.75
Crown R.	.38	.50
Cal Corbin	4	4½
Cuban Cem	8¼	8½
Davis-D.	1⅝	1 11/16
E & B B.	1 11/16	1¾
First N C.	5½	5⅝
G'df'd Con	.90	.95
Houghton	2¼	2½
Iron Blos.	1⅝	1¾
La Rose	.60	.65
Majestic	.96	.98
McK-Dar.	.42	.45
Mex Mets.	.46	.48
Mines of A	2½	2⅞
N Baltic	3	3½
N Cornelia	11¼	11⅜
Nev Doug.	1 1/16	1⅛
Old D Rets	.50	.70
Ohio Cop.	.18	.21
Oneco	.70	1.00
Onondaga	1½	1⅝
S W Miami	..	1½
Stew Min.	.30	.40
Truro	.07	.10
Un P Sh.	1½	1¾
Un V Ext.	14⅝	14⅞
Utah Mets	9¼	9 7/16
Tono Bel.	4¼	4½
Tono Min.	6⅝	6¾
Yuk Gold.	2⅜	2½

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Arundel S. & G.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
50	Bk. of Com.	33½	33½	33½	33½
110	Balti. Tube	105	106	105	106
190	do pf	90½	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞
10	Contin. Trust.	176	176	176	176
625	Cosden	20¼	21	20¼	21
2,067	Cosden O. & G	9	9¾	9	9¾
4,781	do pf	4½	4¾	4⅜	4½
195	David'n Chem.	60	62¼	60	61½
10	Fidel. & Dep.	136	136	136	136
10	Ga. So. Fla. 1st pf	87	87	87	87
100	Houston Oil.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
25	do pf	62	62	62	62
5	Mer. & M. Bk.	28½	28½	28½	28½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
77	Am. W. Glass.	47¼	48	47¼	47¾
125	Am. W. G. pf.	143½	144	143½	143½
200	Cons. Ice pf.	35	35	35	35
40	Har. & W. pf.	102	102	102	102
10	Ind. Brew. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
20	La B. I. & S. pf.	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
12	Lone Star Gas.	92½	92½	92½	92½
130	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	50⅞	51	50⅞	51
70	Nat. Firep'f'g.	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
12	Ohio Fuel	39	39	39	39
35	Ohio Fuel Oil.	17½	17½	17½	17½
130	Oklahoma Gas.	71	71	70½	70½
100	Pitts. Oil & G.	6½	6½	6½	6½
45	Pitts. Brew. pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
10	Pitts. Coal pf.	104	104	104	104
1,775	Pure Oil	20¼	20½	20¼	20⅜
139	Un. Sw. & Sig.	113½	114	113½	114
10	W'house Air B.	135½	135½	135½	135½
25	W'house Elec.	62½	62½	62⅜	62⅜

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Ind. Br. 1st 6s.	53	53	50½	50½

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market showed increased rallying power yesterday, and at the close values were only slightly below the highest, with net gains of 2½@2⅝c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.33; No. 2 hard, $1.28; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.37; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.47½, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.22	1.19¼	1.46½
July	..	..	1.15	1.12¾	1.21

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.14	1.11½	1.13⅞	1.11¼	1.38
July	1.11⅜	1.08⅞	1.11¼	1.08¾	1.12⅞

CORN.

The corn market was fairly active and, after showing some heaviness, early prices rallied and closed firm, with net gains of ½@⅝c. The advance in wheat had a stimulating influence on the market and there was an absence of more than moderate pressure. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83@83¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74⅝	73⅝	74⅛	73⅞	72⅝
July	74½	73⅜	74⅜	73⅞	74⅜

OATS.

The oats market was quiet and prices, after showing an easier tone early, rallied in sympathy with wheat and corn and at the close showed net gains of ⅛ to ⅝c. The local cash market was quiet; standard quoted at 49c; No. 3 white, 47½ to 48c; No. 4 white, 46 to 47c; fancy clipped white, 49 to 50c; ordinary clipped white, 47 to 48½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
May	43⅝	42½	43½	42⅞	55⅛
July	41¾	40¾	41⅝	41⅛	51⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active and prices showed a very firm undertone. The strength in the hog market is having a stimulating influence on values, especially as product generally is selling below a parity with the price of live hogs. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000; estimated for Saturday, 15,000; Kansas City received 3,000, and Omaha 7,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.65	10.57	10.65	10.57	10.37
July	10.85	10.77	10.85	10.77	10.62
Ribs—					
May	11.72	11.60	11.72	11.62	9.92
July	11.82	11.72	11.82	11.75	10.25
Pork—					
May	21.47	21.15	21.45	21.10	17.37
July	21.45	21.07	21.40	21.15	17.75

COFFEE.

The coffee market was firm early in the day, advancing 3 to 6 points at the opening on buying for foreign account and influenced by firmness in Brazil as well as smaller receipts. Prices sold off sharply from the early advance, and at the close were only slightly above the lowest, with net losses of 2 to 5 points. Total sales were 56,250 bags. The local spot market was quiet and firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 8⅝c. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	7.85@7.88	7.90
April	8.02	8.02	7.92@7.94	7.96
May	8.08	7.98	8.00@8.02	8.02
June	..	..	8.04@8.06	8.07
July	8.18	8.07	8.08@8.10	8.11
August	..	..	8.12@8.13	8.15
September	8.26	8.12	8.16@8.17	8.19
October	..	..	8.19@8.21	8.22
November	..	..	8.23@8.25	8.26
December	8.36	8.22	8.26@8.28	8.29
January	..	..	[illegible]	8.33

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was strong and higher early, prices again making new high records for the season, with all the old crop months selling above the ten-cent mark. The market eased off sharply and closed nervous at 2 points decline to 6 points advance. Total sales were 14,200 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.93	9.92
March	10.02	9.98	9.96@ 9.99	9.94
April	..	..	10.00@10.07	10.01
May	10.08	9.97	9.96@ 9.98	9.98
June	..	..	9.96@10.05	9.90
July	10.05	9.94	9.95@ 9.96	9.93
August	10.06	9.97	9.96@ 9.98	9.95
September	9.98	9.90	9.92@ 9.94	9.86
October	9.11	9.02	9.04@ 9.06	9.04

SUGAR.

Futures opened irregular but firm today, with first sales 1,850 tons. After the call there was a little realizing by recent buyers, but general trade support kept prices well up in the early afternoon, the buying being influenced by a strong refined and raw sugar market, coupled with private cables from Cuba saying drought may curtail the crop. The market closed firm, 1 to 8 points net higher, with sales for the day 18,600 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.32	4.31	4.30@4.32	4.29
April	4.35	4.35	4.35@4.36	4.33
May	4.40	4.36	4.39@4.40	4.36
June	4.45	4.43	4.44@4.45	4.41
July	4.50	4.49	4.50@4.51	4.45
August	...	...	4.55@4.56	4.50
September	4.59	4.58	4.59@4.60	4.54
October	...	...	4.60@4.62	4.55
November	4.58	4.58	4.56@4.58	4.48
December	4.46	4.45	4.46@4.48	4.40

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,154 packages. While the buying is still on rather conservative lines, there is a fairly firm feeling on nearly all classes of stock. Current receipts are being absorbed quite promptly and the storage goods are being drawn on to a very considerable extent. Quotations have revised slightly, and it is easier to buy than to sell at present prices. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 36½c; higher scoring, 37@37½c; firsts, 34@36c; seconds, 31@33½c; thirds, 28@30c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 31½@32c; higher scoring, 32½c; firsts, 30@31c; seconds, 28½@29c; thirds, 26@28c; State dairy, finest, 35@36c; good to prime, 32@34c; common to fair, 25@31c; renovated, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 22½c; lower grades, 21@22c; packing stock, current make, fine, 22c; No. 2, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday 11,712 cases. Feeling was very unsettled in the morning and prices considerably lower. Heavier supplies are in sight and here, and posted receipts are short of the actual arrivals. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 25@26c; extra firsts, 24½c; firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22¾@23c; dirties, No. 1, 21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 31@32c; ordinary to good, 28@30c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 28@30c; small whites, 28@29c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 26@27c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@25c.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
C[illegible] Foil	325	380	325	380
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	460	475	460	475
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

COTTON UNCHANGED IN NARROW MARKET

Trading Moderate, but Steady, Over an Extreme Range of About Ten Points.

BULLS EXPECT AN ADVANCE

Spinners Out to Buy for Immediate Use and Future Contracts on Every Break.

Cotton was quiet and steady yesterday, with trading on a moderate scale and fluctuations narrow. The extreme range was about 10 points, and the close represented practically no change from the previous day. There was a little local selling shortly after the opening, but this was readily absorbed on a decline of about 5 or 6 points. The bear element seems to be in no mood to attempt to force any break.

There is no general sentiment in favor of an important advance at this time, owing to the fact that outsiders are indifferent to the fluctuations in cotton, and there are no special features to stimulate buying. The reliance of the small bull element is chiefly based on the strong technical position. Cotton has had an extensive decline, and some upward reaction is believed to be called for. In addition to this there is a feeling that American spinners will be fair buyers on all breaks, not only to obtain their supplies for the remainder of the season, but also to make contracts before new crop deliveries.

There has been some expectation that ocean freight rates would be easier, but Southern shippers and exporters are finding it difficult to obtain room, and rates continue practically unchanged.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the into-sight for the week was 235,786 bales, against 368,741 last year. The total for the season is 9,765,000, against 12,136,000 bales last year. Takings of American cotton for the week are placed at 367,995 bales, against 383,508 for the same week last year.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 6 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance; 11.60c for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.43	11.38	11.41@11.42	11.40@11.42
May	11.58	11.49	11.55@11.56	11.55@11.56
July	11.77	11.67	11.75@11.76	11.74@11.75
Oct.	11.94	11.85	11.91@11.92	11.90@11.91
Dec.	12.12	12.02	12.07@12.08	12.07@12.08
Jan.	12.17	12.10	12.14@12.16	12.14@12.15

Total port receipts, 21,296 bales; last week, 38,881 bales; last year, 45,431 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,989	5,849	4,589
Galveston	6,137	9,349	15,662
Mobile	454	694	463
Charleston	105	98	1,357
Savannah	2,216	1,588	8,922
Wilmington	188	51	1,889
Norfolk	537	1,723	2,619

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	490	291	790
Memphis	806	1,144	4,447
St. Louis	776	3,902	4,902
Houston	2,806	4,297	6,400

Exports, 1,000 bales. Total thus far this season, 3,551,399 bales; total last season, 5,547,876 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
428	Galveston	11.70	304,482	548,797
1,750	New Orleans	11.13	391,187	401,473
50	Mobile	11	20,169	60,321
1,840	Savannah	11⅛	186,713	240,803
...	Charleston	11¼	82,245	99,880
...	Wilmington	11⅛	44,105	53,750
679	Norfolk	11.31	119,977	83,204
1,609	Augusta	11.38	156,628	140,216
2,800	Memphis	11.50	216,457	221,632
...	St. Louis	11½	18,835	36,797
5,636	Houston	11.65	150,711	176,747

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points advance, at 7.84d; sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 27,000 bales; American, 18,000 bales. Market closed steady.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	76.56	76.28	76.54	+ .22
25 industrials	94.24	92.73	94.14	+1.74
50 stocks	85.40	84.50	85.34	+ .98

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
March 3	85.40	84.50	85.34	+ .98
March 2	84.95	84.19	84.36	+ .02
March 1	84.81	83.49	84.34	— .68
Feb. 29	85.87	84.64	85.02	+ .23
Feb. 28	85.78	84.16	84.79	—1.39
Feb. 26	87.02	86.10	86.18	— .59
Feb. 25	86.94	86.23	86.77	+ .43
Feb. 24	87.05	86.06	86.34	— .89
Feb. 23	87.56	86.89	87.23	— .10
Feb. 22	Holiday			
Feb. 21	87.71	87.20	87.33	— .26

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

March—

	High.		Low.		Last.
1915	65.83	31	59.86	1	64.95
1914	71.32	23	68.66	9	70.20
1913	74.53	5	70.99	19	73.85
1912	81.74	27	76.29	1	80.81

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1916*	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1	85.34
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Anglo-American	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Refining	650	660	650	655
Borne-Scrymser	295	305	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	735	750	735	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	277	283	277	283
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. L.	65	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena Signal Oil	150	152	150	152
Galena Signal Oil pf.	133	137	133	137
Illinois Pipe Line	182	184	182	184
Indiana Pipe Line	104	107	104	107
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12½	11¾	12¼
National Transit	20	22	20	22
N. Y. Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Ohio Oil	227	229	226	228
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	64	62	64
Prairie Oil & Gas	415	420	408	412
Prairie Pipe Line	219	222	215	217
Solar Refining	290	*300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	205	210	205	208
South Penn Oil	354	358	350	355
Southwest Penn.	112	117	112	117
Stand. Oil of Cal.	250	253	250	253
Stand. Oil of Ind.	517	522	520	525
Stand. Oil of Kan.	435	445	435	445
Stand. Oil of Ky.	357	362	355	360
Stand. Oil of Neb.	350	365	355	365
Stand. Oil of N. J.	504	506	502	505
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	207	209	205	207
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	540	550	540	550
Swan & Finch	130	140	130	135
*Union Tank	81	84	83	85
Vacuum Oil	223	226	223	226
Washington Oil	45	50	45	50

*Ex dividend.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.05
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.40	4.15
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.20
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.55	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chic. & East. Ill.	1916-'25	5½	5.75	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.30	4.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.00
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., Kan. & T.	1916-'23	5	5.65	5.15
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.88	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.15
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.20	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.35	4.20
Penn. Gen. Fgt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.65
St. L. & San F.	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.60	4.30
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.20

TO INSURE AMERICAN MARINE

First Exclusively Home Company Gets State License.

The American Marine Insurance Company, the only company with American capital to do a strictly American marine insurance business ever formed in this State, was licensed yesterday by the Insurance Department. The concern starts with $200,000 capital and $100,000 paid-up surplus. Sponsors of the new enterprise intimated yesterday that both capital and surplus would probably be increased later.

This is the second marine insurance company formed under New York State statutes, the first being the American and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, an offshoot of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of Liverpool. For more than twenty years, insurance men said yesterday, the marine underwriting market in New York has been practically controlled by foreign interests.

The company's chief officers are C. P. Stewart, President, and George A. Gaston, Vice President. Mr. Stewart is head of the marine department of the insurance brokerage firm of Frank B. Hall & Co., and Mr. Gaston is President of the exporting house of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore. A. F. Schmidt is Treasurer, and R. H. L. Martin is Secretary. The company will have its main office at 26 Exchange Place.

DRY GOODS PRICES FIRM.

Wholesale Distribution Running Well Ahead of Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods is running well ahead of the corresponding period of a year ago. Road sales for immediate delivery are normal, but well ahead for later Spring and very heavy for Fall delivery. Customers have been in the market in about equal numbers. Collections are normal. Prices are firm."

HEARING ON CONGESTION.

Interstate Commerce Board to Meet Shippers Next Week.

Charles T. Gwynne, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, received this telegram yesterday from the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission:

> On Monday and Tuesday, March 6 and 7, 1916, 10 A. M., Washington, D. C., Interstate Commerce Commission will informally hear representatives of all interests desiring to express views with respect to causes of congestion in Eastern terminals and proposals for relieving same by tariff changes or otherwise. Advise interested parties.

The Chamber of Commerce has discussed the problem of freight congestion at its meetings and it is expected that members of the organization will attend the hearing.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French	5	Oct. 15,'20	93¾	93⅞	6.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101¼	101¾	3.73
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101⅞	102¼	4.65
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101¾	102¼	5.43
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100½	4.70
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	99¾	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	101	3.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101	101¼	3.95
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100¼	1.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99¾	6.20
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101½	4.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101¾	102	4.65
Norway Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100½	101½	5.73
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	4.62
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100⅜	4.80
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101⅜	101¾	4.05
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	101⅛	1.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100½	1.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	3.40
A. V. Ry. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	97	98½	..
*Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	100⅞	101¼	2.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	101¼	101¾	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¾	101	4.45
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103	5.45
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	100	100¼	4.95
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep. 1917	99¾	100⅜	4.90
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	96	13.70
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	99¾	100¼	..
C., P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅜	103½	4.50
Erie Railroad	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Erie Railroad	5½	Apr., 1917	101¼	101¾	3.80
E. P. & L. C.	5	Mar., 1918	95	98	..
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100⅛	100½	3.65
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	101⅛	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100½	4.75
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅝	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101¾	102⅛	3.90
‡Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101½	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	..
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	90	94	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	100	6.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101⅜	5.45
Morgan & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100½	4.75
M. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100⅝	101½	..
M. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1, '25	95	96⅝	..
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100	6.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.15
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101⅜	101⅞	4.10
P. S. C. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100½	4.90
Rem. Arms. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	99⅜	99⅝	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	3.80
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100¼	4.30
U. S. S. R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	104⅛	104½	5.35
U. S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100	6.00
†United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	101¾	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101⅜	4.30
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.85
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	5.10
W. Rptg. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	99⅞	5.05
W. Va. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	..
Western Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101	..
Win. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	..
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	..

*To be called June, 1916, at 100¼ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called March 31, 1916, at 101.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$2,035,813	$133,890,116
Ord. int. rev.	1,672,166	254,447,941
Income tax	161,830	18,761,758
Miscellaneous	437,025	30,546,141
Total receipts	$4,306,836	$437,646,017
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburs.	1,181,081	......
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	......	51,675,800
Excess of total receipts over total disburs.	1,593,545	......
Excess of total disburs. over total receipts	......	39,377,620
Expenditures	3,125,754	489,321,818

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Tin	46.25	....	46.75	....
Lead	6.45	....	6.50	....
Spelter	20.25	....	20.50	....
Antimony	43.50	44.50	43.50	44.50
Quicksilver	$260.00	....	$260.00	....
Aluminum	*61.00	63.00	*61.00	63.00
Iron, No. 2 X fy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27¾c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Tin, spot	183	10	0	185	10	0
Tin, futures	184	0	0	185	15	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05
Andes	.06
Best & Belcher	.03
Bullion	.01
Caledonia	.33
Chollar	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.07
Gould & Curry	.02
Mexican	.18
Occidental Con.	.75
Ophir	.17
Overman	.04
Savage	.04
Seg. Belcher	.02
Sierra Nevada	.36
Union Con.	.47
Utah Con.	.02
Jacket Con.	.11

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25
Halifax	.55
Jim Butler	.90
McNamara	.04
Midway	.15
Mizpah Ext.	.18
Montana	.24
North Star	.15
Rescue Eula	.17
Tonopah Ext.	4.42½
Tonopah Nevada	6.50
West End	.73

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.16
Booth	.31
C. O. D.	.03
Comb. Fraction	.07
Diamondf. B. B.	.02
Diamondf'd Daisy.	.05
Florence	.41
Goldf'd Con.	.90
Goldf'd Kewanas.	.16
Goldf'd Merger	.14
Jumbo Ext.	.99
Lone Star	.02
Silver Pick	.05
Spearhead	.08

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Nevada Hills	.21
Nevada Packard	.34
Rochester Mines	.56
Round Mountain	.58

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10½	11
Elkton	30½	31½
El Paso	81	86
Findlay	4½	5
Gold. Cycle	205	208
Gold Dollar	2¼	3½
Gold Sov.	4½	5
Isabella	19½	19¾
Jackpot	6½	8
McKinney	46½	48
Portland	180	190
Vindicator	235	245
Rav. B. H.	1	3½

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

> All speculative markets have undergone reaction, but commercial enterprise moves steadily forward, adding to the notable gains previously recorded. Influences that affect stocks, grain, and cotton fail to alter the even course of money and exchange, nor is the solid foundation of business confidence shaken. Rapidly rising prices of materials and products, however, cause increasing uncertainty, though in most cases stimulating rather than curtailing consumption.
>
> The remarkable volume of banking transactions, as reflected in Clearing House exchanges, continues to reflect the maintenance of active business in all parts of the country, the total this week at the principal cities in the United States amounting to $4,276,649,867, an increase of 39.3 per cent., as compared with the $3,114,331,717 of the same week last year and of 35.7 per cent., as contrasted with the $3,150,566,750 reported for the corresponding week in 1914.

Bradstreet's says:

> Though buyers continue to deplore the ever-rising tendency of prices, they see before them a situation in which demand continues to outstrip production, with prospects, perhaps, of greater shortages later on. Consequently, the policy is to buy now regardless of prices, though of course there is more or less concern over the question of profits. However, the main point is that the recent wave of all-around buying, the force of which is still unspent, has carried movements to levels never before witnessed in this country.

BIG DYE FIRM IN JAPAN.

Government Grants Subsidies to Forestall a Famine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The dyestuff famine has struck Japan. To meet the situation the Japanese Government has granted a subsidy to concerns manufacturing dyes, and a large company, with a capital of $4,000,000, has been formed to engage at once in making dyes.

The capital stock of this company, in view of the Government sanction, is oversubscribed 870 times, according to a dispatch received from Consul General Scidmore to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Relations.

Big Traction Income Gain.

The Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company reports gross revenue of $3,890,750 in 1915, a gain of $254,665 over 1914. The balance available for dividends after interest was $889,431, against $791,757 the year before. A surplus of $240,150 remained after dividends had been paid, in contrast with $159,303 at the close of the preceding fiscal period.

BARRETT EARNS $6,652,639.

Increase for the Common Stock is 21.44 Per Cent.

The American Coal Products Company, whose name was recently changed to the Barrett Company, issued its report for 1915 yesterday, showing gross earnings of $6,652,639, against $4,406,117 in 1914. The corporation filled substantial orders for materials used in dye making and in the manufacture of war munitions. After paying expenses and interest and setting aside a heavier reserve than in the preceding year, a net profit amounting to $2,489,964 remained, compared with $1,293,240 a year before. The surplus of $2,307,236 available for common stock dividends was equal to 21.44 per cent. on the junior issue, in contrast with 12 per cent. in 1914.

President W. H. Childs informed stockholders that a sufficient amount of the cost of new buildings was written off from income to bring their capitalization down to a "peace basis." Every employe, he said, had received some definite benefit from the company's prosperity, approximately $550,000 being distributed in cash and stock. The excess of current assets over liabilities when the year ended amounted to $8,245,777, a gain of $3,389,727. Mr. Childs said that the company had no obligations at any bank at the close of the year, while $2,000,000 notes had been paid off through the sale of approximately the same amount of preferred stock.

Steamship Line Doubles Income.

The Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Company yesterday declared its initial dividend of $1 a share on the preferred stock, payable April 10 to stockholders of record March 31. The company's annual report shows total income of $5,094,174 in 1915, a gain of $2,236,893 over 1914. Net income, amounting to $3,047,229, was $2,110,715 greater than in the preceding year.

Makes Taxes a Lien on May 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—Governor Whitman today signed the Mills-Ellenbogen bill, providing that taxes in New York City shall become a lien on real property on May 1, when they are due. The measure now becomes a law.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.

PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator Guardian

To the Holders of

THE CENTRAL BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY

(Missouri Pacific Railway System)

First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1919

Default having been made in the payment of the interest due February 1, 1916, on the above-mentioned bonds, and more than a majority of the same having been deposited, under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement dated October 15, 1915, notice is hereby given that after the 15th day of March, 1916, no additional bonds may be deposited under the aforesaid agreement, except under such terms as the Protective Committee may prescribe.

Dated, New York, March 3, 1916.

EMERSON W. JUDD, Secretary,
37 Wall Street, New York.
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Counsel,
40 Wall St., New York.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Depositary,
22 William St., New York.

CHARLES A. PEABODY, Chairman,
President, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,
L. EDMUND ZACHER,
Treasurer, Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.,
ROBERT STRUTHERS, JR.,
Wood, Struthers & Co., New York,
Committee.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 38

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on April 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, February 29, 1916. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Cheques will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.
February 10, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held on Friday, the 4th day of February, 1916, declared the regular quarterly dividend of three (3%) per cent., payable on the 1st day of April, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 11th day of March, 1916. The transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.
HARPER SIBLEY, Treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, Ontario, February 4th, 1916.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company.
March 2, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent., for quarter ending March 31, 1916, on the preferred stock of this Company, payable on April 15, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1916. Checks for such dividend will be mailed to the holders of Voting Trust Certificates for preferred stock of record March 31, 1916. Transfer books will be closed on the 31st instant and will be reopened April 16, 1916.

L. F. BOWER, Secretary.

NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY.
26 Broadway,
New York, Feb. 26, 1916.

A dividend of $4 per share has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 25, 1916.

All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to the undersigned not later than April 8, 1916.

GEORGE CHESEBRO',
Secretary.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street.
Philadelphia, March 1st, 1916.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 21st, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
No. 111 Fifth Avenue.
New York, March 3, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered 6% gold bonds of The American Tobacco Company will close at three o'clock P. M. March 15, 1916, for the payment of interest thereon due April 1, 1916, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 3, 1916.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

Swift & Company
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Mar. 4, 1916.

Dividend No. 118

Dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the capital stock of Swift & Company, will be paid on April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record, March 10, 1916, as shown on the books of the Company.

F. S. HAYWARD, Secretary.

400,000.
The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE VICTOR FUEL COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER THE FIRST MORTGAGE OF SAID COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1903, TO KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Article Eighth of said mortgage, that a meeting of bondholders is hereby summoned to be held at the office of the undersigned Trustee (successor to said Knickerbocker Trust Company), No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of March, 1916, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, for the purpose of approving an agreement between the Company and the Trustee altering and adding to said mortgage and the mortgages supplemental thereto, so as to provide for the release therefrom by the Trustee of certain lands the title to which is disputed, and pursuant thereto to effect the confirmation of title in the Company and the Trustee of other lands secured by said mortgage.

Dated, New York, January 12, 1916.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines of Cobalt, Limited, will be held at Room G, King Edward Hotel, King Street East, Toronto, on Wednesday, April 26, 1916, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive and consider the statement of accounts and balance sheet of the Company, to receive the report of the Directors, to elect Directors, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.
J. H. SPENCE, Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, February 4, 1916.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
Newark, March 4th, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of eleven directors and two inspectors of election, will be held at the principal office of the company in the State of New Jersey, 290 Ferry Street, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, March 28th, 1916, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and one o'clock p. m.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of March 7th, to the morning of April 1st, 1916.

CARLETON MONTGOMERY,
Secretary.

J. M. MOSSMAN CO.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon at the office of the Company, 84-86 Chambers Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, receiving the reports of the Officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

LINUS KEATING, Sect.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Consolidated Clearing House of New York (limited) will be held at the office of the Company, 36 Beaver St., New York, Tuesday, April 4, 1916, for the election of seven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

W. T. MARSH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, March 6, 1916, for furnishing Stationery; Office Supplies and Office Furniture, (Schedule No. 1;) Hardware and Tools, (Schedule No. 2;) Toilet Articles, Soap and Cleaning Materials, (Schedule No. 3;) Cordage, Canvas, and Burlap, (Schedule No. 4;) Packing, Waste, and Hose, (Schedule No. 5;) for delivery during the fiscal year 1917, at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or by Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

INTERBOROUGH WINS IN SUIT AGAINST CITY

Company Is Upheld in Appellate Division After a Defeat in Lower Court.

USE OF STREET INVOLVED

Question at Issue Is What Department Had the Right to Grant Tunnel Building Permit.

The Appellate Division, by a vote of three to two, yesterday reversed the judgment of the lower court in the suit of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company against the city and President Marcus M. Marks of the Borough of Manhattan over the use of Exterior Street, along the East River, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets.

The appeal was from an order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court denying the Interborough's motion for an injunction pendente lite, preventing the city officials from interfering with the company in operating its power plant and tunnels and coal conveying devices under the thoroughfare; also from interfering with the company's use of the tunnels for the purpose of carrying water to the power house, which uses much water for steam and condensing purposes. The Dock Department gave the Manhattan Railway Company, in 1900, the predecessor of the Interborough, the right to tunnel the street for these purposes.

According to the prevailing opinion, written by Justice Scott, "the question involved is merely as to which city department has been vested with the power and authority to grant a permit for such structures."

In a brief submitted by the Corporation Counsel, however, the city contended that "plaintiffs complain the city is opposing this matter merely for the purpose of exacting compensation for the use of the streets. This might be true in part, but a much greater issue is involved, to wit, the attempt to divest the city of powers of control over its streets which it had hitherto exercised without question. An adverse decision would rob it of jurisdiction, and affect not only the structures in this particular block, but other structures all over the city, for the continued use of which the city is at the present time deriving very considerable income."

The question, according to the court, was whether the Dock Department or the Board of Estimate had the right to grant the privileges exercised by the company. The city never had any serious intention, the record showed, to block the company's exercise of the privileges, but to learn to what city department the right to grant the privileges belonged.

Justice Page, in a dissenting opinion, in which Presiding Justice Clarke concurred, said:

> The right to construct a bridge over or tunnels under the street would argue the right of the Dock Department to build a railroad upon or elevated above the street, if the Commissioner of Docks should deem them to be a use "to the best advantage in connection with the wharves and bulkheads."
>
> This right could not be conferred without condemnation of and compensation for the taking of easements of the abutting property owners in the public street.
>
> It follows that the contract of the Dock Department (in those matters) were void, and the plaintiffs are unlawfully maintaining such structures (tunnels and bridge.)
>
> We are of opinion that the use of these structures is so related to the railroad facilities and purposes that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has power to grant the right to their use and maintenance. The order should be affirmed.

The dissenting opinions of Juhtices Page and Clarke will enable the city to take the matter to the Court of Appeals.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—276—L. E. Judson, as trustee, &c., v. W. A. Nash, as trustee, &c., et al—Passed temporarily.

241—Hitchman Coal and Coke Co. v. John Mitchell, individually—Argument continued.

257—H. A. Barlow v. Northern Pacific Ry. Co.—Argued.

258—Armour & Co. v. State of North Dakota—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for March 6: Nos. 258, 260, 261, 249, 262, 263, 264, (and 265 and 266,) 267, 122, (and 123,) and 268.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Re Kobre & Ginsburg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.

DECISIONS.

Anton Peterson, applt. v. Henry Alton, impld., &c., respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff as stated in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Caroline Truax, respt., v. Louis F. Rothschild et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer overruled, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Alexander S. Bacon, applt., v. Leo Schlesinger et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff as stated in opinion. Opinions by Page and McLaughlin, JJ. (McLaughlin and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Re George E. Green, State Commr. of Excise, applt., v. Cristina di Lorio, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and application granted. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

City of New York, applt., v. John A. McCarthy, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Laughlin and Scott, JJ. Order filed.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co. et al., applts., v. City of New York et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted. Opinions by Scott and Page, JJ. (Clarke, P. J. and Page, J. dissenting.) Order filed.

Martha T. Fairclough, indv., &c., respt. v. Southern Pacific Co. et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by McLaughlin, J.; Clarke, P. J., and Scott, J. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Mark M. Dittenfass, respt., v. David Horsley et al., applts.—Orders reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Orders filed.

Rachel N. Ducas, respt., v. Benjamin P. Ducas et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Dissenting opinion by McLaughlin, J.) Order filed.

Mary Queeney, respt., v. George Willi, Jr., applt.; John Queeney v. Same.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaints dismissed, with costs. Opinions by Smith and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling, J., dissenting in part.) Orders filed.

Charles T. Streeter, respt., v. Agnes D. Cloud, impld., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer sustained, with $10 costs. Opinions by Smith, McLaughlin, and Davis, JJ. (McLaughlin and Davis, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Christopher L. Williams, as recr., &c., respt., v. Alfred J. Moisant et al., impld., &c., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Avon Realty & Amusement Co., respt., v. William C. Amend et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Banque Franco-Americaine, respt., v. Oscar B. Bergstrom et al., applts.—Order modified affirmed, with costs to respondent. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice.

Frederick W. Souter, respt., v. Erie Railroad Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Northern Bank of New York, respt., v. Leida M. Fleitman, as admx., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph S. Kennard, applt., v. Franklin Brandreth et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with 10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Marcus M. Marks, respt., v. Louis A. Abenheimer, impld., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Electric Storage Battery Co., respt., v. Mason-Seaman Transportation Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

United States Casualty Co., respt., v. Anderson Electric Car Co., impld., applt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Julia R. Kelsey, respt., v. William Bradley, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. Terence Reilly, impld., applt.—Judgment and orders affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Abraham N. Leventhal, applt., v. Weber-Peuthert Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Dissenting memorandum by Smith, J.) Order filed.

National Nassau Bank of New York, respt., vs. James C. Cleary, applt.—Determination and judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment, as stated in opinion, in which event judgment, as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

George P. Fox, as admr., respt., v. City of New York, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. (Page and Davis, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Horace A. Demarest, applt., v. Frank A. Carr et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

George Barrie, et al., applts., v. J. Macy Willets, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Augusta Schmelz, applt., v. George Schmelz, respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment directed for plaintiff, with costs. Findings to be settled on entry of order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Leo J. Lehman, applt., v. Cores-Martinez Co., respt.—Determination reversed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Term and judgment of City Court affirmed. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

N. Y. & Queens Gas Co., rel., v. Edward E. McCall et al., respts.—Determination annulled without costs and application of petitioners denied. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

John R. Jones, respt., v. Solomon L. Youngentob, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $500; in which event the judgment as so modified, and order affirmed, with costs of appeal to respondent. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., applt., v. Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co., respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Seventy-eighth St. & B'way Co., applt., v. Pursell Manufacturing Co., respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Alice V. Leavitt, decd.—Decree affirmed, with costs to respondents appearing separately and filing briefs. Opinions by Smith and Page, JJ. (Page and Davis, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Henry J. Coleman, respt., v. Thomas Lang, impld., applt.—Judgments affirmed. No opinion. Orders filed.

Clarence H. Kelsey, as admr., respt., v. John McTigue et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Re William Thomson et al.—Motion to confirm referee's report granted. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Guy, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Jackson<Campiglia—Thomas Gilleran.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Estate of Suffern<Kleinfeld—Michael J. Egan. Commonwealth Insurance Co.<Garofalo—Edward D. Dowling. Same<Strauss—Alfred J. Tulley.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re Finkelstein—Nathaniel Phillips. Prior<Crowell—William Bondy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—C. & E. J. Bertrand<William P. Fogarty—Adolph E. Gutysell.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re Harry M. Lenengston<James J. Farmer—John T. Yawger.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Hewlett Scudder, Jr.<Minnie C. Runger—Charles Stump. Dora Frank<Josephine Norcum—Benjamin H. Irving. Robert C. Vehslage<National Fibre Products Co.—Rich. J. Morrison.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

Augustinian College of Villanova, &c., respt., v. Idaho-Maryland Devlp. Co. et al., defts.; J. M. Reimer, applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, without costs.

Minnie Dahl, respt., v. S. Levenberg, applt.—Motion to resettled order granted on condition, otherwise motion denied, without costs.

C. Gill, respt., v. Jamaica Bay Mfg. Co. et al., respts.—Motion for resettlement of order granted.

J. Griffin, respt., v. Penn. Steel Co., applt. —Motions for reargument and leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied, with $10 costs.

M. Horan, as admx., &c., respt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., applt—Motion denied, with $10 costs

Re application of J. A. Bensel et al., &c., (re Towns of Mount Pleasant and Greenburg, &c.)—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re application of M. Freidberg to compel S. Rosenthal, &c., to pay over certain money. —Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Re Joseph Kerwin, &c.—Motion granted, without costs.

Re R. S. King, an attorney.—Matter referred to the Hon. J. T. Marean as official referee.

Re I. Oshlag, an attorney.—The report of referee is confirmed, and the proceedings dismissed.

C. Pellegrino, applt., v. C. L. Smith Co., respt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People, &c., respts., v. E. M. Grout, applt. —The case is passed for the present term and set down for argument on April 18 at 10 A. M.

People, &c., respts., v. Suffolk Cont. Co. et al., applts.—Motion denied.

J. Rudin, respt., v. Hadrian Realty Co., Inc., applt.—Motion denied.

F. Seyford, respt., v. Southern Pacific Co., applt.—Motion granted, and case set down for argument upon the original record on Tuesday, April 4.

L. S. Stamm, applt., v. C. D. Purroy and J. P. Mitchel, respts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

W. E. D. Stokes, respt., v. O. T. Carpenter et al., applts.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals granted, and question certified.

Treib & Brodsky, Inc., pltf., v. G. A. F. North deft.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

S. T. Williams et al., respts., v. P. Keeler Bldg. Co. et al., applts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

DECISIONS BY THE PRESIDING JUSTICE —On application to appeal from the Appellate Term.

C. Antonowsky, respt., v. N. Nanes, applt. —Application denied, with $10 costs.

F. E. Hodgkiss et al., applts., v. Dayton-Brower Co., Inc., respt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

S. Hunt, applt., v. Hubbell Pub. Co., respt. —Application denied, with $10 costs.

H. Marx, respt., v. John Kovacs, applt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

M. A. Singer, aplt., v. E. Schonbrun et al., copartners, &c., respts.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

A. A. Smith et al., respt., v. B. Sachs, applt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

C. C. Voorhees, respt., v. L. A. Gregan, applt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

W. Walden, respt., v. H. Goodman, applt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

E. P. Barrett, respt., v. Hudson Trust Co., applt.; J. V. Schaeter, Jr., & Co., et al., respts. and defts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

L. F. Foster, respt., v. G. C. Taylor, as President, &c., applt.—Judgment modified in accordance with opinion per curiam, and as so modified judgment and order affirmed, without costs of this appeal.

Hamilton Trust Co., respt., v. W. K. Dickerson et al., defts.; L. B. Faber, as receiver, &c., of F. H. Flynn, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, as against appellant in his capacity as receiver.

O. Varon, respt., v. American Mfg. Co., applt.—Upon consent of respondent, order reversed on argument, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM CHAMBERS—Mullan, J. At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Bieil<Modra—Phoenix Ingraham. Mackey<Coyne—W. W. Niles. Fried<O'Brien—Samuel W. Levine.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Joseph Kallikow<Samuel Popper—Julius D. Tobias. Sheldon Hopkins<Thomas D. Malcolm—Charles E. Buchner.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3.—Thiry-seven corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $2,642,500, were chartered today. They include:

Fergus Motors of America, Inc., East Chester, motors, engines, machinery, appliances, cars, carriages, vehicles, $2,000,000; C. F. Quantrell, C. Blandy, Jr., C. T. B. Rowe, Bronxville.

Federal Paper Board Co., Inc., paper, wood, wood fibre, common stock of no par value, to begin business with $145,000; S. A. Anderson, H. O. Coughlan, S. B. Howard, 34 Nassau St.

Hill Laboratories, Inc., Bronx, moving pictures, $100,000; F. Schroff, C. Kelly, C. Hill, 1,331 Prospect Av., Bronx.

The Vibra Corp., brushes, specialties, novelties, $50,000; S. Levy, R. and M. Karmel, 510 West 144th St.

American Products Exchange, Inc., commission agents, raw and manufactured goods, $25,000; F. C. Schultze, B. F. and G. C. Goede, 17 Battery Place.

The Hopewell Selfcleaning Trap Co., Inc., plumbing supplies, sanitary devices, $100,000; G. F. Breisford, W. H. Dean, D. E. Walton; 1,270 Broadway.

Iroquois Foundries, Inc., Utica, tools, mechanical devices, machinery, refining, smelting, $25,000; U. G. Williams, C. J. Rath, F. Widmer, Utica.

Brook Feature Film Corporation, motion pictures, theatricals, capital, no par value, to begin business with $500; K. M. Slezak, H. A. Gilmore, W. A. Kane, Cary Av., West New Brighton.

Shipman Importing Co., Inc., grocery, $30,000; A. G. Quinn, H. E. Papenberg, C. A. MacHenry, 115 Broadway.

Simon Schwersenski & Son, Inc., garments, silk, cotton, wool, lace, embroidery; $25,000. S. Reich, D. and M. M. Schwersenski 147 Riverside Drive.

Glucien Manufacturing Co., Inc., glues, products, adhesives, starches, varnishes; $15,000. W. B. Sprague, T. B. Kane, L. R. Burch, 22 East 47th St.

J. H. Duncan, Inc., Brooklyn, contractors, construction, electric work, realty; $10,000. E. M. Homann, F. E. Johnson, Jr., J. H. Duncan, 657 61st St.

Economy Motor Truck Co., Inc., automobiles; $10,000. H. A. Kaplan, M. Berczi, V. Neustadtl, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace.

Sack-Gertler Construction Co., Inc., Queens, realty, construction; $10,000. T. and R. C. Sack, F. Gertler, 529 Cleveland St., Brooklyn.

Marcon Realty Co., Inc., hotel, innkeepers, restaurateurs; $10,000. E. Monkemeyer, D. Levi, L. Brooks, 1,678 Bathgate Av., Bronx.

American Cut Stone Corporation, Rochester, stone, products, brick, lumber, cement; $10,000. L. Dargento, E. G. Stillman, J. E. Maher, 301 Seneca Parkway, Rochester.

California Wine Association of New York, Inc., distillers; $10,000. S. P. Friedman, W. Culman, E. Frowenfeld, 50 West 71st St.

Bill-Well Sign System, (Electric,) Inc., signs, devices, advertising, building material; $10,000. J. B. Purcell, F. H. Purcell, G. T. Tiernan, 64 Wall St., New York.

Dorn's Inc., drug store; $8,000. M. J. and F. Kane, E. W. Gross, 14 Lefferts Place, Rockaway Beach.

Wm. L. Kosburger Co., Inc., Brooklyn, waterproof materials, paints, oils, greases, $5,000; F. W. Weiss, A. and W. L. Kosburger, 179A Schaeffer St., Brooklyn.

The Fox Millinery Supply Co., Inc., $5,000; G. Appel, N. Burrens, H. B. Engelman, 3,815 Fifteenth Av., Brooklyn.

Alworth Development, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; B. A. & B. Strauss, 260A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Tass Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, $5,000; S. J. Heagan, M. C. Williams, J. F. Flynn, 175 East 91st St.

Leystan Realty Corporation, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $5,000; N. M. Connolly, J. Blockhans, A. B. Crawford, 2,469 Cambreling Av., Bronx.

Elk Building Material Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; I. Solomon, M. Quinton, L. Klein, 148 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

Rector Chemical Co., Inc., chemicals, products, $5,000; J. H. Buck, M. Hirsch, R. S. Bicknell, 50 East 41st St.

Authorizations: Acheson Ink Co., Inc.; Dover, Del., printers' ink, supplies, $100,000; representative, Edward G. Acheson, Jr., Niagara Falls.

Ruhm Phosphate Mining Co., Inc., Maury, Tenn., mining, $25,000; representative, Arthur Soule, 61 Broadway, Manhattan.

Eastern Vaudeville Managers' Association, Hoboken, N. J., theatrical bookings, $125,000; representative, Walter J. Plimmer, Strand Theatre Building, Manhattan.

The Baker R. & L. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, vehicles, $5,000,000; representative, Raymond N. Owen, Broadway and 57th St., Manhattan.

American Piano Supply Co., Inc., Bristol, Conn., musical instruments, $100,000; representative, William C. Hess, 110 East 13th St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Motor Appurtenances Corporation, New York, $25,000 to $100,000; the Lake Shipbuilding Co., Buffalo, $21,000 to $63,000; Cortelyou Amusement Co., Inc., New York, $75,000 to $85,000; H. H. Rice Corporation, New York, $3,000 to $13,000; Screen Exhibition Co., Inc., New York, $15,000 to $17,000.

Capital decreases: Maguire Brothers Co., New York, $15,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Tweddell, Wylde & Windeler, Inc., Manhattan; Nathan Goldin, Inc., Manhattan; Turner Fink Co., New York; Herkimer Building Co., Herkimer; Excelsior Hygienic Ice Co., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—Charters filed today:

Southern New Jersey Development Co., Camden, to develop land, $100,000. J. Disbrow Baker, Joseph F. Murray, and F. Stanley Saurman, all of Camden.

Osborne Foreign Patents Co., East Orange, to deal in patents, &c., $100,000. H. H. Picking, C. O. Geyer, and G. Grand, all of East Orange.

Princeton Construction Co., Newark, to deal in real estate, $100,000. M. Slackowsky, D. Spieler, and H. Zaentz, all of Newark.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 3.—Charter filed here:

Anti-Aircraft Arms Company, New York, $1,000,000; to manufacture guns to bring down aircraft or guns to be used against soldiery. B. J. Dreyfus, Claire B. Dreyfus, E. Durar Suckerta, M. Frances Snowber, and R. Telfair Smith, all of New York.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL desired in the County of New York.—GEORGE WILLIAMS, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, Defendant.—Action for a Divorce.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, January 24th, 1916.

HARRY LYONS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, above named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 27th, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County of the City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1916.

HARRY LYONS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 4th day of February 1916, The Hoboken Ferry Company, as Owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as Lessee and Charterer of the Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS," filed their petition and libel, praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about the 21st day of October 1915, from a collision between said Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS" and the Recreation Pier, so-called, in the North River, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this Court, in the sum of $85,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said Court, to prove their claims before ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, JR., ESQ., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On March 1st, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against 16 cases of shell eggs upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the United States Food and Drugs Act approved June 30, 1906, as amended August 23, 1912.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on March 20, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 1, 1916. THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Resale of J. Hood Wright Property on Washington Heights to Builder as Apartment House Site—David S. Page Estate Disposes of Old Holding on Lower West Side.

Upper Manhattan furnished an operating deal yesterday which will lead to the erection of another large apartment house in one of the active building sections of the city. The property includes over six lots on the northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 171st Street, 100 feet on the avenue by 161 on the street, which has been purchased by a builder from Harris & Maurice Mandelbaum for immediate improvement with a six-story apartment house.

The plot is a portion of the tract of twenty-four lots acquired a few weeks ago by the Mandelbaums from the J. Hood Wright estate and is the second sale of that property to builders for improvement, the first sale having been a plot adjoining the corner just disposed of and which is now being improved with two six-story houses.

James Harris acted as the broker in the transaction.

Spring and West Street Corner Sold.

In the lower west side produce section the four commercial buildings at 349 to 353 Spring Street and 302 West Street, forming the northeast corner of those thoroughfares, 80.5 by 57, have been sold by the David S. Page estate. Three of the structures are six stories and one four stories in height. The selling estate has owned the property for over half a century.

Resale in East Harlem.

Lowenfeld & Prager, operators, have resold to an investor the three-story private dwelling 319 East 120th Street, on a lot 20.6 by 100. The buyer, who is a client of Paul M. Rines, paid all cash. Kurz & Uren were associated as brokers.

Tenement Investments.

The two two-story tenements at 712 and 714 Washington Street, 46.1 by 64.8, south of Perry Street, have been sold by the Central Trust Company, as trustee for the Hugh J. Grant estate, to an investor

An investing client of the Schoen Westchester Realty Company has purchased 304 Henry Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.

Builder Buys Brooklyn Block.

Simon Abels has purchased for immediate improvement from the J. P. Duffy Company the entire block front on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets. The plot, which has a frontage of 200 feet and a depth of 100, will be improved with ten three-story brick apartments with stores. Samuel Galitza & Co. were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

As a site for a six-story new-law tenement, Jacob Fisch has purchased from Joseph Rabinowitz 314, 316, and 318 South Third Street, Brooklyn, old dwellings, on a plot 60 by 95. Joseph Metzger was the broker in the sale.

Long Island.

E. S. & S. F. Voss sold for Robert P. Perkins his place at Hewlett Bay Park, Hewlett, L. I., consisting of Colonial dwelling, outbuildings, and land, to Harmon Haff of Manhattan.

The Roman-Callmann Company sold for the Milleage Realty Corporation the two three-story six-family houses known as 113 and 115 Fourteenth Avenue, Long Island City, to an investor, who gave in part payment a furnished cottage at the corner of Ocean Avenue and Straiton Avenue at Arverne, L. I.

John A. Kessel of Glendale, L. I., has purchased the Sarah E. Hall farm of eleven acres and buildings at Huntington. Theodore S. Hall was the broker.

The Great Neck Shores Corporation sold a plot at Grenwolde, Great Neck, L. I., to A. B. Bastedo. Ground will be broken at once for the erection of a residence.

New Jersey.

Charles F. Canfield has sold to William Schmidt for occupancy the dwelling occupying a plot 55 by 117 on the southwest corner of South Eleventh and Madison Streets, Newark, N. J. Feist & Feist negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates have sold two large parcels on Cooper Road, in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale, to a client of C. H. Briscoe. The purchaser plans to erect a $25,000 residence.

A Recent Buyer.

Adolph Swiderski is the buyer of the five-story flat, 213 East Eighty-ninth Street, sold by Fred Oppenheimer. Property in the Parkville section of Brooklyn was given in part payment.

Eighth Avenue Leases With Purchase Option.

John E. Roosevelt, as trustee, has leased to the Silver Lunch Company, Inc., the property, 462 Eighth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Thirty-third Street, for a term of twenty-one years.

The lease contains a four-year option giving the lessees the privilege to purchase at a stated price. The Silver Lunch Company, Inc., will improve the property with a new building to meet the requirements of their business.

This property is directly across the street from the new twenty-two-story Printing Crafts Building being erected by the Larkin interests. Van Norden & Wilson negotiated the transaction.

Lease Site for Bronx Open-Air Theatre and Playground.

George F. Johnson has leased to Sydney S. Cohen, owner of the Empire Theatre, at 161st Street and Westchester Avenue, for a term of twenty-one years the plot facing 290 feet on Westchester Avenue, 208 feet on Stebbin Avenue, and 183 feet on Rogers Place, with an interior plot of 80 by 574 feet.

The property will be improved at once with stores facing on Westchester Avenue, and an open-air theatre, which will be used by the Empire Theatre and known as the Empire Gardens.

There will also be a large playground for the accommodation of the children, and the plot will be flooded in Winter and used for ice skating.

Building Contract Figures.

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and portions of Missouri and Eastern Kansas, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

Contracts awarded month of February—

1916	$66,280,500	1912	$42,094,500
1915	48,827,400	1911	37,864,000
1914	39,062,000	1910	50,949,012
1913	70,064,500		

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New York State and Northern New Jersey, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

Contracts awarded month of February—

1916	$6,070,500	1912	$12,505,500
1915	11,896,000	1911	10,101,500
1914	7,937,000	1910	14,360,500
1913	32,657,500		

Commercial Leases.

Nelson, Lee & Green have leased 301 and 303 East Forty-seventh Street, a forty-foot building belonging to the Clausen & Flanagan Brewery, for five years, to the J. C. Krauss Company, now located at 155 West Thirty-second Street.

The Nehring Company has leased to L. Wertheimer two stores in the building 605 to 609 West 181st Street, at an aggregate rental of $5,000 per annum.

Senior & Stout, Inc., have leased for Abner T. Bowen the garage building at 110 West Fifty-second Street to Thomas Hyland for a term of years.

Clark & Gibby, Inc., have taken lease of the easterly store in the World's Tower Building, 110 and 112 West Fortieth Street. This gives the lessees the entire first floor, with two complete stores.

N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood, Inc., leased for the estate of Theophilus E. Roessle the store and basement at 465 Fifth Avenue for a term of years to J. B. Crook & Co., for many years at 1,166 Broadway. Marston & Co. were associated as brokers.

Realty Notes.

De Selding Brothers were brokers in the sale of the Broadway-Maiden Lane eighteen-story office building for Stewart Browne to the Edward W. Martin Company of Newark. Title will be passed next week.

The first annual dinner of the Saltaire Association, composed of the residents and property owners of Saltaire, L. I., will be held this evening at the Hotel McAlpin.

William Sugarman, President of the Alco Building Company, which is associated with the Realty Trust, has assumed active charge of the sales department of the Mapleton Park properties in Brooklyn, and predicts that the seventy-five remaining houses in Mapleton Park will be sold during the ensuing Spring.

The site, 80 by 100, at 147 to 153 West Seventieth Street, which Dr. R. J. Parker acquired earlier in the week for what was reported to be an apartment project, has been transferred to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, the Rev. T. F. Mybar, rector. A school building is now planned for the site.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Funds

Existing loans replaced at lowest interest rates and reasonable charges.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc.,
Metropolitan Life Building
5 East 23d Street

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 60 East, s s, 240 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11, 5-story tenement; General Synod of the Reformed Church in America against Isabel C. Crystal et al.; Claude V. Pallister, attorney; Mark Goldberg, referee; due on judgment, $16,935.18; taxes, etc., $205.30; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

15th St, 20 West, s s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 25x75.9x25.8x69; 2 and 3 story tenements and stores; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustees, &c., against Katharine C. Ackerman Fay et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; John J. Halpin, referee; due on judgment, $13,142.42; taxes, etc., $2,000; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

111th St, 304 East, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, 5-story tenement and stores; Miln P. Palmer, trustee, et al. against Little Italy Realty Co. et al.; Baylis & Sanborn, attorneys; Harry M. Lewy, referee; due on judgment, $15,575.66; taxes, &c., $1,242.61; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

2d Av, 2,387, w s, 100 ft s of 123d St, 80.11x60x irregular; 4-story tenement and stores; Edward Ridley et al., executor and trustee, against Floris T. Whittaker et al.; Uterhart & Graham, attorneys; Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $19,349.58; taxes, &c., $255.30; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By Samuel Marx.

122d St, 247-51 East, n s, 101.6 ft w of 2d Av, 42x100.11, 6-story tenement; United States Trust Co. of New York, guardian, against Kremruf Realty Co. et al.; Stewart & Shearer, attorneys; Edmund Hurley, referee; due on judgment, $40,148.91; taxes, &c., $1,964.75; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

10th Av, 389 to 401, for a one-story storage house, 38.3x80; American Express Co., 65 Broadway, owner; V. Jarhoe, 381 4th Av, architect.

Haven Av, w s, 250 ft n of 170th St, for a five-story tenement, 50x89.9; C. Lippman, 560 West 162d St, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost.......$50,000

Bronx Boulevard, s w corner of Nereid Av, for a three-story brick factory, 55.10x236.8; Otto Higel Co., Inc., Otto Higel, 1,021 Main St, Buffalo, owner; Simis & Chapman, 315 5th Av, architects; cost.......$80,000

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

10th St, 205 and 207 East, to two, three, and four story stores, dwelling, and office; Partola Mfg. Co., 160 2d Av, owner; J M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost.......$5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, n s, 50 ft e of Wooster St, 50x100; Morris Weinstein to Max Elsman, 1 West 70th St, ½ part, mtg $33,000, Feb. 29; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway.......$100

COOPER ST, n s, 137.6 ft w of Isham St, 37.6x100; Timothy F. Allen, Bronxville, N. Y., to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, Feb. 29; attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern, 15 William St.......$1

DELANCEY ST, 192½, n s, 41.10 ft w of Ridge St, 25x51.10; Minnie Hirsch to David Scott, 28½ Windsor Place, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, all liens, March 1; attorneys, Speir & Bartlett, 52 Wall St.......$1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 121st St, 21x80; Hy. P. Mendes to Anglo-Commercial Agency, 128 Broadway, mtg $21,000, all liens, March 1; attorneys, Cardozo & N., 128 Broadway.......$1

LUDLOW ST, 172, e s, 100.7 ft n of Stanton St, 24.9x90; Sam Fuss to Isidor Fuss, 505 Ashford St, Brooklyn, mtg $26,000, March 2; attorney, H. Koppelman, 144 Rivington St.......$1

MADISON AV, 67, e s, 24.8x100; Eliza Van W. Butler and another to Elbridge T. Gerry, Newport, R. I., mtg $45,000, Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$100

PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 150.5 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x58; Oscar P. Schlemmer, Hartford, Conn., to Ernestine C. Gardner, 53 Prospect Place, mtg $4,000, Feb. 4, 1914; address 3d St and Rose Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.......$1

PROSPECT PLACE, 51 to 55, e s, 50.5 ft n of 42d St, 50x58; Helen A. Pino to Ernestine C. Gardner, 53 Prospect Place, mtg $11,000, Feb. 4, 1914; attorney, O. J. Hochstadter, 3d St and Rose Av, Mamaroneck, N. Y.......$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 100th St, —x140.7x100.11x150; William T. Evans, Stamford, Conn., to Morrell Holding Co., 27 Cedar St, mtg $700,000, all liens, March 1; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 186th St, 39.10x100; S. B. Building Corporation to Adolph Wolff, 545 West 164th St, mtg $38,000, March 2; attorneys, McLaughlin & S., William St.......$100

WATER ST, 87, s s, 23x86.3; 8th Av, n e corner of 24th St, runs n 24.8 x e 61.6 x n 24.8 x e 38.6 x s 49.4 to street x w 100 to beginning; 57th St, s s, 135 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; 95th St, s s, 253 ft e of Park Av, 36x100.8; Marion Leslie, widow, to William M. Leslie, 307 West 89th St, and Mary L. Hodson, 118 East 95th St, son and daughter of William M. Leslie, deceased, 1-3 part, a. t., Feb. 14; attorney, Ralph E. Brush, 111 Broadway.......Gift

3D AV, 48 East, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x50; Hubin Herold to David Feur, 1,106 Southern Boulevard, mtg $11,000, Feb. 18; attorney, J. Gainsburg, 271 Broadway.......$1

4TH AV, s w corner of 32d St, 115.10x83.10x110x83.8; Robert L. Morrell et al. to William T. Evans, Ocean Drive, East Stamford, Conn., mtg $775,000, all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$1

5TH ST, 338 East, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97; Solomon Solovinsky et al. to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, mtg $24,500, all liens, March 3; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway.......$1

18TH ST, 134 West, s s, 388 ft w of 6th Av, 23x92; 18th St, 136 West, s s, 411 ft w of 6th Av, 23x92; Charles A. Potter, 198 Waterman St, Providence, R. I., to Helen S. Potter, 219 Hope St, Providence, R. I., all liens, Feb. 28; address, 8 Empire St, Providence, R. I.......$1

22D ST, s s, 196.7 ft e of 3d Av, 147.9x98.9; Mutual Milk and Cream Co. to Mutual-McDermott Dairy Corporation, 214 East 22d St, mtg $125,000, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, E. R. Orthman, 31 Nassau St.......$1

23D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Aldus Construction Co. to 357 West 23d Street Corporation, 431 West 14th St, mtg $35,000, all liens, March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$100

35TH ST, 41 West, n s, 375 ft e of 6th Av, 18.9x98.9, foreclosure Feb. 26; Edward Lauterbach, referee, to Fanny Ellinger, 11 East 68th St, March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$37,000

38TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; 95th St, s s, 120 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.8; Marion Leslie, widow, to William M. Leslie, 307 West 89th St, and Mary L. Hodson, 118 East 95th St, son and daughter of William M. Leslie, deceased, Feb. 28; attorney, Ralph E. Brush, 111 Broadway..Gift

48TH ST, 251 East, n s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Clara Freese to Anna von Thelen, on premises, mtg $9,000, March 3; attorney, William Bremmer, 220 Broadway.......$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna von Thelen to William and Clara Freese, 251 East 48th St, tenants by entirety, mtg $9,000, March 3; same attorney.......$1

86TH ST, s s, 181 ft w of West End Av, 72x102.7; 8th Street and West End Avenue Co. to Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co., 155 East 24th St, mtg $39,000, Feb. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$100

112TH ST, 261 West, n s, 131.3 ft e of 8th Av, 31.3x100.11; Emily Steiner et al., heirs, &c., Jacob Steiner, to Kate Ceburre, 1,081 Simpson St, mtg $35,500, all liens, Feb. 29; attorney, David Galencki, 200 Broadway.$100

112TH ST, 261 West, n s, 131.3 ft e of 8th Av, 31.3x100.11; Kate Coburre to Bertha Horowitz, 1,081 Simpson St, Bronx, all liens, March 1; J. W. Bryant, 391 East 149th St.......$1

120TH ST, 141 West, n s, 237 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Crest Holding Co. to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, Feb. 29; attorney, George W. Hubbell, 346 Broadway.......$1

125TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of Broadway, runs n 99.11x e 58.9 to centre line of old Phineas St x s w 112.6 to 125th St x w 7 to beginning, except so much as lies s of centre line of old Hamilton St, to which party of first part conveys all right, title, and interest; Clarence H. Kelsey, administrator of Mary G. Pinkney, to Constance M. Ganlocher, 25 Fort Washington Av, all liens; Feb. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$100

125TH ST, n s, 90.1 ft w of Park Av, 27.11x99.11, with all title to strip on e, 0.1x99.11; Lillian Sasse, individually and as executrix, and another, executor of Louis Sasse, to John F. Sasse, 506 West 149th St, mtg $45,000, all title, March 2; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.......$27,500

127TH ST, n s, 300.6 ft e of 3d Av, 29.6x99.11; Terfos Construction Co. to Leopold Trier, 560 West 180th St, mtg $15,000, all liens, March 1; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway.......$100

SAME PROPERTY; Leopold Trier to Arthur L. Blau, 1,253 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $15,000, all liens, March 2; attorney, Max Blau, 220 Broadway.......$100

142D ST, 306 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x90.11, foreclosed Feb. 23; James O'Farrell, referee, to Gustavus W. and Adelaide H. Raynolds, 343 West 117th St, March 2; attorneys, Sage & S., 156 Broadway..$14,000

144TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11; Rose C. Kernan to Rose, wife of Patrick Kernan, at South Orange, N. J., all liens, April 12, 1915; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.......$1

148TH ST, 514 and 516, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 41.8x99.11; Emma A. Mayhew to 190th Street Holding Co., 35 Nassau St, all liens, Feb. 25; attorney, Charles H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.......$1

178TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 12.6x100; Charles Meisel and wife to Esther Meisel, Great Neck, L. I., mtg $6,500, Feb. 29; attorney, Charles J. W. Meisel, 140 Nassau St.......$100

179TH ST, 620 West, s s, 183 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 17x100; 135 Broadway Holding Corporation to James T. Padgett, 616 West 180th St, mtg $8,000, all liens, March 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.......$100

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,761, w s, 20x93.5; Tillie Fensterer to Alice B. Buckbee, 2,252 University Av, mtg $7,000, Feb. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.......$100

BROOK AV, 1,345, w s, 41.8x90; Benenson Realty Co. to John H. Keatinge, 57 Madison St, Brooklyn, Feb. 4, mtg $28,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$100

BROOK AV, 1,419, w s, 25x90; Wm. Drahouzal to Lydia I. Eccles, 3 Wilson Av, Flushing, L. I., Feb. 29, mtg $5,000; attorney, Lydia I. Eccles, 3 Wilson Av., Flushing, L. I.......$100

COLLEGE AV, 1,023, w s, 20.2x84.9; Bronx Investment Co. to Rehsom Realty Corp., 135 Broadway, March 3, mtg $7,400; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$100

SAME property; Rehsom Realty Co. to Julius Muller, 1,062 Morris Av, March 3; attorney, same.......$100

CRESTON AV, n e corner 188th St, 54x179.2 to w s Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 79.4x180.4; Henry F. Keil to 210 W 56th St Co., 135 Broadway, March 3, mtg $42,500; attorneys, Elsman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway.......$100

SAME PROPERTY; 210 W. 56th St. Co. to Creston Realty Corpn, 135 Broadway, March 3, mtg $42,500; attorneys, same.......$100

CROTONA AV, e s, 336.8 ft n of 181st St, 40.9x101.4x35.10x105.1; Lanzer & Kahn, Inc., to Delco Holding Co., Inc., 391 East 149th St, March 2, mtg $27,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.......$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n w s, at n e s Minera Place, 50x100; Frederick Stubenwoll et al. to Stubenwoll Bros., Inc., 2,776 Briggs Av, Feb. 25, mtg $5,000; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 B'way.......$1

HOE AV, 1,480, e s, 50x100; also Hoe Av, 1,484, e s, 50x100; Galveston Building Co. to Isidor Toubin, 2 East 111th St, March 2, mtg $66,000, attorney, J. A. Seidman, 63 Park Row.......$100

LOT 114, map of Seton Homestead; Geo. Miner et al to Herman Lowenstein, 5 McDonough St, Brooklyn, Dec. 16, 1915; attorney, J. J. Spaeth, 56 Liberty St.......$1

LOT 170, map of Hunter Estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Matthew A. Henson, 901 Grant Av, March 1; attorney, Matthew A. Henson, 901 Grant Av.......$1

LOTS 120 and 121, map of Moss estate; Madeline Sullivan to Annie Sullivan, 2,274 Broadway, Feb. 15; attorney, R. Lowenthal, 1,321 Boston Road.......$100

LOTS 42 and 43, map of portion Hunt estate; Giuseppe Conti et al. to Conti Bros. Realty Co., Inc., 229 Willis Av, mtg $4,000, Feb. 17; attorney, Louis Campora, 93 Nassau St.......$7,000

PARKER ST, w s, 100 ft n of Lyman Av, 50x130; Alfonso De Saho to Pam Realty Co., Inc., 819 Ritter Place, March 2, mtg $4,950; attorney, Mrs. Pragnell, 819 Ritter Place.......$100

PAULDING AV, Laconia Av, 220th St, 221st St, the block; Oliva H. Conyngham et al. to John H. Farley, Archbishop of New York, 452 Madison Av, Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

RYER AV, n w corner of 184th St, 49.9x93.8x65.7x95.1; Andrew Bechmann to Petit Building Co., Inc., 1,053 Southern Boulevard, Feb. 29, mtg $40,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

STEBBINS AV, 1,270 and 1,272, s e s, 50x125.9x50.1x122.11; Rhinelander Real Estate Co. to Geo. W. Poultney, 255 West 84th St, Feb. 29, mtg $45,000; attorneys, Miller & H., 20 Nassau St.......$100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, 4,438, e s, (25x126.6x25x128.3; Annie Prochaska to Frederick Silman, 2,233 Belmont Av, March 2, mtg $5,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$100

141ST ST, w s, 134.11 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 233.3x150.1x299x161.6; Norcross Brothers Co. to Atlantic Warehouse, Inc., 27 Pine St., Feb. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$100

152D ST, n s, west half of Lot 412, map of Melrose South, 25x100; Carmela Martucci to Minziata Fasulo, 303 E. 152d St, March 1, mtg $4,500; attorney, Minziata Fasulo, 303 E. 152d St.......$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, w s, 225 ft west of Broadway, 50x145.5; Hudson Investing Co. to Maiden Lane Savings Bank, 170 Broadway, March 3, 5 years; attorneys, Roelker, B. & S., 62 William St.......$1,500

ESSEX ST, s w corner of Hester St, —x62.5x25x62.5; Meyer Greenberg to Israel Marzin, 42 Hester St, Feb. 29, due Feb. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Abraham J. Smolen, 51 Chambers St.......$10,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 57 ft s of 55th St, 18.11x80; C. Alfred Capen and another to Mary B. Scott and another, Hempstead, L. I., prior mtg $16,000, Dec. 20, 1915, due Aug. 1, 1918; attorney, Alexander G., 120 Broadway.......$5,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 186th St, 39.10x100; Adolph Wolff to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, March 1, prior mtg $38,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, McLaughlin & Stein, 15 William St.......$6,500

WEST BROADWAY, n e corner of 3d St, 90x50; Livingston Holding Co. to Robert L. Ireland, trustee, Brainahl, Ohio, prior mtg $126,500, Feb. 26, due Oct. 1, 1917; attorneys, Spencer, O. & W., 27 William St.......$33,500

4TH AV, s w corner of 32d St, 115.10x83.10; William T. Evans to Robert L. Morrell et al., 40th St and Park Av, March 1, prior mtg $600,000, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$175,000

10TH AV, n w corner of 207th St, 93.3x—; A. V. Donellan Construction Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 2, due as per bond.......$30,000

12TH ST, s s, 217.4 ft w of Waverly Place, 16.8x84.7; Elizabeth Pangburn et al. to Alice C. Williams, 249 West 72d St, Jan. 25, due Jan. 1, 1917; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway.......$4,500

44TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 75x100.5; Ida O. Walter to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, March 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$55,000

48TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.5; Harry Parker to Union Dime Co. of New York, 80 Broadway, March 3, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.......$27,000

49TH ST, s s, 228.4 ft w of 6th Av, 71.8x100.5; Century Holding Co. to Percy S. Straus, 875 Park Av, March 3, prior mtg $100,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$12,500

78TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 21x152.2; Eugene M. Wagner to Clara J. Wulff, Summit, N. J., March 3, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.......$1,000

97TH ST, s s, 132.1 ft w of 3d Av, 26.11x100.11; Edna M. Troescher to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, March 3, 5 years; attorney, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St.......$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Katharina E. Niemeyer, 442 West 44th St, March 3, prior mtg $10,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Martin & S., 627 9th Av.......$3,000

112TH ST, n s, 131.3 ft e of 8th Av, 31.3x100.11; Kate Ceburre to Emily Steiner et al., 18 West 107th St, March 1, due Sept. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, James F. Brady, 25 Liberty St.......$500

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 35x100.11; Carl Rosenberger, et al., executor and trustee, to Minnie Rosenberger, 306 West 99th St, prior mtg $30,000, Feb. 29, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, M. Steiner, 46 Cedar St.......$6,000

127TH ST, n s, 300.6 ft e of 3d Av, 29.6x99.11; Arthur L. Blau to Leopold Trier, 560 West 180th St, March 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Wetchler & K., 42 Broadway.......$1,147

138TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Century Holding Co. to Percy S. Straus, 875 Park Av, March 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$12,500

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,761, w s, 20x93.5; Alice B. Buckbee to William Hodgson, 153 East 170th St, prior mtg $7,000, Feb. 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$1,250

BROOK AV, 1,345, w s, 41x90; John H. Keatinge to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, prior mtg $28,000, Feb. 4, 3 years, interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$4,250

COLLEGE AV, 1,023, w s, 20.3x84.9; Rehsam Realty Corporation to Samuel L. Hewlett, Roslyn, L. I., March 3, 3 years; attorney, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.......$7,400

CRESTON AV, n e corner of 188th St, 79.4x180.4; 210 West 56th Street Co. to Henry F. Keil, 2,525 Creston Av, March 3, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$42,500

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n w corner of Minerva Place, 45x100; Stubenvoll Bros., Inc., to Bronx Investment Co., 100 Broadway, March 3, due Sept. 1, 1919, 6 p. c. until Sept. 1, 1916, and thereafter 5 p. c.; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.......$40,000

LOTS 42 and 43, map of Hunt Estate; Conti Brothers Realty Co., Inc., to Giuseppe Conti and another, 229 Willis Av, Feb. 17, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louis Campara, 93 Nassau St.......$3,000

HOE AV, 1,480, e s, 50x100; also Hoe Av, 1,484, e s, 50x100; Isidor Toubin to Galveston Building Co., 1,027 Hoe Av, March 2, due Sept. 16, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. L. Gellick, 63 Park Row.......$12,000

PAULDING AV, Laconia Av, 220th St and 221st St, the block; John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Feb. 29, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.......$30,000

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Fox St, 80.6 x irregular; David L. Nalitt to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, March 2, 5 years; attorney, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.......$30,000

SAME property; same to Phoebe Nalitt, 24 East 22d St, Bayonne, N. J., prior mtg $30,000, March 2, 5 years; attorney, J. L. Weinberg, 320 Broadway.......$5,000

SAME property; same to Public Bank of New York City, 89 Delancey St, prior mtg $35,000, March 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St.......$7,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 95 ft n of 150th St, 20x100; also Bracken Av, w s, 322.9 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 100x200 to Jones Av; Joseph E. Emerman to Isidor Albert, 213 Hooper St, Brooklyn, Feb. 29, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St.......$2,000

RYER AV, n e corner of 184th St, 65.7x95.1; Petit Building Co., Inc., to Mary Haas, 2,336 University Av, Feb. 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$6,000

STEBBINS AV, 1,270 and 1,272, s e s, 50.1x125.9; George W. Poultney to Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau St., March 1, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.......$45,000

ST. RAYMOND'S AV, n s, 125 ft w of Benson Av, 25x100; William H. Springstead to Henry Dilg, 2,165 Ludlow Av, March 2, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, S. A. Gallagher, 2,567 Poplar St.......$1,000

TREMONT AV, 314 East, s s, 100x irregular; Davidson Avenue Realty Co. to Abel King, 148 East 65th St, prior mtg $73,000, March 2, demand 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.......$3,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 513.3 ft s of 184th St, 50.2x113.8; Emilio Farago Construction Co., Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, March 1, due as per bond; attorney, L. T. & T. Co., 160 Broadway.......$38,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 563.4 ft s of 184th St, 50.2x109.11; same to same, March 1, due as per bond; same attorney.......$38,000

WASHINGTON AV, 1,307 ad 1,309, n w s, 48x139.11; Max Peters to Rachel Gross, 1,307 Washington Av, March 1, 6 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. S. Isaacs, 117 Columbia St.......$12,000

WILLIS AV, n w corner of 132d St, 150x106.6x50 to Southern Boulevard x300x100x100x50x106.6 to Alexander Av x50x613; also 134th St, n s, 231.6 ft w of Willis Av; also land in Bronx and also land in New York County; Manhattan Railway Co. to Equitable Trust Co., June 1, 1913, given to secure bonds.......$5,409,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ALL RAILROADS and property of Manhattan Railway Co., franchises, rights, &c.; Manhattan Railway Co. to Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 999 years from date of organization of Manhattan Railway Co.; attorney, Murray, P. and H., 37 Wall St, terms as per agreement

AVENUE A, 89, three floors above store; Louis M. Rosenthal to Samuel G. Hoffman, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Max Schmer, 135 Broadway.......$780

BROADWAY, 2,487, store; New York County National Bank to John Bernardus, 138 West 100th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; address, 2,487 Broadway.......$1,500

COLUMBUS AV, 908 to 912, upper part of bldg.; City Real Estate Impt. Corpn. to William R. Hearn, 1,218 Lexington Av, 16 8-12 years from March 24, 1914; attorney, William R. Hearn, 910 Columbus Av..$5,000

ELIZABETH ST, 287 and 289, south store; Salvatore Bordanaro and another to Luigi Vitta, 292 Elizabeth St, 5 years from March 1, 1916; attorneys, Bonomolo & Z., 192 Broadway.......$780

FRONT ST, 290, and Roosevelt St, 129, stores and basement; Anna M. Wardenburg and another, trustee, to Abraham Rothstein, 37 Broome St, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, India Wharf Brewing Co., 60 Hamilton Av, Brooklyn.......$1,080

MADISON ST, 155, corner store; Wolf Rosen to Franz Adam, 899 3d Av, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Louis W. Osterweis, 200 5th Av.......$1,300

MOTT ST, 125, ground floor; Frank Teti to Ernesto Di Lorenzo, 49 Prince St, 3 2-12 years, from March 1, 1916; attorney, Fitch and G., 32 Nassau St.......$180

PARK AV, 875, Room D, 6th floor; 875 Park Av Co. to Cleveland F. Bacon, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, C. F. Bacon, 875 Park Av.......$2,650

3D ST, 11 West, all; James S. Bearns and another, trustees, to Herman Gerdes, 94 West 103d St, 5 years from May 1, 1915...$4,250

4TH ST, 230 and 232 East, all; Rose Lottman to Joseph Levin, 220 East 4th St, 5 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, M. Main, 195 Madison St.......$7,100

45TH ST, 131 West, all; Anne W. Turner to Jacques Chevalier, 133 West 45th St, 10 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, Robert P. Beyer, 299 Broadway.......$4,000

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n w corner of 184th St, north store, &c.; Wicklow Building Co., Inc., to Daniel Ruess, 48 Old Broadway, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, Daniel Ruess, 2,385 Concourse.......$600 to $840

MECHANICS' LIENS.

HUDSON ST, 455 and 457; Isidore Mosson et al. against Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co., owner; M. Lubetkin Flooring Co., contractor.......$419.81

44TH ST, 216 to 230 West; Hyman Steinberg against William W. Astor, owner, renewal.......$128.30

17TH ST, 413 East; Abraham Safir against Rebecca J. Wolf, owner; Jacob Wolf, contractor.......$25

Bronx.

FOWLER AV, w s, 102.6 ft s of Neil Av, 25x120.6; Louis Macousey against Harmony Construction Co., Inc., owners and contractors.......$275

170TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 187x380; Indelli & Confortti Co. against Tremont Fireproof Storage and Refrigerating Co., Inc., owners and contractors.......$14,660

186TH ST, n e corner of Arthur Av, 25x85.4; Frank De Candido & Sons against Barba Realty Co., Inc., owners and contractors.......$200

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

181ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av.; Larkin Lumber Co. against Newton Holding Co. et al., Feb. 1, 1916.......$65

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,043 and 2,045; Alfred C. Kennedy against Park Hill Construction Co. et al., Feb. 11, 1916.......$275

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

WADSWORTH AV, n w s, 90 ft n e of 190th St, 200x98; Gustavus L. Lawrence loans John Katzman to erect a — story building, — payments.......$164,000

Bronx.

MINERVA PLACE, n w corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 45x100; Bronx Investment Co. loans Stubenvoll Bros., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment, nine payments.......$38,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 513.3 ft s of 184th St, 50.4x109.9; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Emilio Farago Construction Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment, thirteen payments.......$38,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 563.4 ft s of 184th St, 50.4x106.1; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Emilio Farago Construction Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment, thirteen payments.......$38,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HILLSIDE AV, s s, 659.7 ft e of Broadway, 61.11x147.4x irregular; Frances A. Hamilton against Nicholas Di Menna et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. S. Clinch.

SOUTH ST, 178 and 179, and Water St, 337 and 339; Henry Hollerith Construction Co. against Fannie E. D. Story et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. Loewenthal.

9TH AV, 769; Joseph M. L. Striker against H. Livingston Centre et al., action to recover ¼ part; attorney, S. M. Richardson.

16TH ST, 104 and 106 East; Atlantic Dock Co. against Reliance Building, Inc., et al., action to determine lien, &c.; attorneys, Cullen & Dykman.

63D ST, 5 to 15 West; Emma Pfizenmayer et al. against One Sixty-four Building Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. H. Hyde.

108TH ST, 318 East; Dry Dock Savings Institution against Basil Tangredi et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. M. Tichenor.

124TH ST, n s, 241.3 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Ellen A. Benedict, executrix, et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & B. J. O'Gorman.

126TH ST, n s, 77.8 ft e of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Frances S. MacDermott against P. C. W. Holding Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. P. Latting.

133D ST, 69 West; Dora Frank against Hyman Cohen, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I. Levison.

Bronx.

BOSTON POST ROAD, n s, 201.7 ft w of Fisher's Landing Road, 190.2x209.2; Foster L. Haviland, as trustee, against Dyre Avenue Realty Co. et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

BUCHANAN PLACE, 61; Agnes G. W. Berturi against Edmonson Construction Co. et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. Litell.

PARK AV, s e s, 103.1 ft n e of 165th St, 49.4x62.9; Sheldon Hopkins et al., trustees, against Thomas D. Malcolm et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, P. A. Walter.

LONGFELLOW AV, s e corner of Rodman Place, 61.1x161.7; Desidor Schoen against Carrie F. Meagher; action to compel specific performance of contract; attorney, L. S. Harris.

LOT 54, Block 2,820, Section 11, on tax map; William Lemlen against James A. Wood et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Sayers Brothers.

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 54x100; New York Mortgage and Security Co. against Angel Const. Co., Inc., et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hullett.

165TH ST, s s, 84.6 ft w of Grant Av, 40.8x81.6; Ess Ess Realty Co. against Kovacs Construction Co. et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. K. M. Ewing.

236TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Carpenter Av, 25x114; Mary J. Haviland against George W. Burton et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

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U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, March 21, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Seizure Room, No. 612 Washington Street, cor. Morton Street, New York City, N. Y., Seven Gowns and One Coat, One Lace-trimmed Gown, One Silk Gown, &c., &c. The goods will be on exhibition on day of sale, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

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5,000 RECRUITS REQUIRED

Admiral Advocates Cadet Corps of 2,000—Suggests Plan to Get More Officers.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Only fifteen of the twenty-one battleships of the Atlantic fleet are on active duty in West Indian waters, three of the six others being so crippled for lack of officers and men that they cannot operate with the fleet and the three others either awaiting or undergoing extensive repairs. The fifteen active ships are short from eight to seventeen officers each of the number assigned to them by the Navy Department, and 1,000 coal passers, electricians, gunners' mates and other trained enlisted men, although they have aboard about 100 more men than the total personnel allowed by regulations.

This was the situation of the fleet as pictured today by Admiral Fletcher, Commander in Chief, before the House Naval Committee. He added that in his opinion and that of various boards of officers who had studied the subject the battleship squadrons of the active fleet required at fewest 5,000 additional men over the complements now assigned. The shortage in the various ratings, he explained, however, would not materially injure the efficiency of the fleet were it called upon immediately to engage an enemy.

The lack of officers was the most serious aspect, Admiral Fletcher thought, because it required ten years to train a competent Lieutenant or Lieutenant Commander. Nothing that Congress, much less the Navy Department, could do could remedy the situation at once. Many suggestions as to how the training of young officers might be hastened had been advanced, the witness added, but in his opinion the only effective and logical way would be to increase the Annapolis cadet corps to 2,000 men and await their development.

Admiral Fletcher devoted his entire day before the committee to questions of personnel put by Representatives Roberts, Britten, Kelley, and Farr. The conflicting figures as o ship's complements presented by the Bureau of Navigation, the General Board, and Admiral Fletcher himself were discussed.

In this connection Chairman Padgett asked the Admiral to submit his opinion as to the number of officers in higher grades which should be provided for immediately in order to relieve the shortage in that respect. Admiral Fletcher suggested that in addition to the regular promotions, two Rear Admirals be created each year for six years, six Captains a year for five years, fifteen Commanders a year for five years, and that all Lieutenants should become Lieutenant Commanders after eight years' service in the lower grade. About fifty Lieutenants would be eligible immediately, he said, under this plan.

Representative Roberts asked where Admiral Fletcher ranked the American fleet among the navies of the world, and was told that it was "some place between third and fourth," with "a good margin over Japan, which was fifth." Lacking exact knowledge of the French building program, Admiral Fletcher said, he could not make a closer comparison.

TO TEST SIGNAL DEVICES.

Interborough Gets Year More for Experiments on Elevated.

Practical difficulties have forced the Public Service Commission to give up its hunt for a signal system on the elevated lines which should be "capable of preventing collisions and so designed as to permit the operation of the maximum number of trains." The commission, after the accident on the elevated lines last April, ordered the Interborough to make experiments to discover such a device.

The commission will now be satisfied with a system which, in the judgment of the railroad company "will afford protection against collisions and at the same time will reduce the capacity of the lines as little as possible." The Interborough has been ordered to make trial installations of different signal systems, and must report the result of its tests to the commission before March 1 next year. The company received yesterday an extension of the time until March 20 in which to accept this order, because Frank Hedley, General Manager and Vice President, was out of the city. The matter is in his charge.

MINERS GIVE ULTIMATUM.

Bituminous Settlement Hoped For, Despite Threats of Workers.

A break between the bituminous operators and miners is still threatened, although the miners made several important concessions yesterday morning at the McAlpin conference. The union men delivered an ultimatum demanding an increase for Western Pennsylvania of 5.39 cents a ton, 3 cents for Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, 3 cents for all pick mining, a 10 per cent. increase in day wages, and a 5 per cent. increase for yards work and a 5 per cent. increase on other work about the mines known as "dead work." This would bring the ton rate of Ohio and of Western Pennsylvania to the same figure. The ultimatum brought protest from the operators, and the dispute was heard in the hall outside of the conference chamber.

The operators put in a counter offer amounting to a concession of 2 cents a ton in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and 4.39 cents in Western Pennsylvania. This would make the rate 49 cents a ton.

Although the situation is technically a deadlock, hope was expressed by both sides that an agreement would be reached this morning.

BANKRUPTCY PETITION FILED

Creditors Take Action Against United Five and Ten Cent Stores.

A bankruptcy petition was filed yesterday against the United Five and Ten Cent Stores, Inc., of 106 East Nineteenth Street, and Syracuse, by the C. C. Thompson Pottery Company, a creditor for $1,200; the Tritt China Company, $500, and the Diamond Glass Company, $23.

The company was regarded in the trade as a subsidiary of a Delaware corporation of the same name, which is a holding concern. Charles H. Schumann, formerly President of the company, has sent out a notice that he is no longer President of the Delaware corporation or of any of the subsidiary concerns.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Atlantic Coast storm is now off Southern New England and moving northeastward. High, shifting winds have attended its course north of Delaware Breakwater, with snow along the coast. A second storm is moving inland from the Pacific. Rainy weather prevails in Pacific Coast districts and there have been light snows in Atlantic Coast districts between Virginia and New England. Scattered snows have also occurred in the region of the Great Lakes. Elsewhere in the United States the weather has been fair.

A marked fall in temperatures approaching a cold wave has occurred in the South Atlantic States.

Low temperatures will prevail in the East and South Saturday and Sunday, but with a change to higher temperature in the interior valleys on Sunday.

There will be snow Sunday in New England, with slightly lower temperature. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River fair weather will continue.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong northwest, attaining gale force Saturday and diminishing Sunday; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong northwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh west.

FORECAST TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy in interior, snow on coast, followed by clearing Saturday; Sunday cloudy.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Clearing and colder Saturday; Sunday fair.

New England—Snow Saturday; Sunday cloudy.

Western New York—Cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	24	25	4 P. M.	32	28
6 A. M.	20	22	6 P. M.	26	25
9 A. M.	23	22	9 P. M.	20	22
12 M.	28	30	11 P. M.	18	23

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 27; for the corresponding date last year it was 26; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 22, at 8 P. M. it was 23. Maximum temperature, 33 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 21 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M., 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.70 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:05—100 W. 134 St.; A. Freedman	Slight
12:10—521 W. 112 St.; Henry Alden	Slight
1:30—430-438 E. 102 St.; Nat. Paint Co. and others	$2,000
3:20—59 W. 51 St.; not given	Slight
4:25—241 W. 64 St.; Bourandille Melting Co	Slight
5:55—149 W. 20 St.; F. Neumer	Slight
6:20—81 Ludlow St.; W. Rosenthal	Slight
9:15—168 Monroe St.; Sarah Goldberg	Slight
10:40—1,972 2 Av.; Nathan Baekoneck	Slight
10:45—440 W. 124 St.; Thomas White	Slight
P. M.	
12:20—364 W. 116 St.; Mary Foley	Slight
3:20—153 W. 108 St.; Mrs. Schwartz	Slight
3:30—10 W. 115 St.; Thomas McGuire	Slight
3:55—474 E. Houston St.; Hattie Horowitz	Slight
4:50—1,009 Wash. Av.; Ida Carter	$500
5:20—58 Catharine St.; Nathan Lese	$25
5:40—240 W. 62 St.; M. Siegel	Slight
5:40—235 Cherry St.; Fannie Iralosky	Slight
5:50—611 W. 181 St.; Emily Kirschman	Slight
7:45—217 E. 78 St.; Paul Hellang	Slight
9:25—153 W. 108 St.; not given	Slight
9:50—417 E. 8 St.; Nathan & Co.	$500
10:15—12 Av. & 33 St.; Bangor & Aroostook R. R.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Maj. M. McFarland, Gen. Staff, will make the annual inspection of the Morgan Park Academy, Ill., in addition to the institutions named in orders of Jan. 29.

Capt. T. Ross, Gen. Staff, will make the annual inspection of the University of Montana, Missoula, Mon., and the Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman, Mon., in addition to the institutions named in orders of Jan. 29.

Capt. J. J. Kingman, Gen. Staff, will make the annual inspection of St. John's College, Washington, D. C., and Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C., in addition to the institutions named in orders of Jan. 29.

1st Lt. W. H. Rucker, 6th F. A., to recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Maj. H. C. Fiske, Corps of Engrs., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital; sick.

Leaves: 2d Lt. O. A. Eastwold, C. A. C., 2 months, and 1st Lt. F. F. Wing, Dental Surgeon, 5 days' extension.

Navy.

Lt. J. T. G. Stapler, the Castine to the Alabama as Engineer Officer.

Jr. Grade Lt. C. W. Magruder, the Downes, March 15, to command the Perkins.

Ensign J. M. Miller, the Tennessee, to continue leave of absence.

A Surgs. T. S. Wilson, Naval Hospital, Canacao P. I., to the Monterey, and A. E. Beddoe, the Tennessee, to temporary duty the Vermont.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, dated Cavite, P. I., March 2:

Lt. Commander H. K. Cage, Olongapo Station, to the Brooklyn as Fleet Engineer, Asiatic Fleet.

Lts. W. F. Amsden, the El Cano, to the Barry, and S. H. La Bounty, the Barry, to the Helena.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Balch, at Mayaguez; Eagle at Norfolk, and Orion at Lambert Point.

Sailed—Arethusa, Guacanayabo Bay for Guantanamo; Glacier, La Paz for San Diego; Monterey, Manila for Parang, Mindanao, Proteus, Honolulu for Nagasaki, and the Wilmington, Hong Kong for Macao.

Following is the tentative itinerary of the Supply en route from Bremerton to Guam: Depart from Bremerton March 19, arrive San Francisco March 23, and depart March 27; arrive at Honolulu April 5 and depart April 7, and arrive at Guam on April 12.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for Inspector of Foods, (Milk,) Grade 2, is announced. The test was held Nov. 18. There were 196 candidates. The list contains 122 names. Those who received a rating of 82 and over are as follows: Harry L. Marcus, 89; Samuel Goldberg, 87.50; Gerald R. McDermott, 87; James R. Mailler, 86.50; Daniel F. Mulcahy, 86; A. Rosmarin, 85.50; William J. Goetz, Jr., 84; N. E. Lazarus, 84; John J. Steacy, 83.50; H. E. Palmer, 83.50; H. C. Bull, 83.50; J. Weber, 83; C. S. Wehrly, 83; Charles W. Noxon, 83; J. J. Johnson, 83; M. F. Buckley, 82; M. P. Gilber, 82; L. Cinader, 82.

State.

The commission will hold examinations on April 8 for the following positions:

Accountant, $1,801 to $2,400.

Examiner, Education Department, $75 to $125 per month.

Inspector of Weights and Measures, $1,200.

Internist, State Institute for the Study of Malignant Disease, Buffalo, $2,000.

Junior assistant, (engineering,) $901 to $1,200.

Junior draftsman, $901 to $1,200.

Matron, State Institutions for Females, $480 to $720 and maintenance.

Superintendent of Nurses, State Institute for the Study of Malignant Disease, $1,100 and maintenance.

Zoologist, State Education Department, $1,200.

Instructor in women's industries, $420 and maintenance.

Teacher, primary, (female,) $420 and maintenance.

Teacher, general, (female,) State institutions, $360 to $600 and maintenance.

United States.

An examination for income tax deputy collector, inspector, and agent, (male,) in the Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department, for service in the field, at salaries ranging from $1,400 to $1,600 a year, will be held on April 4. There is opportunity for promotion to a salary of $5, $6, or $7 a day, with an allowance in lieu of subsistence at $3 a day, and actual traveling expenses. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth, but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Mutual assignments, 4 P. M. March 4: Patrol. W. Zankl, 69, clerical and house duty; W. A. Loehmann, 69, assignment to clerical and house duty discontinued.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. T. E. Carmody, 5; P. J. Kenny, 26, and L. Nannery, 35, to 6 I. D., duty in raided premises, 26 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 5.

Leaves of absence (without pay): Patrol. J. A. Maxwell, 15, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 6; J. A. Gilmore, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M. Mar. 9; J. Solmon, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M. Mar. 5; J. H. Thomas, 33, 1 day, 4 P. M. Mar. 5; J. J. Bryan, 149, 2 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 5; M. F. Barr, 151, 1 day, 4 P. M. Mar. 5; J. Hammel, 160, 1 day, 4 P. M. Mar. 4.

Restored to duty: Patrol. W. E. Jackson, 155.

Fire Department.

Decisions rendered: Firem. 1st gr., F. Rubino, Eng. 18, reckless driving, charge dismissed; Firem. 4th gr., W. J. Rogers, Eng. 18, disobedience of orders, disrespectful to superior officer, ten leaves withheld; Firem. 1st gr. F. W. Clausen, Eng. 59, reckless driving, charge dismissed; Firem. 1st gr., J. H. Hein, Eng. 86, disrespect to superior officer, withheld; Eng. of St. J. Fallon, Eng. 232, neglect of duty, charge dismissed; Eng. of St. J. J. Clancey, Eng. 232, neglect of duty, fined ten days' pay and ordered transferred; Stoker J. Coyle, Eng. Co. 232, neglect of duty, charge dismissed.

Dismissed: Stoker E. J. Brady, Eng. 66, (neglect of duty,) 8 A. M., March 4.

The oral examination for promotion to marine engineer will be held Friday, March 10, at 9 A. M., on board Fireboat Thomas Willett, foot of Gansevoort St. The following-named stokers and licensed firemen will be directed to report at time and place stated: T. White, Eng. 77; W. H. Monaghan, Eng. 232; J. Mulligan, Eng. 85; P. McElroy, Eng. 57; J. J. Kehoe, Eng. 232; J. Harrington, Eng. 85; R. Ueckerman, Eng. 77; T. F. Ratigan, Eng. 232; D. McPhee, Eng. 232; J. Alcorta, Eng. 60; J. McEvoy, Eng. 78; J. Kenlon, Eng. 86; J. J. Hannon, Eng. 86.

Special leaves, without pay: Lieut. C. E. Graff, Eng. 46, 12 hours, 8 P. M., March 4; Firm. 2d gr., S. Blum, Eng. 153, 12 hours, 8 P. M., March 4; Firm. 1st gr. F. F. Warttinger, Eng. 94, 12 hours, 8 A. M., March 5; Firm. 2d gr. J. Rosenberg, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., March 5; Firem. 2d gr. C. Kohlenberger, Jr., H. & L. 11, 24 hours, 8 A. M., March 4.

EDUCATION NOTES.

In open competition with pupils from other high schools of Greater New York, Margaret French of the Bushwick High School, Brooklyn, has won the scholarship at the School of Applied Design for Women offered by the School Art League. She was graduated in January. In the Regents' examinations in the elementary representation for 1915 Bushwick High School led the schools in the results obtained. In January 103 pupils were examined and 100 passed; in June 96 pupils were examined and 93 passed.

The School Welfare Association will give an entertainment at the Wadleigh High School, 115th Street and Seventh Avenue, at 8:30 P. M. tomorrow. There will be speeches on "The Gary System of Instruction as Applied to New York City Schools," "The Control of Our Schools by the Estimate Board," and "The Combination of Church and State."

The eighty-first regular meeting of the Chemistry Teachers' Club will be held in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, at 8 P. M. on March 11.

The Alumni Association of Brooklyn Training School for Teachers will hold a meeting at the school on March 15.

The Alumni Association of Public School 19, Manhattan, will hold its annual dinner at Reisenweber's, 987 Eighth Avenue, at 7:30 P. M. today.

A license as Principle of an evening trade school has been granted to Morris E. Siegel.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

First mortgage $3,500; property valued at $7,000; title guaranteed; dwelling under construction. O'Brien, Queens, New York City.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain, one-family house, 138-A East 29th St., near Beverly Road, Brooklyn; just completed; six rooms and tile bath, electricity, heat, parquet floors; one block to new subway station; asking $3,300; inspect and make offer. W. Cohen, 15 Hopkins St., Brooklyn. Williamsburg 3782.

Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, private house with garage, plot 30x150; bargain at $18,000, mortgage $8,000. T. A. McGuire, 436 Fort Washington Av., Manhattan.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

CYPRESS CISTERNS AND TANKS
for manufacturing, mining, and storage purposes. Write for price list.
UNION CISTERN & SUPPLY CO.,
3,700-3,800 Tulane Av., New Orleans.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 222, (Near 36th.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, one flight up; 4 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; private house: $150 monthly.

FURNISHED—West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

Riverside Drive, Avalon Hall.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms; Oriental rugs, grand piano; superb river view; linen, silver. 227 Riverside Drive, (95th,) Apt. 7 North.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory,
completely furnished. Broderick.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5302.

Musician will share her high-class apartment with business woman; southern, northern exposure; Seventies; subway, bus. 9616 Schuyler.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1134 and 1647 Academy.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED
Apartments for 3 months or longer.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED—West Side.

47th St., 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Two rooms and bath suites extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

Artistically furnished front apartment, five rooms; all new furniture. Freeman, 206 West 86th.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 2,032, (southwest corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

PARK AV. apartment, excellent neighborhood; reasonable rent. 945 Park Av.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

170th, 709 West.—Apartments to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32; 5 rooms, $36; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

TO SUBLET.—8 rooms, high class elevator apartment. Apply superintendent, 446 Central Park West, adjoining corner 105th St.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment wanted, two or three rooms and bath, complete housekeeping facilities; east or west side, near transit lines. B 290 Times Downtown.

Couple wants modern five-room furnished apartment, 60th to 110th St., west; references; give telephone number. S 181 Times.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

YONKERS.—707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

100 Acres, Croton Lake—Fine old farmhouse, surrounded by beautiful trees; pretty views; several fine building sites; a bargain at $15,000. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Stucco Cottage, 8 rooms, bath, electric light; village water; near station; $50 a month. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N.Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow located in pretty town 40 minutes out, on south side; modern construction; massive porch, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, large closet room, up-to-date kitchen; all rooms large, light, and airy; indirect lighting system, 2 blocks to bay; plenty of water sports and good fishing; will take $250 cash and $18 monthly from responsible party. Write for appointment to visit same. "Bungalow Owner," 135 Times Downtown.

Suburban homes, 30 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted, refined; $4,900 to $7,500. Send for "Spring List." Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway. 3976 Cort.

WATERFRONT SITES, 30 minutes from B'way; easy terms; city conveniences, no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1111, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

$75 full price for 2 fine buildings lots, near station and trolley; payable $15 down and $2 monthly. Mr. B. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Real Freeport bargain; fine nine-room house, all improvements, garage, for $5,000, $800 cash. Drawer D.

Country homes, estates, and farms. I. W. Valentine, 373 4th Av., City. Phone 1953 Madison Square.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or to Rent—SUMMER HOTEL on Lake Champlain, well furnished throughout; accommodation for 150 guests. Further particulars address
Rouses Point Hotel Co.,
Rouses Point, New York.

Gentleman's Farm.—Fifty miles from New York; 17 acres; large house; 300 feet frontage on beautiful lake; no mosquitos; must be sold to settle estate; bargain for cash. A 289 Times Downtown.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Little chicken farm, with a good house and plenty of ground for poultry and vegetables; half cleared, rest beautiful shady trees; located in town of 10,000; hour from city; $150 cash, balance in 8 years. B. Ferris, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Dairy farm wanted, with or without stock, New York, New Jersey, or Connecticut, in exchange for income property or development tract. Dairy, B 315 Times Downtown.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department: State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department, and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

House, 9 rooms and bath; all improvements; attractive in all respects; will decorate throughout to suit; will be vacant first time seven years; 15 miles out; convenient to station. H. A. Theis, owner, 38 Park Row, New York City.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
138 Cooper Av.; Montclair 1181-R; frame house, 75x200; $9,500; 9 rooms and bath.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

To Let.—Furnished.

TO LET

At St. Irene, County of Charlevoix, Quebec, near Murray Bay, comfortable Summer cottage, completely furnished, facing St. Lawrence River; contains 12 rooms; large living and dining room, 2 bathrooms; all modern conveniences; telephone, electricity, also tennis court; large grounds and stables if desired. For further particulars apply to C. Donohue, 28 St. Foy Road, Quebec.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

CORNER BUILDING—LOFTS—POWER.
174-182 Worth Street, between
subway and Third Avenue "L" Stations.
Sprinklers—Elevator—High Ceilings.
Apply ENGINEER or your broker.

Two lofts, 25x75; light front and rear; electric freight elevator service; desirable location; rent very reasonable. Standard Scale and Supply Co., 145 Chambers St.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

WATTERBURY DENTAL PARLORS,
54 WEST 23D.

Parlor, furnished or unfurnished, for refined business or doctor. 124 West 73d.

Four desk rooms to let, $8 month. S. Roebuck Co., 56 Murray St.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean, quiet, telephone; select house.

18TH, 114 EAST.—Rooms from $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

41ST, (363 Lexington Av.)—Light, beautiful room; all improvements; phone; private house; reasonable.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Room, board; gentlemen; references.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Large room; references; table board.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms, electric light, telephone, all conveniences.

187TH ST., (4,623 Park Av.)—Cheerful, comfortable room, conveniences; business lady; private. Stern.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath; private house; owner.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; bath; music allowed, and music studios by hour.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot-water plant; electricity; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; steam; telephone; references.

12TH, 126 WEST.—Southerly room, single or double; large closets; running water.

23D ST., 446 WEST.—Large and small steam-heated rooms; private bath; telephone; reasonable.

34TH ST., 241 WEST.—Light rooms, all improvements, private house; reasonable; phone. Call.

34TH ST., 251 WEST.—Light, large room; plenty heat; phone; private house; reasonable rates.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large front room; magnificent baths connecting. For particulars, Rose, 13 West 39th.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large, front room; magnificent bathroom connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 39th.

43D ST., 118 WEST.—A beautiful large room, with kitchenette; moderate; first-class house.

64TH ST., 147 WEST.—Elegant parlor; also other rooms; all modern conveniences; reasonable; gentlemen.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett, Col. 5962.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive 2d front; modern conveniences; cozy, skylight room.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

69TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large, front room; private bath; front room, adjoining bath; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite with private bath or single.

71ST ST., 251 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining; telephone, 1265 Columbus. Bailey.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Elegant rooms; running water; convenient car lines; telephone; reasonable.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parquet floors; electricity; home comfort; references.

72D, 123 WEST.—Parlor floor and front basement; rent; suitable for business.

73D, 159 WEST.—Pleasant double room; southern exposure; hot water; bathroom floor; reference.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room, large closets; washroom adjoining. Gentlemen only.

73D, 158 WEST.—Large and small attractively furnished rooms; running water; electricity; telephone; subway express.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; board; reference; phone; subway.

73D, 242 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and medium rooms; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; private bath; second floor; references; private family. Owner.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Beautiful front, rear parlors, private baths; flight up; reasonable.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms or suite; electricity; reasonable; telephone. Schuyler 5675.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Single, en suite; gentlemen preferred; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished, large front room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large room, suitable studio; private bath; small room. Schuyler 2528.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Large front room; steam, electricity, telephone; $7. Apt. 8.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Large front and back rooms, connecting bath; electricity, phone; ($100.)

77TH, 108 WEST.—Beautiful, large single room or suite, with bath; special opportunity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright single rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 up; board optional.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms, southern exposure; electricity; reasonable; refined house.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, double; also parlor floor; conveniences; block subway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large room, adjoining shower bath; small room; quiet home; select.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large and small sunny rooms, running water, electric light, and elevator.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual room and bath for gentleman; every conceivable convenience.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; running water; parlor for guests' use.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Large hall room; also back parlor, private bath; suitable couple.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Front parlor, private bath; also small room; gentleman; electricity; private house. 6721 Schuyler.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; medium room; lavatory; breakfast.

87TH, 307 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exclusive house; beautiful, large, small rooms; bath, electricity; gentlemen.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house, large rooms, running water; southern exposure; electricity.

88TH, 185 WEST.—Large, outside rooms, nicely furnished, southern exposure, suitable one or two; every convenience; phone; $5. Voegtlin.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Desirable sunny, double, single room; private; reasonable; references; telephone.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room; private bath; connecting dressing room; southern exposure; reasonable.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large room, suitable couple or gentlemen; all conveniences; references.

94TH ST., 163 WEST.—Entire floor, suite of two rooms and bath; breakfast optional owner; references.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Comfortable room owner's private home; bath convenient.

96TH, 301 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; electricity, telephone, subway street; $4-$8. Belasco.

97TH ST., 229 WEST.—Elegant large, sunny, warm room; moderate. Apartment 4D.

99TH, 245 WEST, Near Broadway.—Large, light, double room, $6; smaller, $3.50; steam heated; hot and cold water.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; subway; bath.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Comfortable front room, elevator, telephone, electricity; subway; gentleman. Arbuckle.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, private residence; board optional.

106TH, 213 WEST.—Comfortable two-room suite, bath connecting; private entrance; gentleman. Lawrence.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Comfortable bedroom; private apartment; attractively furnished; every convenience. Pelham.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Large comfortable furnished room; housekeeping; lavatory; private house; telephone.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large, outside room; attractively furnished; all conveniences. Apartment 83.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Two handsome front rooms; bath; high-class apartment. Morningside 2896.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; every convenience. Brennan.

122D, 500 WEST.—Attractive room for two; also single; all outside. Whyte.

123D, 547 WEST, near Broadway.—Comfortable double room; elevator, telephone; $5. Crawford.

125TH, 506 WEST, (Apartment 41.)—Newly furnished room, steam, bath. Telephone 473 Morningside.

127TH, 40 WEST.—Bright, sunny room for lady; elevator; Apt. 20.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Large outside room, lavatory, shower, elevator; moderate.

143D, 615 WEST.—Clean, cozy room; private family; elevator; gentlemen. Apt. 23.

160TH, 665 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Beautiful furnished room; high-class elevator apartment. Apartment 2C. Tel. 8591 Audubon.

180TH, 283 Audubon Av., Broadway subway.—Outside room for lady employed; kitchen privileges. Hopkins, Apt. 14.

ONE, two rooms and bath; large, light; near 96th St. subway. Riverside 1943.

WEST END AV., 350.—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished; private house; electricity, phone.

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 287.—Comfortable rooms; improvements; gentlemen; business couple; reasonable; private house.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

TWO small, light rooms, kitchen gas; $27 monthly; Americans; references. Voris, 799 Park Av., telephone Lenox 6775.

Large room, one flight, parquet floor, telephone; reasonable. 180 Madison Av., 34th.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1538.

Montclair, 41 South Willow St., excellent accommodations in desirable location; good home cooking; $9 to $20 weekly; references.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with modern country home, will care for invalids or convalescents; prices $10 to $15 per week. Address Country, Y 262 Times Annex.

NURSE, owning farm and beautiful house, will take tubercular patients; board and nursing, $15 per week. Address Graduate, Y 263 Times Annex.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Opportunity for active business man familiar with outdoor detail work who has command of $10,000 in order to finance himself; can secure the exclusive rights for the City of New York; capital entirely within his own control; no attention paid to agents; sound business. Z 273 Times Annex.

BILLIARD academy, up-to-date equipped, established in busiest section downtown, doing excellent business; owner must sacrifice; grand opportunity; investigate; easy terms. Raymond, 32-34 Vesey St.

Cafe and Restaurant.—Receipts $125 daily; will sell on account having two places; opportunity for cook or waiter with little cash; terms to suit. Muller's Brokerage, 61 1st St., Hoboken.

Wanted—Broad silk or ribbon manufacturer who can use 5,000 lbs. organ and tram per month, to take half interest in Throwing Plant. Apply to S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

Young man, active business experience, good connections, wishes enter established, profitable business; invest $10,000 if business satisfactory; particulars first or no attention. S 102 Times.

English gentleman, (37,) single, university education, business, civil engineering, and traveling experience, with $2,500, wants proposition. R 50 Times.

Active man with capital can make good returns; have valuable patent and working model for sale H 279 Times Downtown.

PICRIC ACID
for sale, 9,000 tons, mostly spot; principals only. Address S 128 Times Downtown.

Wanted a good selling article for mail order business. S 92 Times.

Large Eastern manufacturer of a standard building material desires young, capable business man to assist in management and invest $25,000 to $30,000 in plant located in Middle West and manufacturing similar product. Splendid opportunity for right man. B. 317 Times Downtown.

Reliable contractor to construct 5,000 houses; all lumber and material for foundations on the property; cash transaction. Address S. M. Hoye, 286 5th Av.

Ladies', gentlemen's, infants' wear; ill-health; act quick; Newark; bargain. B 306 Times Downtown.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

In the market for general machine work, gauges, tools, jigs, fixtures, &c.; also modern foundry equipped to cast alloy, brass, composition, and iron. The Lamson Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., or The Lamson Co., 196 Walker St., Lowell, Mass.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

Purchase and Exchange.

PALLADIUM.

Want quotation on this metal. Will buy in any quantities. L 44 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pierce, 6-48, 1911, landaulet, electric system.
Pierce, 1910, 6-48, limousine-touring bodies.
White, 1914, 6-cylinder; overhauled, painted.
Packard, 1914, 38, 6-passenger; touring.
Scripps Booth, 1915, in fine shape.
BLUE RIBBON AUTO EXCHANGE,
252 West 40th. Tel. 9254 Bryant.

ADVERTISING AUTO, ALL GLASS BODY, 36 FT. LONG, 12 FT. HIGH; ELECTRIC DRIVE AND INTERIOR ILLUMINATION; BEST PUBLICITY METHOD; WILL SELL LOW. CAN BE SEEN ON PREMISES. L. WISE, 356 EAST 149TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.

BUICK 1915 ROADSTER,
model "C-24," electric equipment, many extras; like new, must be sold. FLACK, 1,700 Broadway. (4th floor.)

A BARGAIN—1915 COLE
BIG FOUR.
Newly overhauled and painted. Phone 2925 Bedford.

Overland roadster, 1915 model, wire wheels, A1 condition; cost new, $1,595; will sell cheap. George W. Cole, 32 West 63d St.

Inter-State, forty, excellent condition; touring, electric starter and lights. What offers? Astor Garage, 44th St., and 8th Av.

WAVERLEY ELECTRIC COUPE, good condition; $400. B. C. Black, 17 Central Park West. Col. 7110.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard landaulet and limousine, hour, month. Owner exceptional chauffeur. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Packard limousine, handsome; $3 hour, $80 weekly; excellent service. Gifford. 9021 Columbus.

Flat, landaulet, late 1913, will rent reasonable. Telephone Plaza 789.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with, without private bath; table guests accommodated; excellent cuisine.

West Side.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; heated; home atmosphere; telephone; excellent board; reasonable.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; southern exposure; excellent table; good service; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; excellent board; telephone; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with or without bath; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electric lights, also beautiful floor, private bath and dressing rooms; suit parties desiring comfortable home; refined surroundings.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, redecorated room; exceptional table; fine service; table guests.

72D, 254 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; excellent table; refined Jewish house.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable, medium rooms; electricity; table boarders; transients.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, small rooms; bath; table board; Spring rates.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Delightful large, sunny room; fine location; bath; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Elegant suite; also double room, twin beds; private baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Warm, sunny large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, with dressing room; running water; adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent table; gentlemen; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; generous table; parlor dining room.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large second, also third floor, sunny, medium rooms; exceptional house.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 130 WEST.—Desirable rooms; hot and cold water; large closets; with board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity; table unsurpassed; excellent service; reasonable; highest references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couple appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Large, handsome room; all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Room, board; Southern family; reference. Telephone Schuyler 6051.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; electricity; home environment; excellent table; exclusive refined couple or gentleman preferred.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; one flight up; very reasonable; seven baths; steam heat.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

115TH ST., (Corner Manhattan Av.)—Morningside Park Family Hotel; cozy, steam-heated rooms; good board; $8 up, singly; $15 up, two. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
Unexpectedly vacated; large room; steam, hot water; superior table; references exchanged.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; $8 one, $14 up two; suite of two rooms $20 up; social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private family; pleasant single room; young man; references. Audubon 7392.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

PRIVATE FAMILY offers beautiful room, excellent board and service, $35 weekly for two. Central Park West. Z 304 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Beautifully furnished room; excellent board; gentleman; references. Apt. 4.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts.
Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Connecting sunny rooms; superior meals; exceptional home; $10, $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, rent with board large room, private bath; other room, 4 windows, facing Hudson. 8926 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table board.

LOST AND FOUND

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Near Empire Theatre, Thursday night, small red leather pocketbook, with addresses, cards, and notes. Whoever will bring same to Henry Brown, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, will be rewarded.

LOST—Between East 30th and 44th Sts., possibly Madison Av. or 42d St. cars, black hand purse containing key and money. Return 139 East 30th St. Reward.

LOST.—Sunday night, Feb. 27, Kolinsky scarf in taxi from Cafe Boulevard to 245 Fort Washington Av.; H. Jaeckel label. Reward for return to F. W. Haug, 182 East 73d St.

LOST—A lady's brown suede purse, with gold cigarette case marked L. S. T. monogram, and $25 cash. If finder returns same to 28 East 54th liberal reward will be given.

LOST.—Evening Feb. 29 at National Security League meeting, Carnegie Hall, diamond circular pin, heart shaped; suitable reward. Return to Room 1,806, 55 Liberty St.

LOST—Feb. 26, Grand Central Station, black handbag containing money, watch, and Boston-Lowell trip ticket. L. W. Alling, 617 Westford St., Lowell, Mass.

LOST.—A hand pocketbook containing sum of money, religious articles, and savings of a working girl; reward if returned. M. Foley, 37 West 28th St.

LOST—Diamond weighing one and four-one-hundredth carats in oiled tissue paper, between Wall and 42d Sts.; liberal reward. S 58 Times.

LOST—Wednesday, platinum bar pin with small sapphires, diamonds. Reward if returned, Miss Drucker, 418 Central Park West.

LOST.—Lady's black brocade bag, Thursday evening, between 60th and 34th Sts.; reward. Walter C. Rose, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST.—Feb. 29, lady's gold watch, initials "G. E. G.," engraved on back; reward. J. H. Jackson, 55 Liberty St.

LOST.—On Friday, Feb. 25, diamond crescent; reward. Ehrlicher, 240 West 104th.

LOST.—Amethyst and pearl pin; reward. Munkittrick, 176 West 87th.

REWARD.—Pocketbook containing gold watch, initials "E. B.," probably Flatbush. 1230 Amsterdam Av., Burdick.

REWARD.—Gold watch, monogram "L. B. M."; leather bracelet. Blum, 255 West 95th.

$200 REWARD return of flexible platinum bracelet, set with 7 sapphires and 84 diamonds; and $200 reward return diamond lavalliere, 2 large diamonds and small diamonds set in platinum, with fine platinum chain, lost Feb. 26 in the Waldorf; jewelry contained in chamois bag. Marcus & Co., 548 5th Av., New York City.

$100 REWARD return of diamond platinum hairpin, tortoise shell prongs, hinge of gold, lost Feb. 25, between Metropolitan Opera House and 311 West 107th St., New York City. Marcus & Co., 548 5th Av., New York City.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

SUITABLE REWARD for tan male Chow dog, bare spots on shoulders, with muzzle, harness, and lash, lost on morning of March 3, in neighborhod of 70th St. and Park Av.; answers to name "Jim." W. F. Kenny, 841 Broadway, N. Y.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO PRESENT whereabouts of ANNE HAUGHREY, who is entitled to legacy under the will of George W. Robinson. In 1910 she was employed at Webb's Academy, New York. Address Burnett, Cornish & Sorg, Attorneys, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl (white) wanted; no washing; must be good plain cook; $30 month; city reference. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St. Phone 3502 River.

MAID wanted by Miss Couder, Ritz-Carlton Hotel; must speak French and English; call 11 A. M. or 6 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED; YOUNG LADY AS STENOGRAPHER AND TO TAKE CARE OF BOOKS IN BUILDER'S OFFICE; NO BEGINNER WANTED. WRITE, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, S 124 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced dictation and capable of taking care of telephone inquiries; must have initiative; steady position; state references and salary to start. Address Printing, S 121 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Salary, $10. Room 805, 1,600 Broadway.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS WANTED for SUBURBAN SOCIETY, high class weekly magazine published in Oranges; liberal pay; steady employment. Apply Office, 441 Main St., East Orange, N. J.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MISS CONKLIN'S
SECRETARIAL
SCHOOL.
17th year. Booklet on request.
Removed from 7 West 42d St. to
Commercial Engineers' Building,
37 WEST 39TH STREET.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Expert on all-around work. Efficiency, B 231 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Competent, light-colored, excellent cook; city, country; reference. S 130 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, file clerk; accurate and neat appearance; $8. B 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A refined American young lady, 7 years' legal and brokerage experience, seeks position; good appearance; absolutely competent, accurate; highest references; $18-$20. S 120 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good reference; permanent position; $14. Miss Kelly, 430 St. Nicholas Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Experienced, $8. L. S., 579 Ralph Av., Brooklyn. B 331 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COUPLE.—Smart, Scotch, as houseworkers; $50; waiting until 1 P. M. today. Campbell Agency, 45 E. 42d St. Mur. Hill 9339.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, experienced. Phone Beekman 4407, 9 to 9:30 Saturday.

BOY WANTED.—Law office; one intending to study law preferred; state age, experience, salary, education. B 338 Times Downtown.

BOY living in Brooklyn wanted in office of manufacturing concern; write giving address and references. B 336 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted for nightwork; hours 6 P. M. to 2 A. M. Call this afternoon at 5:30, 229 West 43d St., 3d floor.

DRAFTSMEN with experience on electrical apparatus, motors, generators, switchboards, transformers, controllers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

DRAUGHTSMAN FURNITURE.
Detail and stock bill man to make shop drawings for bank and store fixtures; give references where employed in this line; state if single or married and wages expected. S 89 Times.

GRADUATED MECHANICAL ENGINEER wanted in physical laboratory; experience of at least one year preferred; also chasers of production experienced in the manufacture of steel parts. Write for application, Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, Boston and Seaview Avs., Bridgeport, Conn.

MACHINISTS.—Inside and outside machinists wanted; good pay; eight-hour day; chance for advancement; reply by letter. The Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

MACHINISTS WANTED.—A1 toolmakers and repair men; good wages to competent men. Apply to S. S. Smith, General Vehicle Co., Inc., Borden and Star Avenues, L. I. City.

MEN of good address wanted to solicit information and subscriptions for Directory of Physicians; drawing account and commission. R. L. Polk & Co., 91 3d Av. See Mr. Grube.

SALESMEN WANTED.
I want four specialty men, experienced selling to factories, &c.; salaried position selling Protex Roofing, technical paints, &c.; good opening for a producer; send photo and tell former connections. L 31 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced on kimonos; commission basis. 49 East 21st, Room 501.

STRUCTURAL STEEL DRAFTSMAN wanted on mill buildings; location New York City; state age, experience, salary, and when available. Z 305 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted in bank, beginner; high school graduate preferred. State age, references, and salary expected. H 277 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN needed at once for a new profession, tree surgery; taught evenings; positions guaranteed. Call or write, West Side Y.M.C.A., 302 W. 57th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, (21,) thorough technical training, high school graduate, desires position in certified public accountant's office. B 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, seeks managerial position; experience, 14 years, covers thoroughly office duties, and familiar with credit system; at present learning accounting profession; salary $2,000-$2,500 annually; age 28. S 112 Times.

BOOKKEEPER (35,) 10 years' experience office management, &c.; now in employ of public accountant, desires making change; can accept position, 10 days' notice. H. B. R., Room 1937, 50 Broad St.

BOOKKEEPER, junior accountant, (21,) thorough technical training, high school graduate, three years' business experience, desires position. B 323 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, wants situation; thoroughly competent executive; long, varied experience; married. Address Room 1,307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT.—Young man desires occupation for the evening; reliable and efficient; best references. S 67 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; 24; graduate accountant; 7 years' experience; expert correspondent; typist. B 286 Times Downtown.

CARPENTER—Alterations jobbing, day, contract, business house, private. Carpenter, 1,300 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write E. Gunther, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; can furnish best of references; city, country. S 22 Times.

CHIEF ENGINEER AND MANAGER, structural, bridge, reinforced concrete, and general construction, desires to change connections; full information and references upon request. Address L. M., P. O. Box 822, New York.

CLERK, 30, housefurnishing, variety store; reliable, willing. H. Wright, 203 West 109th.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Engineering draughtsman, (28,) expert mechanical, electrical; $30; best references. Z 306 Times Annex.

FRENCHMAN, wounded in the war, does not speak English, wants situation of some kind; understands commercial correspondence. S 117 Times.

HOTEL MANAGER.—Open for position until Labor Day as manager or assistant manager of Summer Hotel or restaurant. Address L. M., 50 Huntington St., New Haven, Conn.

HOTEL man available; experienced with high class patrons. S 78 Times.

MASSEUR, hospital graduate, scientific treatment, at gentleman's home; best city references. Marvin, 225 West 80th St. Phone 3715 Schuyler.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man, (20,) seeks permanent office connection where worth will be appreciated; has lots of experience and A1 references; is honest, industrious, and initiative. S 123 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced cloak and suit salesman to represent subcontracting house. S 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, 2 years' office, 1½ years' high school, desires position with future. 229 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, state.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

APOCALYPTIC.

WILBUR CHAPMAN
Says: "I Have Not the Slightest Question But That We Are Approaching the Last Days."
8 P. M.:
"WHEN ARMAGEDDON BEGINS HOW NEAR IS THE END OF TIME."
No Guess Work.
A Real Answer.
Inspiring Lecture.
Prof. C. T. Everson.
Hudson Theatre,
44th & B'way.
All Seats Free.

ASSOCIATED BIBLE STUDENTS.

PASTOR RUSSELL AT THE TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M.—Discourse by J. F. Stephenson. 8 P. M.—"Living the True Christian Life."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Sunday, March 5, 11 A. M., "The Rest of Faith, (I.) The Folly of Fretting." 8 P. M.—"Why God Does Not Answer Prayer." 9:45 A. M.—Sunday School and Men's Bible Class. Mid-Week Bible Study, Thursday Evenings. REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., preaches. 11—"For Christ's Sake." 8—"Putting First Things First."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers. Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Dr. Haldeman will occupy his pulpit morning and evening.
11 A. M.—"HOW A CHRISTIAN MAY MOUNT UP TO HEAVEN AND WALK ON THE EARTH AT THE SAME TIME."
8 P. M.—"THE BOOK NO MAN IN HEAVEN OR EARTH COULD OPEN; OR, HOW OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST IN HEAVEN IS GETTING READY TO TAKE THE TITLE DEEDS OF HIS KINGDOM; HOW HE IS GETTING READY TO THROW DOWN UPON THE EARTH THE FEARFUL JUDGMENTS THAT WILL PRECEDE HIS SECOND COMING, NOT PEACE, BUT WAR IS COMING."
On Friday Evening, March 10, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will resume his expositions, which have proved so popular, on the Books of the Old Testament. The subject will be "THE BOOK OF EXODUS. WHOEVER CAN UNDERSTAND THE BOOK OF EXODUS CAN UNDERSTAND THE WHOLE BIBLE."
Bible Students cordially invited.
In his evening sermon Dr. Haldeman will speak of the present war in its relation to the coming of Antichrist.

FT. WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 124 Wadsworth Av. Rev. Enos J. Bosworth. 11 A. M.—"Getting to Give, Giving to Get." 8 P. M.—"The Midnight Sun."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON, SQ. 11 A. M.—Rev. Arthur T. Brooks. "A Twentieth Century Prodigal." 8 P. M.—Rev. A. Kay Petty. "The Human Submarine"—The first in series on "Life's Warfare."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST., C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. 11 A. M.—"A Communion Meditation." 8 P. M.—"A Devil's Religion." Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Ave., near 127th Street, JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 10 A. M.—Hon. Dudley Field Malone. 11 A. M.—"The Value of Experience." 8 P. M.—Musical service, Gaul's "THE HOLY CITY." Soloists: Marguerite Ringo, soprano; Merle Alcock, contralto; John Barnes Wells, tenor; Jacob Weibley, bass.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent. Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—Baptism and Communion. 8 P. M.—Feathering His Nest.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School 10 A. M. Service 11. The Pastor will preach. Pastor's Class, open to all, 12:20. Topic: "WHAT IS THE NEW CHURCH?"

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11. 8—"AFTER THE WAR—WHAT?"

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, 142 West 81st St. 11 and 8. "A WORKING CHURCH."

DIVINE SCIENCE.

DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, 45th St. and Broadway. Services, 11 A. M. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Subject: "Religion and Health."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Mr. H. J. BRIDGES, Speaker. Subject: "Immigration: Wanted, an American Policy."
8 P. M.—Mr. A. W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "Jeremiah, Grandest of the Hebrew Prophets."

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, 5th Av. and 76th St. RABBI SIMON R. COHEN of BROOKLYN, Sunday morning at 11, "THE FRUITS OF WAR."

FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45. DR. WISE: "DEATH AND BEYOND." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "Love of Law." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Rabbi M. Friedlander of Oakland, Cal., "The Spirit of Jewish Culture." Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, Dr. Enelow on "The Bible in the English Drama." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. at 120th St. Dr. HARRIS. Sat., March 4, 11, "Sanctuary Building." Fri., 10th, 8:15, "Significance of Names."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder; service, 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

FORDHAM M. E. CHURCH, Marion Av. and Fordham Road, Rev. G. W. GRINTON, Pastor.—11 A. M., Communion. 8 P. M., "Love, Marriage, and the Lambert Case."

GRACE, 104th, nr. Col.—Christian F. Reisner. 11, "Modern Profanity," "Winged Religion." Motion pictures.

H. S. HOWLAND, U. S. A., Lecture, 10 A. M., "The National Crisis." Services, 11-8. Park Avenue Church, cor. 86th St. Dr. Jamieson.

MADISON AVE., 60th Street. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY. 8 P. M.—Singing of "Hear My Prayer," Mendelssohn, by the Choir.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St. 11 A. M., 8 P. M.—Till Sisters, Glass Ringers, Mr. Marshall, "Will Jesus Come Again?"

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church, 76th St., west of Columbus Av. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., Minister. 11—"The Blessed Community." 8—"Preparedness; Is there a Christian Ideal?"

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th Street and West End Avenue. Rev. CHAS. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. By the Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. 10 A. M.—Sunday School. 11 A. M.—Rev. F. H. Sheets of Chicago. 8 P. M.—Rev. A. E. Chenowerth, A. M., will give an address on the Philippine Islands, illustrated with stereopticon slides.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

ANNA W. MILLS, Author of "Practical Metaphysics and Self-Culture," speaks Sunday, 11 A. M., at 110 West 40th St., and 8 P. M., at 28 West 37th St., on "The Power of Right Thought." All invited.

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway at 44th Street. Sundays 11:45 a. m. F. W. Sears, M. P., Speaker. Subject: "The Power of the Imagination." THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH Beautiful Environment. Inspiring Lecture. YOU Are Welcome. Good Music. Seats Free.

HARRY GAZE, Sunday evening at Eight. 218 Madison Avenue, Corner 36th St. "The Fountain of Happiness, or How to Cultivate Joy Consciousness." All welcome.

HOW TO APPLY NEW THOUGHT PRINCIPLES TO YOUR DAILY NEEDS. Every Sunday at the Hotel Empire, (Broadway & 63d St.) at 11:15 A. M. Tomorrow's Topic: "The Spiritual Man." Brooklyn, Sunday, 8 P. M., Apollo Studios, Carlton and Greene Avs.

MRS. CHAPIN, THEATRE FRANCAIS, 23 West 44th St., Sunday, 11:15, "MAKING A WORLD." Sunday evening talks, 8 o'clock, in studio, 23 West 44th St. Interviews and Classes Saturdays and Mondays.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St. Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC., 150 West 78th Street. Service Sunday at 4 P. M. Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday. All classes free. Subject tomorrow: "Success Through Visualizing." All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE. Sunday Meeting, 301 Madison Av., 11 A. M. Subject: "THOUGHT POWER." Speaker, WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Public invited.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth St. and Second Av. 8 P. M.—Emmanuel Service Theme: "Happiness and Efficiency." Appropriate music service, conducted by Dr. Walter Franklin Prince, Ph. D., (Yale,) with the assistance of St. Mark's Clergy. After meeting in upper room.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. Sunday, 11, Mrs. VAN MARTER. Subject: "Mind and the Ideas of Mind." 8 P. M., ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., WEST-END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amst. Av. & 105th St. Evening subject, "Fear God and Take Your Own Part."

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., ROBERT SPEER, D. D. Afternoon Subject: "A NECESSITY OF A MARGIN."

DR. PARKHURST Preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Madison Av. and 24th St. Communion Service 4 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at the morning service and in the afternoon the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St. at Broadway. DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches. 11 and 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Short Vesper Service at 4 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St. Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: "LIFE ABUNDANT."

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, Cor. 141st St. Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and at 4. Communion at the close of the morning service Special Musical Service at 4 o'clock, STAINER'S "CRUCIFIXION" and selections from HANDEL'S "MESSIAH." Bible School at 9:40 A. M. General Bible Discussion Class at 10 o'clock, Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry, Leader. Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, Reverend CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., Dean of the Yale School of Religion. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Broadway at 120th Street. Public lectures on "The New Creation," by Professor LUCIEN IRA BLAKE, Ph. D., of Boston, former Professor of Physics in the University of Kansas. Monday, March 6, "The Earth and Man." Thursday, March 9, "Is Our Solar System Safeguarded?"—At 5 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Corner 10th Street. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Report on the Panama Congress.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Pastors. Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion. (Italian.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Wm. H. Garth.
8 P. M.—Parker's "Hora Novissima."
Daily services. 7:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 5 P. M., (Choral except Monday and Saturday.) Addresses at Evensong on Tuesday and Fridays in Lent.
Ash Wednesday Services.
7:30, 10, 11 A. M., (Preacher, Canon Nelson,) 5 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral evensong and sermon by the REV. LYMAN HOWES at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. 11 A. M.—Rev. Theodore Sedgwick. 8 P. M.—Service of Lights. ASH WEDNESDAY, Services, 7:15, 10, 11, and 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4; Vespers of the Dead, 5. ASH WEDNESDAY—Low Masses, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:30; Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45; Evensong, 5; Mission Service, 8. Preaching Mission every evening except Saturday at 8 o'clock, March 8 to 19, inclusive.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 89th St., near Madison Av. REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 10 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion, Sermon by Rev. Charles P. Tinker.
Prelude...."Elegie".....R. de Boisdeffre
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Communion Service in C...............Tours
Anthem.."The Lord is my Shepherd" Macfarren
4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
Prelude.."Das Abendglockchen".....E. Bach
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Trio........"Andante in E"........H. Busser
Organ........."Eventide"..........Harker
Anthem..."As Pants the Hart"...Spohr
Address by Rector.
8 P. M., EVENSONG.
Sermon by Rev. John Acworth.
Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av. above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer and Sermon. 8—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9th Av. and 28th Street., Rev. HENRY K. DENLINGER, D. D., Rector. 11 and 8, Preacher: The Rector. Sermons morning and evening in preparation for Lent. ASH WEDNESDAY, 10 A. M. 8 P. M., service of meditation, with special music.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:45 P. M.—Italian Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
ASH WEDNESDAY
8 and 11 A. M.; Noon; 4 and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 and 10 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Litany and Holy Communion, Sermon, Rector. 4 P. M.—Evensong, RUSSIAN MUSIC. Address by the Rev. E. Russell Bourne.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 o'clock. 10:30, STAINER'S MASS and SERMON (RECTOR.) CHORAL EVENSONG and PROCESSION, 4 o'clock. SERMON at 8 P. M. ASH WEDNESDAY: 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M., 5 and 8 P. M. STAINER'S MASS and SERMON, (Rector,) at 10:30, and Lecture at 8 P. M. by Dr. JENKS, the first of six on "PRAYER BOOK CHURCHMANSHIP." NOON SERMONS DAILY; Thursday by BISHOP FABER, Friday by REV. C. E. BETTICHER on "Alaska," Saturday by REV. DOUGLAS MATTHEWS.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion....................8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer...................10:30 A. M.
Confirmation. Holy Communion..11:00 A. M.
Organ and Harp Recital..........7:30 P. M.
Evensong, (Mr. Burgess)..........8:00 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway & 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. 8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Mr. Washburn).

ST. ANDREWS EPISCOPAL, 5th Ave. and 127th St. Sunday—8, 11 (John Wood) & 8 P. M. Special Music Service. Ash Wednesday 8; 10:30; 5 and 8. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D.D., Rector, Every Wednesday Night in Lent, 8:15. On "TRADITIONS OF THE CHURCH." Everybody Welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, East of 3rd Avenue. All seats free. All welcome. The Rev. KARL REILAND, Rector. Sunday Services, 8, 11, and 8. Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH. West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4 Weekdays mass at 7; holy days and Friday at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Holy Communion and Sermon (BISHOP COURTNEY.) 4—Evensong and Sermon (Rev. B. M. WASHBURN, B. D.)

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth St. and Second Av. Regular morning service—with sermon by the Rector (preceded by musical programme from 10:30 on) at 11 o'clock.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, }
JOSIAH MARTYN NEIFERT, } Clergy.
WALTER FRANKLIN PRINCE, }

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector. Services 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway. Dr. SEAGLE (Rector) preaches at 11 and Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady at 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11 Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4 Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M. Hour of Organ Music.
Ash Wednesday 11 and 5 (Rector.)
Daily Lenten Services 11; 5 (Rector.)

THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th Street. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M. Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M. Evensong, Mendelssohn's St. Paul. 8 P. M. Mr. Lynn Haines, "Your Congress: An Inside View of Pork Barrel Statesmanship at Washington."

TRINITY CHURCH. SUNDAY SERVICES.
7, 8, 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
WEEK-DAY SERVICES.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. Preacher, March 8 to 10, The Rt. Rev. C. T. Olmsted, D. D. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE CHURCH, Convent Av. and W. 149th St., Near Amsterdam Av. Paul Seibert Leinbach, D. D., Minister. 11 A.M.—"ARE CHRISTIANS?" 8 P. M.—"FRIVOLOUS FOLKS."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. J. Frederic Berg, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"I Must See Rome." 8 P. M.—"The House of the Oracle."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., subject: "Prayer and Fasting." Music, "The Thirteenth Psalm," by Mendelssohn.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, 20 West 91st St. ROSE LEVERE, LL. D., Leader. Sunday, 11 A. M., W. Frederick Keeler, speaker. 8 P. M., Dr. G. E. Freeborn; messages. Thursday, 8 P. M., Message Class.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15, "Christianity, the Magnificent Adventure." RICHARD DOUBS.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St. —Public Lecture, Sunday eve. 8:15. Subject: "Heaven and Hell"—Benoni B. Gattell.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Av. and 20th St., Rev. Dr. T. R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate. Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject: "STRENGTH IN TRUE RELIGION, WEAKNESS IN FALSE." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH of the MESSIAH, Park Av. & 34th St.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "IS POVERTY EVER A BLESSING?" 8:15 P. M., Public Conference—MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL on "THE TRUE STORY OF THE FORD PEACE EXPEDITION."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. "William Blake: Natural Heritage." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "The Good and the Evil of Self-Sacrifice," and at 4:30 P. M., "Mental Medicine: To Be Taken Every Hour."

Y. M. C. A.

FRANK J. CANNON, "THE MORMON KINGDOM." West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8th Av., 4 P.M.

OTHER SERVICES.

CANDLER THEATRE, 42d St., west of Broadway. Inauguration one week from tomorrow of Sunday night talks on religion to MEN OF THE WORLD. Designation intended to include women. Music song service. Seats free. SAMUEL COLCORD, speaker.

DR. AND MRS. F. HOMER CURTISS. Authors, "Voice of Isis," &c. Two lectures on the "SPIRITUAL MEANING OF NUMBERS AND SYMBOLS." 3 and 8 P. M. Sunday, March 5. 220 Madison Ave., near 36th St. Tues., Wed., Thurs. Class Course, "THE ASTRAL WORLD AND ITS MASTERY."

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, pastor, —Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by Rev. Walter Turnbull.

LIVE GOSPEL SERVICE Nightly, 10 P. M., The Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers St. T. J. NOONAN, Supt.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 C. Park W. Swami Bodhananda.—"Scientific Aspect of Yoga Powers," 3 P. M. "Gita," Tuesday, 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: "How Christ Treated the Human Derelict." Evening subject: "Alexander Hamilton, the Architect of the Constitution."

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen Sts., Brooklyn, (Two Blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.)—Morning Service at 11:00 A. M. Rev. F. B. Limerick of Calvary Presbyterian Church, Braddock, Penn., will preach. The choir: Miss Olive Kline, soprano; Miss Elsie Baker, contralto; Mr. Lambert Murphy, tenor; Mr. Clifford Cairns, basso; Mr. A. Y. Cornell, organist and choirmaster. Communion Service at 4 P. M. Sunday Evening—Home time at 7:45 P. M. Rev. Stanley A. Hunter, acting pastor, will deliver an address entitled "A Summer in China," illustrated by colored lantern slides. Public cordially invited.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Mr. Alfred W. Martin—"What Human Life Is For."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner South Oxford Street (Near Atlantic Avenue Subway Terminal and Central Y. M. C. A.)—Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

NATIVITY, FLATBUSH, Ocean Av. and Av.F. Rev. ANDREW FLEMING, Rector.—Services 11 A.M., 8 P.M.; 3d Sun. also 8 A.M.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian), Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 8 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop Service at 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

ALL SOULS—The Cheerful Church. Ocean and Ditmas Avenues, Flatbush.

10:30 A. M.—"THE SHADOWED PEOPLE." 7:45 P. M.—Illustrated lecture by Dr. Bartlett, "Around the Mediterranean."

LUNCHEON TO MORGENTHAU

Turkish College Trustees Honor Ambassador at Bankers' Club.

Henry Morgenthau was the guest at a luncheon given yesterday by the Trustees of Robert and Constantinople Colleges in Constantinople and the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway. About one hundred prominent men were present.

Charles R. Crane presided and Cleveland H. Dodge, Alfred E. Marling, and George A. Plimpton made brief addresses.

The Ambassador showed much feeling when he referred to the three colleges and emphasized the need for supporting them, saying it would be a blow at civilization if they were neglected.

The Ambassador touched briefly upon the Armenian atrocities and said that the better class of Turks wanted the ill-treatment to be stopped.

Among those present at the luncheon were: Arthur E. Marling, William Fellowes Morgan, John W. Frothingham, Charles H. Sherrill, William Sloane, Stephen Baker, William J. Schieffelin, Jacob H. Schiff, James Speyer, Dr. Albert Shaw, Dr. George F. Kunz, Oscar S. Straus, Marcus M. Marks, Dr. Julius Sachs, Elmer E. Brown, Abram I. Elkus, Jerome D. Greene, George Foster Peabody, James Talcott, Dr. Wallace K. Buttrick, Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Mortimer J. Fox, Maurice Wertheim, Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, John Moffat, and Walter H. Mallory.

Morgenthau to Speak on War.

Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, will deliver an address at the annual meeting of the Educational Alliance tomorrow evening, March 5, in the institution's building, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. The Ambassador will speak on the effect of the war on Jewish people in Europe and the Orient. Henry Bruère, City Chamberlain, will also speak, and Justice Samuel Greenbaum, President of the Alliance, will present the annual report.

Aldermen Confirm Tax Rate.

At a special meeting held yesterday the Aldermen confirmed the tax rate as fixed in the report of the Finance Committee. The figures were presented several days ago by the Tax and Finance Departments and sent by the board to the Finance Committee. The rate as confirmed is as follows: Manhattan, 2.04; Bronx, 2.09; Brooklyn, 2.08; Queens, 2.06, and Richmond, 2.13.

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THE COLONEL HAILED AS 'AMERICA'S KING'

Thousands of Negroes Shout as He Reviews "Army" on Island of Dominica, B. W. I.

DECK HOUSES WITH FLAGS

Hartford Priest, Who Was There, Describes Tumultuous Ovation Given to Ex-President.

When the Rev. Father W. M. Barry, rector of St. Augustine's Church at Hartford, Conn., went ashore from the steamer Caraquet at Roseau, Island of Dominica, in the West Indies, on Feb. 20, he asked a negro why the flags were flying and the people were excited.

"Because the King of America is here," replied the negro.

At that moment Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, standing beside the Governor-General of the island, was reviewing the standing army of the island, about twenty strong, and the police force of the island, somewhat less in number. The town was covered with American and British flags. A half holiday had been declared in the town and on the near-by plantations, and a large proportion of the 30,000 inhabitants of the island had turned out to see the visitor.

American tourists from two ships who were on shore said the information had been universally received among the native black population that the ruler of North America was coming and that the negroes had shown disappointment at first to find the visitor in a less resplendent dress than that of the island's police. They had become wildly enthusiastic, however, when he reviewed the troops and made a speech.

Father Barry, who arrived here yesterday on the Denis of the Booth Line from Barbados, said last night after his arrival at Hartford that thousands of people lined the shore when the steamer Guiana, on which Colonel Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt were traveling, arrived in sight. Colonel Roosevelt and several others went ashore in the rowboat, the ex-President waving salutes with both hands in reply to the cheers from the waterfront.

After the Governor General, the American Consul, and several others had greeted him Colonel Roosevelt was led to a public square on the waterfront, where the soldiery of the island were at attention for him. After the review Colonel Roosevelt made a speech in which he told his audience the history of their island.

"Colonel Roosevelt praised the Government of the island and called attention to the prosperity which it was enjoying," said Father Barry: "He discussed the products of the island and their importance to the world, and talked about the history of the island. He praised the people for their loyalty to Great Britain in the present war. His speech was very brief and modest, but he got a tremendously enthusiastic reception.

"Colonel Roosevelt was the picture of health and vigor. He seemed to be very much interested in the manoeuvres of the soldiers, who looked to me like a tin army. Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied him to shore, and a number of the passengers from the Guiana and the Caraquet were there.

"The Governor General of the island read a typewritten speech, in which he praised Colonel Roosevelt and the United States. In the afternoon Colonel Roosevelt went to visit some American friends from New York who own a sugar plantation there. Just before evening, when I was out riding in a buggy, I passed him returning alone in an automobile."

Lawrence A. Lessing of 610 Lincoln Avenue, Brooklyn, who returned from Barbados yesterday on the Denis, said the Guiana arrived there with Colonel Roosevelt half an hour before the Denis steamed out.

"There were two American yachts in the harbor at Bridgetown, about ten steamships, and several other boats, all of them covered with flags. The Guiana came in similarly dressed, with Colonel Roosevelt standing on the bridge with the Captain. All the launches, rowboats, and other small craft in the harbor went out to meet the Guiana. There were many thousands of people around the water front. The people of Barbados had been talking of nothing but his coming for several days, and they were there from all parts of the island. Colonel Roosevelt certainly has a strong following in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

"Our ship the Denis was out in the harbor ready to sail, but we could hear the shouting for Colonel Roosevelt several minutes after he landed. He was to be a guest at the Bridgetown Club and was to make a speech there, but our boat sailed before we could learn what he did."

According to announcements about Colonel Roosevelt's itinerary, he was to stay with the Guiana until it arrived at Demerara on Feb. 27 and then to go on with the Royal Mail steam packet Caraquet to Trinidad. He is to return on the Trinidad Line steamer Matura, which is due back at New York on March 17.

ROOSEVELTS IN TRINIDAD.

Delighted with Their Trip Through the West Indies.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 3.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived here today and were welcomed by a representative of the Governor and a number of prominent local citizens. The Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt say they are delighted with the trip through the West Indies and have been received everywhere with great courtesy.

They will stay here ten days. Desiring a rest from public functions, they will accept only a limited number of invitations. They intend to visit the asphalt lake as the guests of an American company and also will see the oil fields.

WEST FAVORS ROOSEVELT.

Politicians Declare Sentiment for the Colonel Is Growing.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, March 3.—Theodore Roosevelt can have the nomination for President on the Republican ticket provided the leaders in Colorado have a voice in the National Convention, according to State Auditor Mulnix, who just returned from the other side of the Rockies.

"The Roosevelt sentiment is strong on the western slope," declared Auditor Mulnix today. "The leaders are for him, or his choice, first, last, and all the time. They seem to think that he probably will refuse to allow his name to go before the convention, but if he should be nominated I am convinced that he will sweep the western slope. They will also be satisfied to accept any man who is acceptable to Roosevelt."

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 3.—Every day it becomes more apparent that Colonel Roosevelt holds Oklahoma in the hollow of his hand, as far as the delegates to the Republican National Convention are concerned. It is not likely that the delegates from this State will be instructed, but up to this time the Colonel has the call. Four delegates have already been named, and, although they are not instructed, one of them, L. G. Disney, is Roosevelt's unofficial campaign manager in Oklahoma and an outspoken advocate for his nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—Secretary of State Stevenson today stated that the names of the candidates for delegates and alternates to the Republican National Convention who have indicated Theodore Roosevelt as their preference for President will not be eliminated from the official ballot. Secretary Stevenson concludes as follows:

"Not only does the failure of Mr. Roosevelt to file a petition have an effect upon candidates who have indicated him as their preference, but there is also doubt whether he may disavow the candidacy of such delegate, and thus prevent his name from appearing on the ballot."

FOR ROOSEVELT IN JERSEY.

Fort and Other Republicans Plan a Fight for Delegates.

Prominent men in New Jersey who fought for Colonel Roosevelt in 1912 are lining up in a movement to make a contest to capture the twenty-eight delegates from that State to work for Roosevelt in the coming National Republican Convention.

At a conference held in the office of ex-Governor Fort in Newark there was discussed a proposition of putting into the field candidates for delegates at large pledged to Roosevelt. The matter of a well-organized campaign for Roosevelt was also taken under consideration. Plans were also discussed at a meeting held last night in the office of ex-Alderman C. Herbert Walker in Newark for the election of delegates in the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Congressional Districts.

EXPLAINS GERARD'S STAND.

Candidacy for Governor Depends on War, McCarthy Says.

Local Democrats were interested yesterday in the report from Syracuse, following the Democratic State Convention, that Tammany was preparing to groom Ambassador James W. Gerard as its candidate for Governor this Fall. United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, who managed Mr. Gerard's campaign for United States Senator last year and who is in touch with him politically, when asked about the report yesterday, said:

"The situation contains a very big 'If.' If the European war is over before the primaries in September, Mr. Gerard will undoubtedly be a candidate for Governor, and he will sweep the State. But if the war is not over by that time, nothing could compel Mr. Gerard to give up his post in Berlin for any political nomination that the American people could give him. Mr. Gerard's friends would like to see him a candidate, but I know that that is the only condition under which he would consider it."

Mr. McCarthy, when he was asked if Mr. Gerard intended coming to America before the end of the war to stump for President Wilson, said:

"Mr. Gerard has not said that he was not coming, but, on the other hand, he has not told me that he purposed doing so, and if he had any such intention I would know about it."

Pulitzer and Miles Named.

Ralph Pulitzer, the editor, who lives at Manhasset, and Rowland Miles of Northport have been selected as primary candidates for delegates to the Democratic National Convention from the First Congressional District. The Presidential Elector will be designated from the Queens end of the district.

GARDNER FOUND NOT GUILTY

Nurse Decker Acquitted with Ex-Senator by Brooklyn Jury.

Former State Senator Frank J. Gardner and George H. Decker, a nurse, were acquitted early this morning of the charge of conspiring to defraud Samuel E. Haslett, an aged millionaire recluse of 138 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. The jury under Judge May of the County Court, before which the case was tried, was out several hours, and then brought in a verdict exonerating the defendants.

Gardner and Decker were arrested four years ago on charges that they had attempted to get possession of Mr. Haslett's property through a power of attorney to Gardner.

There is another indictment against Gardner and Decker in the same matter charging them with attempted grand larceny, which their counsel, Clark L. Jordan, moved to have dismissed after the jury had returned the verdict of not guilty this morning. But this plea was opposed by Assistant District Attorney William P. Allen and Judge May sustained him, releasing the men under the same bail as before.

ASSAILS A CITY ASYLUM.

Charges Cruelty on Randall's Island in Suit to Free Boy.

Elizabeth Engelbrecht filed papers in the Supreme Court yesterday in a motion requiring John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, to show cause why her grandson, August Zwick, 16 years old, should not be discharged from the hospital for feeble-minded children on Randall's Island. Mrs. Engelbrecht said the boy had been on the island since August, 1912, and that the children there were not properly cared for.

She said she had seen four children between the ages of 3 and 5 years sitting on a bench tied together by the arms, that she believed the children were cruelly treated, that her grandson had complained of having been beaten and that once a man had hit him on the nose so hard as to cause it to bleed. Frederick Engelbrecht, an uncle of August, said he had seen children terribly neglected.

The Zwick boy was arrested August, 1912, for maltreating a little girl.

TO REGULATE BOND ISSUES.

Bill in the Assembly Enlarging the Power of Municipalities.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—Assemblyman Welch of Albany introduced today a bill modifying the laws regarding the issue of bonds by municipalities. Its most important provision is that cities shall not be forced to come to the Legislature for authorization to issue bonds. The bill further provides that bonds must run for a term of years not to exceed the life of the improvement to be paid for by the proceeds of their sale.

By the terms of the bill, bond issues in first and second class cities may be made with the authorization of a majority of the governing board. In third class cities and villages provisions are made for a referendum. If there shall be a protest by 10 per cent. of the taxpayers. Women property holders may vote at such referendum. Further provisions standardize the varying laws relating to municipal bond issues.

Names Shea for Chilean Post.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Joseph H. Shea of Seymour, Ind., was nominated today by President Wilson as Ambassador to Chile, succeeding Henry P. Fletcher, appointed Ambassador to Mexico.

POLICE AND STRIKERS FIGHT IN THE BRONX

Lace Workers and Guards Attacked with Stones and Car Windows Smashed.

DOCTOR ATTENDS WOUNDED

Girl Throws Brick Through Taxi Window at Employers—Women Fined in Court.

Policemen escorting forty employes of the National Lace and Embroidery Company, at 151st Street and River Avenue, to 161st Street trolley cars were attacked by strikers yesterday evening. Two policemen were injured, as were several strikers and employes, and a number of arrests were made.

The fight started after Sergeant Reynolds, Patrolmen Conklin, Hunt, and Brook had put their charges upon a car and a striker threw a stone through the car window.

Louis Shapiro of 1,526 Brook Avenue, the police say, threw the stone. Patrolman Conklin grabbed him by the coat collar and other strikers attacked the officers. Conklin bore the brunt of the attack and for a while defended himself by holding his prisoner in front of him as a shield while wielding his club. The combat soon became general, each striker picking out an employe to attack.

E. Martin Tobias of 815 West 179th Street, of the National Lace and Embroidery Company, later had William Sandwick, a striker, of 27 East 197th Street, arrested for assault, and Miss Anna Strong of 451 East 153d Street, an employe, made the same charge against Miss Congetta Ragni, a striker, of 2,321 Hughes Avenue. Mary Lalor, a striker, of 1,399 Fulton Street, was arrested on complaint of Miss Mary Lozito of 869 Kinsella Avenue, and Sylvia Deagulla of 2,325 Arthur Avenue was arrested by Patrolman Brook, who charged that she had torn his uniform.

When the riot was at its height, the police say, Jacob Gwinner, a striker, leaped to the rear platform of the car and hurled a half-brick through the door. Patrolman Conklin knocked him out with his club.

At the police station a physician attended Sergeant Reynolds, who had been badly bitten on the thumb. The surgeon also bound up Gwinner's head.

While this affray was on the police were having trouble in another part of the Bronx, where Yetti Sultzer, 17 years old, of 584 East 139th Street, an embroidery striker from the Manhattan Swiss Embroidery Company at 514 East 135th Street, was arrested for throwing a brick through the window of the taxi cab in which owners of the company were preparing to go home.

Shirtwaist strikers in Williamsburg earlier in the day bombarded the auto trucks which carried strikebreakers to the shirtwaist factory of Baskin & Bonns at North Ninth Street and Wythe Avenue.

Two shirtwaist strikers—Anna Goldberg of 57 East 157th Street and Bessie Levine of 215 East 103d Street — were fined $2 each last night by Magistrate Koenig in Yorkville Court for disorderly conduct. Harris B. Jaffe of 1,776 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, was fined the same amount for interfering with the arrest of the strikers. The trio had previously pleaded guilty.

POLICE DISPERSE STRIKERS.

Disorder Frequent Near the Liebig Plant at Roosevelt, N. J.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 3.—Strike disorder this afternoon followed the walkout of 450 men at the Liebig plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Company in Roosevelt. On several occasions the borough police under Chief John Harrington were called upon to disperse strikers who were storming the gates of the plant.

The police scattered the men, although several leaders endeavored to get the strikers to resist. Many are nursing bruises and scratches. Policemen are on fixed posts at both plants of the fertilizer company. An answer to the demands of the strikers has been promised tomorrow.

The strike at the C. Pardee works here grew today, when 200 men employed in the rolling mills of the company walked out. No disorder has been reported at any of the four strikes in this city. The latest walkout was at the Lehigh Valley car shops, where about 100 quit, demanding 3 cents an hour increase.

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